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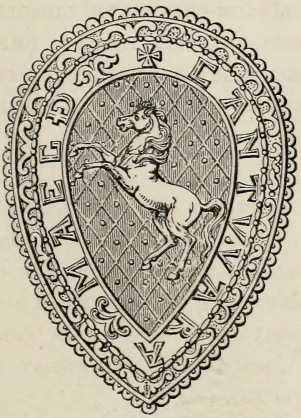
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1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London; those of March, September, and December at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its Meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a Quarterly Meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some Member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £5 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Publications; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Members any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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Tye, Mr. James, Cranbrook.
Tylden-Pattenson, Captain, Biddenden, Staplehurst.
Tyrwhitt, Rev. Beauchamp St. John, M.A., Upchurch Rectory, Sittingbourne.
*Tyssen, Amherst Daniel, Esq., 40 Chancery Lane, E.C.

Umfrevile, Samuel C., Esq., Ingress Park, Greenhithe.
Upton, Rev. Archer, M.A., Stowting Rectory, Hythe.

Vallance, W. H. Aymer, Esq., Aymers, Lynsted, Sittingbourne.
Vaughan, Evan, Esq., Dartmouth Point, Blackheath, S.E.
Vian, W. J., Esq., Fairview, The Knoll, Beckenham.
Vickers, Rev. V. S., Rolls Court, Whitfield, Dover.
Vine, Rev. F. T., M.A., Eastington Rectory, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.
Vinten, Mr. Henry George, Clarendon Gardens, Ramsgate.
Vinten, Isaac, Esq., Walmer.

Wadmore, James Foster, Esq., Dry Hill, Tunbridge.
*Wagner, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., 13 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.
Wakeford, George, Esq., Knightrider Street, Maidstone.
Walker, Edward Bacheler, Esq., New Romney, Folkestone.
Walker, Henry Bacheler, Esq., New Romney, Folkestone.
Walker, James Edward, Esq., St. Catherine's, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
Wall, J. B. D., Esq., A.R.I.B.A., 13 Walbrook, Cheapside, E.C.
Walter, Rev. John A., Berengrave, Rainham, Sittingbourne.
Ward, Mr. Horatio, Fleur-de-Lis Hotel, Canterbury.
*Warde, Colonel C. M., Squerryes Court, Westerham.
Ware, John Geo., Esq., Northfleet, Gravesend, Kent.
Wastall, Mr. E. G., Brookland House, Ramsgate.
Waterlow, Sir Sydney H., Bart., 29 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Waters, Mr. George, Cranbrook.
Watkinson, J., Esq., Herne Bay Press Office, Herne Bay.
Watson, John William, Esq., 2 Water Lane, Tower Street, E.C.
Watts, Rev. J., M.A., Crundale Rectory, Canterbury.
Wauton, Charles J. M., Esq., Tonbridge Castle, Kent.
Webb, Geo., Esq., Tunstall House, Sittingbourne.
Webb, Henry, Esq., 18 Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W.
Weir, Harrison, Esq., Weirleigh, Brenchley, Staplehurst.
Welldon, Rev. Canon Jas. I., D.D., Kennington Vicarage, Ashford, Kent.
Wells, Edward J., Esq., Sandown House, Mallinson Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Wells, R., Esq., Randolphs, Biddenden, Staplehurst.
Weston, Lambert, Esq., Waterloo Crescent, Dover.
Whatman, James, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Vinters Park, Maidstone.
Wheelwright, J., Esq., 7 Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.
Whiston, Rev. Robert, M.A., The Palace, Rochester.
White, Edward, Esq., Margate.
*White, Frederick, Esq., Q.C., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
*White, Mrs. Thomas, 53 Portland Place, W.
Whitehead, Rev. A., M.A., St. Peter's Vicarage, Thanet.
*Whitehead, Charles, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Barming House, Maidstone.
Whitehead, Thomas Miller, Esq., 8 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.
Whitelock, Rev. B., M.A., Groombridge, Tunbridge Wells.
Whittle, Miss, Star Hill, Rochester.
Wickham, Humphry, Esq., Strood, Rochester.
Wickins, H. W., Esq., Philpots, Hildenborough, Tunbridge.
Wigan, Rev. Alfred, M.A., Luddesdown Rectory, Gravesend.
Wigan, Frederick, Esq., 15 Southwark Street, S.E.

*Wigan, James, Esq., Cromwell House, Mortlake, Surrey, S.W.
Wigan, L. D., Esq., Oakwood House, Maidstone.
Wightwick, T. N., Esq., Canterbury.
Wightwick, William, Esq., Bouverie Square, Folkestone.
Wildash, H. C., Esq., M.D., Luton House, Hythe.
Wilkie, Rev. Christopher Hales, M.A., Kingston Rectory, Canterbury.
Wilkie, Kenyon Woods, Esq., Ellington, Ramsgate.
Wilkins, Henry, Esq., Beaconsfield, Birchington, Margate.
*Wilkinson, F. Eachus, Esq., M.D., etc., Battle Cottage, Sydenham, S.E.
Wilks, G., Esq., Hythe.
Williams, Alfred, Esq., C.E., F.G.S.. 18 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
*Williams, Captain Bigoe, Dover.
Williams, Captain, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
Williamson, Rev. Joseph, M.A., Stanford Rectory, Hythe.
Willson, Mrs., Swiss Villa, Gloucester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
Willson, Miss Edith Rose, Swiss Villa, Gloucester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
*Wilmott, Edward W., Esq., Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
Wilson, Archibald, Esq., Last Lane, Dover.
*Wilson, Cornelius Lea, Esq., The Cedars, Beckenham.
Wilson, Thomas, Esq., Rivers Lodge, Harpenden, St. Albans.
Winham, Rev. Daniel, M.A., Western House, Brighton.
Winton, Edwin W., Esq., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
Wodehouse, Rev. Walker, M.A., Elham Vicarage, Canterbury.
Wolley, Rev. H. F., M.A., Shortlands Vicarage, Bromley, Kent.
Wood, Humphrey, Esq., Chatham.
Wood, John, Esq., Chatham.
Wood, J. Lambert, Esq., Bury Place House, near Gosport, Hants.
Wood, Robert, Esq., Margate.
Wooder, W. W., Esq., Sterndale Lodge, 155 Lower Tulse Hill, S.W.
Woodford, Mrs. H. P., The Grove, Gravesend.
*Woodman, Dr. Samuel, 5 Prospect Terrace, Ramsgate.
Woodruff, Rev. C. E., Kingsbury Lodge, Wilton, Wilts.
Woodruff, C. H., Esq., F.S.A., 5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King at Arms, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Worsfold, C., Esq., Dover.
Wright, B. McMurdo, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.H.S., Hesket House, Guildford Street, Russell Square, W.C.
Wright, Rev. Charles H., Keston Rectory, Hayes, Kent.
Wybrow, Wm., Esq., Highcliff, Dawlish, Devon.
Wykeham-Martin, Cornwallis, Esq., Stede Hill, Maidstone.

Youngman, Rev. G. Mallow, 77 King George Street, Greenwich.

*** Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Honorary Secretary, Throwley Vicarage, Faversham.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA, JUNE 1886.

The following Gentlemen are now Life Members of the Society :—

*Amherst, The Earl, Montreal, Sevenoaks.
*Eastgate, Rev. C. E., Ramsgate.
*Flower, Rev. Walter, Worth, Sandwich.
*Webb, Henry, Esq., Campden Hill Road, Kensington.

The following names should be added to the List of Members :—

Bayley, Miss, The Hermitage, St. Peter's, Thanet.
Carpenter, Dr. Alfred, Duppa's House, Croydon.
Cheetham, the Ven. Archdeacon, The Precinct, Rochester.
Davis, E. F., Esq., St. Peter's, Thanet.
Harvey, W. J., Esq., 14 Vicarage Road, Greenwich, S.E.
Hillingdon, The Lord, Wildernesse Park, Sevenoaks.
Holmes, E. G. A., Esq., Highworth, Ashford, Kent.
Horsnaill, Mr. Alfred Bevans, Strood, Rochester.
Hoskyns, Miss Wren, The Hermitage, St. Peter's, Thanet.
Howe, —, Esq., Sheerness.
Hughes, Colonel Edwin, M.P., Plumstead.
Jones, Arthur Goddard, Esq., 3 Talbot Place, Blackheath, S.E.
Jones, Capt. Edward, The Harbour House, Ramsgate.
Levy, Lewis, Esq., Nashenden, Rochester.
Mitchell, W. J., Esq., Surrey Lodge, Dulwich.
Smith, James, Esq., Oak Lodge, Belvedere, Kent.
Sutton, John, Esq., Swanley, Kent.
Tingey, William, Esq., jun., Castle Moat, Rochester.
Wildish, Mr. William Thomas, St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.
Williamson, George Charles, Esq., Dunstanbeorh, Guildford.
Willis, Charles. Esq., Borstal Road, Rochester.

Dr. *Cash Account from the 1st of J*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at the Bankers, Jan. 1st, 1885 :—						
Hammond and Co.	226	14	3			
Wigan, Mercers, and Co.	320	10	11			
				547	5	2
Dividends on Three per Cent. Stock				25	14	0
Subscriptions, etc., remitted through the following Local Secretaries and Bankers :—						
Dr. Astley (*Dover*)	£45	0	0			
G. M. Arnold, Esq. (*Gravesend*)	29	0	0			
Mr. W. E. Hughes (*London*)	28	18	0			
Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson	16	0	0			
J. W. Ilott, Esq. (*Bromley*)	15	18	0			
A. A. Arnold, Esq. (*Rochester*)	15	10	0			
J. D. Norwood, Esq. (*Ashford*)	15	5	0			
J. E. Elliott, Esq. (*Sittingbourne*)	13	10	0			
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (*Tonbridge*)	14	0	0			
W. T. Neve, Esq. (*Cranbrook*)	9	0	0			
H. B. Mackeson, Esq. (*Hythe*)	5	10	0			
Mr. F. Bunyard (*Maidstone*)	3	17	0			
Rev. J. A. Boodle (*Malling*)	3	10	0			
F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq. (*Belvedere*)	3	10	0			
C. W. Powell, Esq. (*Tunbridge Wells*)	3	0	0			
The Bankers	98	16	6			
				320	4	6
				£893	3	8

CAL SOCIETY.

o the 31st of December, 1885. **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.
Invested in Consols (Life-Compositions paid by Six Members).....	30	0	0
On account of *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI.:—			
Printers (Mitchell and Hughes), on account ... £75 0 0			
Lithographer (C. F. Kell) 90 0 0			
Engraver (J. D. Cooper)..... 32 0 0			
	197	0	0
Maidstone Borough Treasurer, Rent of the Society's Rooms	20	0	0
Salary of the Clerk and Curator, £30; and Small Bills, £1	31	0	0
Sevenoaks Meeting, additional cost, Mr. Carnell for Hire of Room and Petty Disbursements	1	3	0
Sandwich Meeting, Postage of Programme to every Member.....	3	15	0
Annual Subscription to Printing the *Pipe Rolls*, 1885.....	1	1	0
Petty Cash Expenses	12	4	0
Balance at the Society's Credit at the Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1885 :—			
Hammond and Co. £332 13 3			
Wigan, Mercers, and Co..... 264 7 5			
	597	0	8
	£893	3	8

Examined and approved,
June 5, 1886.

EDWARD MOORE,
HERBERT HORDERN.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Fund for supplying Illustrations to the Society's Volumes.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Akers-Douglas, A., Esq., M.P.	1	10	0
Baldock, Rev. W.	1	0	0
Barrow, J. J., Esq.	0	5	0
Brindle, T., Esq.	0	5	0
Cranbrook, Viscount	0	10	0
Darbishire, H. A., Esq.	0	5	0
Fremantle, The Hon. Canon	0	11	0
Hughes, W. Essington, Esq.	0	10	0
Hussey, H. L., Esq.	0	11	0
Hussey, R. C., Esq.	0	6	6
Larking, J. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Mercer, Samuel, Esq.	0	10	0
Morgan, Thomas, Esq.	0	10	0
Northbourne, The Lord	0	10	0
Patterson, Rev. R.	0	10	0
Smith, Arthur, Esq.	0	5	0
Twopeny, E., Esq.	0	5	0
Ward, H., Esq.	0	10	0

DONATION.

	£	s.	d.
Molony, Rev. C. A.	2	2	0

Dr. *Cash Account from the 1st o*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances at the Bankers, Jan. 1st, 1883 :—						
Wigan, Mercers, and Co. (Maidstone)	230	2	10			
Hammond and Co. (Canterbury)	105	9	11			
				335	12	9
Dividends upon Consols and New Three per Cent. Stock				23	5	4
Annual Subscriptions, Life Compositions, Entrance Fees, etc., remitted through the following Honorary Local Secretaries :—						
Aug. A. Arnold, Esq. (*Rochester*)	£28	10	0			
J. D. Norwood, Esq. (*Ashford*)	25	5	0			
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (*Tunbridge*)	22	5	0			
J. W. Ilott, Esq. (*Bromley*)	20	3	0			
G. E. Hannam, Esq. (*Thanet*)	12	10	0			
Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson	12	10	0			
Charles Powell, Esq. (*Tunbridge Wells*)	12	5	0			
F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq. (*Belvedere*)	11	0	0			
Mr. W. Essington Hughes (*London*)	10	0	0			
Rev. J. A. Boodle (*Malling*)	6	10	0			
H. B. Mackeson, Esq. (*Hythe*)	4	10	0			
Mr. E. Bartlett (*Maidstone*)	2	0	0			
The Bankers	104	4	0			
				271	12	0
				£630	10	1

anuary to the 31*st of December*, 1883. **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.
Invested in Three per Cent. Consols (the Compositions paid for Life Membership by twelve Members)	60	0	0
On account of the cost of *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV.:—			
Printing (Mitchell and Hughes on account) ...£150 0 0			
Lithography (C. F. Kell) 72 4 0			
Engraving (R. B. Utting) 10 17 6			
Index 5 5 0			
———	238	6	6
Engraving on wood copies of three cups and one flagon for the book on Church Plate in Kent (R. B. Utting)	6	0	0
Rent of Rooms in Maidstone Museum, one year	20	0	0
H. T. Tidy for printing sundry Circulars	1	18	6
Part of the cost of the Annual Meeting at Ashford, 1883 :—			
Printing Meeting Circulars (Tidy) £3 5 0			
Postage of Circulars to the Members 3 12 10			
Balance of Expenses at Ashford (Mr. Norwood) 2 15 2			
———	9	13	0
E. Bartlett, Curator's Salary one year, £30; and small Bills.....	31	9	6
Annual Subscription to publication of the Records called *Pipe Rolls*	1	1	0
Petty Cash.....	10	17	10
Balances at the Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1883 :—			
Wigan, Mercers, and Co..... £124 10 6			
Ditto (Spurrell's Account) 11 0 0			
Hammond and Co. 115 13 3			
———	251	3	9
	£630	10	1

Examined and approved,
16 *June*, 1884. EDWARD MOORE.

Dr. *Cash Account from the 1st*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances at the Bankers, Jan. 1st, 1884 :—						
Hammond and Co.	115	13	3			
Wigan, Mercers, and Co.	124	10	6			
Wigan, Mercers, and Co., money erroneously credited by them to Mr. Spurrell in Jan. 1883, and not carried by the Bankers to the Society's credit until Feb. 29th, 1884...	11	0	0			
				251	3	9
Dividends on Consols and New Three per Cent. Stock				25	10	11
Sale of copies of the *History of the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral*, and of other Books printed by the Society				10	4	6
Subscriptions, etc., remitted through the following Honorary Local Secretaries :—						
Mr. W. Essington Hughes (*London*)	£123	11	0			
G. E. Hannam, Esq. (*Thanet*)	45	10	0			
Aug. A. Arnold, Esq. (*Rochester*)	28	10	0			
W. Wightwick, Esq. (*Folkestone*)	23	10	0			
Geo. Payne, Junior, Esq. (*Sittingbourne*)	22	10	0			
J. D. Norwood, Esq. (*Ashford*)	18	15	0			
C. Powell, Esq. (*Tunbridge Wells*)	18	8	6			
G. F. Carnell, Esq. (*Sevenoaks*)	17	13	6			
J. Humphery, Esq. (*New Romney*)	17	10	6			
Mr. F. Bunyard (*Maidstone*)	17	10	6			
J. W. Ilott, Esq. (*Bromley*)	15	4	0			
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (*Tunbridge*)	14	10	0			
Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson	14	0	0			
F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq. (*Belvedere*)	11	0	0			
F. F. Giraud, Esq. (*Faversham*)	10	0	0			
H. B. Mackeson, Esq. (*Hythe*)	9	0	0			
W. T. Neve, Esq. (*Cranbrook*)	9	0	0			
Rev. S. C. T. Beale (*Tenterden*)	8	10	0			
Rev. J. A. Boodle (*Malling*)	3	14	0			
Rev. W. F. Shaw (*Eastry*)	2	0	0			
The Bankers	123	9	6			
				553	16	6
				£840	15	8

	£	s.	d.
Invested in Three per Cent. Consols (the Compositions paid by six Members for Life)	30	0	0
Cost of *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV. (in addition to £238 6s. 6d. paid in 1883) :—			
Printers and Binders (Mitchell and Hughes)...£164 12 0			
Lithographer (C. F. Kell) 6 3 0			
	170	15	0
Rent of the Society's Room in Maidstone Museum	20	0	0
Salary of the Clerk and Curator, one year £30 ; and small Bills ...	30	16	0
Additional Cost of the Annual Meeting last year, to Mitchell and Hughes for printing Tickets	2	18	0
Mitchell and Hughes, printing Church Plate Circulars, and for Books	4	10	0
Cost of the Annual Meeting (1884) at Sevenoaks :—			
H. T. Tidy, printing Circulars and other papers £4 1 0			
Postage of Circular Programmes..... 3 15 8			
Mitchell and Hughes, printing Tickets 2 18 0			
J. Moore, Esq., Balance of Meeting Expenses ... 2 12 6			
	13	7	2
Annual Subscription to publication of the Records called *Pipe Rolls*	1	1	0
Petty Cash.....	20	3	4
Balances at the Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1884 :—			
Wigan, Mercers, and Co.....	320	10	11
Hammond and Co.	226	14	3
	£840	15	8

Examined and approved,
28 *July*, 1885.

EDWARD MOORE.
HERBERT HORDERN.

The Kent Archæological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1884–5.

The Council met at Maidstone, on the 21st of March, 1884, under the presidency of the Earl Amherst; nine members were present.

It was resolved that the next Annual Meeting should be held at Sevenoaks.

Fifteen new members were elected.

On the 27th of June the Council met at the house of the Earl Amherst in Grosvenor Square, London, under his Lordship's presidency. There were present the Earl Stanhope, Viscount Holmesdale, and ten other members of Council.

The programme of the Annual Meeting was settled.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., for his services as Local Secretary of the Society at Sittingbourne, and for much other help. As he has gone to reside in Suffolk, the Council elected G. E. Elliott, Esq., to be Local Secretary for Sittingbourne, and John Copland, Esq., of Sheerness, to be Secretary of the Isle of Sheppey.

Seven new members were elected.

The Earl Amherst mentioned that with very much regret he desired to announce, that the infirmities of age now render the duties of the President a tax upon his strength, which his physical powers are not able to bear with comfort to himself. He therefore wished that at the Annual Meeting the Society should elect a new President.

This announcement was received with profound sorrow, and the Council thanked Lord Amherst very heartily for the services his Lordship has so long rendered to the Society, and also for his kindly hospitality and courtesy to the Council during many years past.

The Annual Meeting commenced at Sevenoaks on Wednesday, July 30th, 1884. The Preliminary Meeting for despatch of business was held in the Sennock Arms, Sir Walter Stirling Bart., in the Chair.

The following Report was read by Canon Scott Robertson, Honorary Secretary:—

In presenting their Twenty-seventh Annual Report, your Council feel it right to give the first place to an announcement which they have received with the deepest regret from Earl Amherst, the Society's honoured President, that his physical strength is no longer equal to the discharge of the public duties of that office. They are sure that the members will lament, with them, Lord Amherst's wish to resign.

During eighteen years the noble Earl has taken the liveliest interest in the welfare of our Society. He has personally presided at fourteen Annual Meetings; and has punctually attended the Business Meetings of the Council. The genial courtesy, and considerate kindness, with which he has done this, have won from our members such esteem and grateful recognition as approximate very nearly to affectionate regard. This regard for their honoured President enables them to derive some consolation from the hope that by relinquishing the burden of public duties his Lordship's useful life may be prolonged for many years to come.

The Council are happy in being able to say that Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of the County, has kindly consented to be nominated for the President's office.

During the twelve months last past 46 new members have joined the Society, and other candidates await election at your hands to-day. The sum of £60 received for Life Compositions has been invested in 3 per cent. Consols. The Fifteenth Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* was sent out in February 1884. It contains 476 pages and 36 plates. It is the seventh volume issued in the ten years, 1874–84, during which the present Secretary has been sole Editor. These seven volumes (IX. to XV.) contain 3580 pages, or an average of 358 pages for each year's subscription of 10s.

During the past twelve months, in response to renewed applications, descriptions of nearly 200 additional sets of Parish Church Plate have been obtained, making about 400 in all. The thanks of the Council are due to the Rev. J. A. Boodle, and to J. F. Wadmore, Esq., for much help in this matter. Engravings from some of the Elizabethan plate have already been prepared by the Society's engraver, and others are in progress. It is hoped that the book on Kentish Church Plate may be issued next year.

The thanks of the Society are due to the 25 gentlemen who kindly act as Honorary Local Secretaries. They have been diligent in forwarding subscriptions. During the past eight weeks nearly £200 has been paid into our Bankers. Consequently the sum of £442 this day stands to the Society's credit at the Banks, and the Council feel justified in proceeding with another volume of our *Archæologia*, of which several sheets are now in type.

The Council are sorry to lose from their number Mr. George Payne, who was one of our active Local Secretaries. He has gone to reside in Suffolk. His departure, and his absence to-day, will be regretted by many. His place as Local Secretary will be supplied by two gentlemen, Mr. Elliott of Sittingbourne, and Mr. Copland of Sheerness; but in other departments of work Mr. Payne's departure leaves a great gap. In fondness for excavations (whereby he discovered many Roman antiquities), and in power of directing our vehicular arrangements at the Annual Meetings, Mr. Payne's activity was very similar to that of our valued friend Mr. Spurrell; by whom as by all of us Mr. Payne's useful help was highly appreciated. The Council hope that other members may be incited to come forward and assist in filling the gap left by Mr. Payne's regretted departure.

At Sevenoaks the Society is being welcomed for the second time with great cordiality. Thirteen years have elapsed since our former visit; and the routes to be taken this year are entirely different from those then adopted. The

Council cannot wish anything more desirable than that the present meeting may be as successful and as much enjoyed as was the Society's former meeting at Sevenoaks.

It was moved by Archdeacon Harrison, seconded by Robert Furley, Esq., J.P., and carried unanimously:

"That the Report be adopted; and that the grateful THANKS of the Society be tendered to the Right Honourable the EARL AMHERST for his kindly courtesy, and unremitting services as President of the Society during eighteen years; and that our thanks be accompanied by an expression of the Society's heartfelt regret that his Lordship finds his strength to be now unequal to the discharge of those kindly services which the Society highly values."

It was moved by Sir Walter Stirling, seconded by G. E. Hannam, Esq., J.P., and carried unanimously:

"That the Right Honourable the Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Lieutenant of Kent, be elected President of the Society."

GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A., J.P., Dr. E. F. ASTLEY, J.P., and J. D. NORWOOD, Esq., were then elected members of the Council.

The Rev. Canon Edward Moore and Herbert Hordern, Esq., were elected Auditors for the year.

The THANKS of the Society were voted to R. C. HUSSEY, Esq., F.S.A., for many years of service as an Auditor, with an expression of regret that failing health compels him to relinquish his position as a member of the Council, and his post as Auditor.

Eight new members were elected.

Carriages conveyed the members to SUNDRIDGE CHURCH, where they were welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. Egerton D. Hammond, and the Church was described by Canon Scott Robertson, his remarks being supplemented by Archdeacon Harrison and the Rev. G. B. Lewis.

SUNDRIDGE CHURCH.

The striking features of this church are its Early English arcades, north and south of the nave, each of three bays, and its clerestory of small quatrefoil windows. The loftiness of the roof, occasioned by the clerestory, and the grace of the lofty arcades, give a character to the building. Traces of the shafts of an Early English east window of three lancets may be seen at the sides of the existing Perpendicular window of five lights; a beautiful Early English piscina with two drain-bowls and shaft is in the chancel.

There may be traces of the original Norman church in the south-west pier of the chancel on its southern side; the coigns and a string are of earlier date than the rest of the work around.

The aisles were both of them raised during the fifteenth century; they and the tower are of the Perpendicular style.

Traces of the earlier aisle roof, visible beneath the clerestory windows, can be seen in the south aisle.

The doorway of the rood-loft stair remains in the south chancel at its west end.

In the north chancel at the east end is the canopied altar-tomb of John Isley, who died in 1484. The conventional Tudor flower is seen upon its cresting. The brass effigies of John Isley and his wife were at the back of the tomb; but these effigies and three shields on the front are now blank.

A cruciform monumental brass for John Delarue has been robbed of its brass; but the French words *Priez* and *jours* can be traced around the matrix. On the north side of the chancel is a monumental brass for Thomas Isley and Elizabeth Guldeford, by whom he had ten sons and three daughters. He died in the 11th year of Henry VIII., 1520. The arms of Isley impaled with Guldeford are on the stone (*Ermine*, a fess *gules*, ISLEY). A fine brass in the chancel commemorates Roger Isley, Lord of Sundridge and of Farningham, who died in 1429. West of it is a good brass for a civilian, who died *circa* 1460.

On the floor of the north chancel are some diamond-shaped red tiles, upon one of which is the date 1659, and on another 1675.

Combe Bank, a very beautiful residence in this parish, once the property of the Isleys, was purchased in the reign of George II. by Colonel John Campbell, who became the fourth Duke of Argyll in 1761. He resided much there, and his family did much for this church. Their memorials are in the chancel on both sides. The Duke's wife, the Hon. Maria Bellenden, is commemorated on the north side by a mural monument of unusual character, which was erected and sculptured by Mrs. Anna Seymour Damer, her granddaughter, who likewise carved a marble head for a monument, on the south side of the chancel, in memory of her mother, Lady Caroline Campbell, who married Henry Seymour Conway, and died in 1808.

This church was much cared for and repaired by Lord Frederick Campbell, third surviving son of the fourth Duke, who gave him Combe Bank. Lord Frederick was buried here in 1816, and he, with his wife, Mary Meredith, widow of the Earl Ferrers, is commemorated by a monument on the north side of the chancel. The talented lady sculptor, Mrs. Seymour Damer, *née* Conway, was herself buried here in 1828, aged 80.

The stained glass behind the tomb of the Duchess of Argyll has a figure of Hannah; that behind Lady Caroline's tomb represents St. Bartholomew.

A three-light window in the south aisle commemorates William Urquhart Arbuthnot, who died in December 1874.

A tablet on the north wall of the chancel commemorates William Manning of Combe Bank, the father of Cardinal Manning. He died in 1835, aged 72.

A north window commemorates Dr. George Doyly, Rector of Lambeth and of Sundridge, who died in 1846.

In the south chancel are mural monuments commemorating

various members of the family of Hyde, which possessed the Manor of Sundridge for more than 150 years. Memorials remain of John Hyde (ob. 1677), Humphrey Hyde (ob. 1709), and Elizabeth his wife (ob. 1713), Henry Hyde (ob. 1706), John Hyde (ob. 1729), and Frances, daughter of John Hyde, who married Dr. Peter Shaw, and died in 1767.

The dedication of this church is not known. Very few instances of such lack of knowledge occur in Kent; but Keston, East Farleigh, Down, and Ashurst are like Sundridge in this respect, I believe.

At WESTERHAM, by the kindness of Mr. Leveson-Gower, all the houses of interest were rendered conspicuous by placards in large type, calling attention to one as the birthplace of General Wolfe, to another as a residence for some months of the great Lord Chatham, to a third as the old Manor House, and to others.

At SQUERRYES PARK the company were most hospitably welcomed and entertained by Colonel C. A. M. Warde and the Hon. Mrs. Warde, who permitted the members (over 200 in number) to be conducted by Canon Scott Robertson over the whole of their charming old Mansion, full of Queen Anne furniture, pictures, china, and tapestry. Luncheon of a most *recherché* description was admirably served under the fine trees on the lawn.

Mr. Leveson-Gower had arranged in the Hall a large collection of documents, plate, and other objects of interest, together with the large volumes of General Wolfe's MS. Letters to his parents and friends at home. These were explained by Mr. Leveson-Gower and Mr. Wilfred Cripps.

Canon Scott Robertson's description of the house and its contents is printed upon pp. 134—141 of this volume.

Sir Walter Stirling and Mr. Robert Furley expressed to Colonel Warde and the Hon. Mrs. Warde the grateful thanks of the Society for the extremely hospitable and graceful manner in which they had been so good as to receive the Society. Hearty cheers for the host and hostess were enthusiastically given.

WESTERHAM CHURCH was described by Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., whose charming little book on WESTERHAM is to be obtained of the Vicar, Rev. H. C. Bartlett, price 2s. 6d., its sale being entirely for the benefit of the Church Restoration Fund.

At CHEVENING PARK the members were received by the Earl and Countess Stanhope, who had invited the *élite* of the neighbourhood to a garden party to meet the Society. Lord Stanhope and Canon Scott Robertson conducted the company over the whole house, and to see the Roman monuments in the garden. The description of the house is printed in this volume on pp. 127—133.

At CHEVENING CHURCH the Society was welcomed by the Rev. Thomas Sikes, Rector. The paper read here by Canon Scott Robertson is printed on pp. 114—126 of this volume.

The DINNER was served at 6.15 P.M. in the Ball Room of the Crown Hotel at Sevenoaks, the Earl Stanhope presiding.

After dinner Sevenoaks Church was visited. It was described by the Rector, the Rev. T. S. Curteis, and by Mr. Loftus Brock.

At a very late hour a short meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, where a MS. Note-book of Lord Cornwallis, First Lord of the Admiralty in 1692, kindly lent by Viscount Holmesdale, was exhibited and examined.

On July 31st carriages left the Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, at 10 A.M., and calling *en route* at the Tubs Hill and Bat-and-Ball Stations conveyed the members to Otford Manor House, once a favourite residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Mrs. Russell welcomed the Society, and Canon Scott Robertson described the ruins.

At Otford Church addresses were given by Mr. Loftus Brock, Archdeacon Harrison, Canon Alcock, and the Rev. G. B. Lewis.

Eynsford Church was described by Canon Scott Robertson in the following paper :—

EYNSFORD CHURCH (St. Martin).

"In the time of Archbishop Dunstan, Eynsford was given by a Saxon named Ælphege to the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury. Consequently, a church was erected here long before the Norman Conquest.

"The existing building shews no trace of the Saxon church, and very few positive features of a Norman character. Its most beautiful portions (the eastern apse, and the south transept) are of the Early English style; but considerable alterations were made in the church during the Decorated period; and its symmetry was entirely spoiled during Tudor or late Perpendicular times.

"At present its utter lack of symmetry, and the remarkable variation in the levels of its flooring, give to it a singularly unattractive appearance. In reality, however, the church possesses many interesting features, and will repay an attentive study of its details.

"The apse at its east end, and the Gallilee porch at the west end, are both of them remarkable features. The dimensions of the chancel, about 46 feet 3 inches long, with a general breadth of 25 feet 3 inches, and a width of 18 feet 10 inches at the chord or entrance of the apse; and the singular elevation of the chancel-floor by four deep steps, above that of the nave (caused by the hilly site on which it stands), are at once noteworthy. The nave-floor ascends gradually, without a step, from west to east; while the south transept is upon a level higher than that of the nave, but lower than that of the chancel. A few years ago, when the church was restored, the level of the nave-floor was lowered very much, by digging away the earth.

"The only wall that can be pronounced without doubt to be Norman is the south wall of the chancel. High up in it we see

traces of the round heads of two original Norman windows.* The opposite north wall of this chancel was removed, *circa* A.D. 1200, when a north aisle was erected, which opened into the chancel by an Early English arcade of two bays with good mouldings. That chancel-aisle was destroyed during the Tudor period; but the arches of its arcade were preserved,† and still can be seen *in situ*, built up with masonry into which were inserted two small windows with internal hoods, on shafts. On the interior these windows appear to be Norman or Transitional in style; on the exterior they have a labelled arch of Tudor fashion.

"When that north aisle was added to the chancel, it is probable that the apse was altered, as it now contains three lofty lancet-windows, the interior arches of which are very well moulded, and have banded shafts with bell capitals. The caps of the central hood are slightly higher than those attached to the flanking lancets. The apse is extremely lofty, and its roof is higher than that of the chancel. In the south coign of the entrance to the apse there are two stones with Norman carving. One forms a projecting bracket perforated with a large round hole, such as might be used to hold a candle, or many other things.

"In the apse there is a double piscina beneath a well-moulded trefoiled arch, springing from round shafts, the bases of which have the tongued or leaf-like ornament, so common in the period of Transition, between pure Norman and pure Early English. The western basin of the piscina is octagonal, flower-like, and deeply fluted; the other basin is circular and plain.

"It has been suggested, not without probability, that when the Norman chancel was altered in the Transition and Early English periods, the Norman arch between it and the nave was left in position; and that during the fourteenth century that arch was removed from the chancel and inserted into the tower to form a western doorway. Certainly, the beautiful Norman arch of the tower's west door has been strangely treated. The tympanum is filled in with stonework, not originally cut to fit it, and that carved stonework rests upon a wooden transom. Below all this a later Pointed doorway has been inserted, the stone jambs of which have hollow mouldings stopped with the small half-pyramid, sometimes called the 'dagger stop.' There is no indication of Norman work in the tower itself, and its eastern arch is a pointed one, probably of the time of King Richard II. There is, therefore, considerable probability attaching to the suggestion that the Norman west doorway of the tower was originally a chancel arch. Its head is enriched with the double-chevron moulding; its shafts are round, with carved caps resting on cable mouldings. These shafts are well carved and resemble some in Ernulf's crypt at Canterbury Cathedral, and others

* The Rev. Arthur Hussey failed to see these traces of Norman windows; so in his *Churches of Kent and Sussex*, p. 66, he suggests that the chancel may have been *added* to the apse at a later period.

† Sir Stephen Glynne did not notice that these arches go through the wall and are visible from the churchyard. He therefore suggested that they had been built in preparation for a groined roof of the chancel.

at Barfreston Church. The stonework of the tympanum has a diaper of lozenge pattern carved upon it.

"So far as we can judge from the very slight indications remaining, the Norman Church seems to have been long, and without aisles. The position of its tower is a matter of considerable doubt. It is quite possible that it may have stood upon the north side of the nave, if it did not occupy the site of the existing tower.

"In the Early English period, Eynsford Church assumed its grandest aspect. Then, not only were three beautiful lancet-windows inserted in the apse, and an aisle of two bays added to the chancel, but a graceful transept was built on the south side of the nave. During great part of the present century and the last, a partition cut off the south transept from the church, and this beautiful limb of the sacred edifice became a lumber-room, wherein the many memorials of the Bosville family were illegible from dirt when not hidden by lumber. Now, the whole transept is restored and in use, so that we see with pleasure its eight lancet-windows, three in the south wall, three in the east, and two in the west. A string-course runs beneath them. In the south wall is a piscina with very large basin, carved with deep flutes into the shape of an eight-leaved flower. A slight recess near it seems to indicate the site of the sedile, or seat for the priest and deacon. Between this transept and the nave is a Pointed arch which springs from engaged piers of square outline, with small round angle-shafts, having poor caps and bases. The transept roof has moulded ribs and stone corbels.

"Whether any northern transept or nave-aisle was erected in the Early English period, we have no remains to prove. It seems probable that the aisle built on the north side of the chancel, would have had a western limb; yet no visible traces of Early English work can be seen there now.

"During the fourteenth century much was done in Eynsford Church. The Norman windows of the chancel on its south side were replaced by larger ones. That nearest to the nave is of two lights, and has a transom, beneath which, probably, was what we call a low-side window, with trefoiled lights, shuttered, not glazed. One of these lower lights still has a casement, which serves (like a low-side window) as a ventilator. The present chancel arch is of the Decorated period, and has a label of the roll moulding, the ends of which curl backward, as a finish, but rest very oddly upon the capitals. The arch springs from engaged piers, semi-octagonal, with moulded caps, but with bases so high, and far above the level of the chancel floor, as to suggest that they may have stood on the top of a low stone screen, which perhaps flanked the entrance to the chancel. From these engaged piers, at a distance of about twelve or fourteen inches below their caps, we see two stone brackets carved with foliage projecting, one from each pier, north and south. Probably the ends of a rood-beam may have rested upon them.

"South of the chancel arch stood an altar, which is indicated by a niche in the wall, and by the squint or hagioscope above. Through this squint the priest officiating here could observe the elevation of the Host at the high altar in the chancel.

"The north aisle of the nave, or a portion of it, was certainly in existence during part of the fourteenth century, if not before. The present aisle is of two bays. It is much shorter than the nave, not reaching to its west end. The octagonal pier, from which spring the two arches of its arcade, stands on a square base; which gives it an Early character. The central roof-beam of this aisle is supported by stone corbels, one of them carved with a human face, from the mouth of which springs foliage; this seems also to be of Early character. Weever records that in this aisle was a monument inscribed—'Ici gist la femme de Robert de Eckisford' [*query Eynsford?*]. The inscription reads like one written in the fourteenth century. Weever also states that in this church there was the following inscription: 'Hic jacent Johes. Donet generosus et Alicia uxor eius; ille obiit 1455; illa obiit S. Donate ora pro nobis.'

"From the north aisle a short flight of steps at the east end leads up to a door of exit into the churchyard. The two windows (each of two lights) of the aisle are probably of the Tudor period. Above the central pier of the north arcade there is, near the wall-plate, a small window of debased Perpendicular character. There is also a modern brass plate commemorating Walter, youngest son of John and Mary Wellard. He died at Ballarat, in 1854, aged 26. The tower arch, and the large western Gallilee, or porch outside the tower, are of Early Perpendicular character. So also is the font; an octagon, with fluted sides, four of which are ornamented each with a rose (single). On the west side is a cross with crown of thorns; on the east, an archbishop's pall; and on the south a tau-cross, or letter **T**.

"Until recent times there were two galleries at the west end of the nave across the tower arch. Now, the only object in that position is a painting of the royal arms over the arch. Beneath the escutcheon we can trace parts of an inscription which stated that this church was repaired and beautified in A.D. 177–, early in the reign of George III.

"Within the porch are two stone coffins, so hewn out that the cavity follows the shape of the head and shoulders of the occupant. These formerly stood in the chancel. At the south-east angle of the tower there is a mediæval doorway which now leads to nothing. It should give access to a turret stair.

"Upon the square tower there is a small shingled spire.

"MONUMENTAL SLABS within the communion rails commemorate:—

(i.) [North end] *Mrs. Mary Selby* (widow of John Selby, of Ightham Mote) who died 1750, aged 73; it bears the arms of Selby with those of Giffard on an escutcheon of pretence. She was a daughter of Thomas Giffard.

(ii.) [Adjacent to (i.)] *Thomas Giffard*, who died 1705, May 16, aged 59. His arms are engraved:—a lion statant, and in chief three stirrups. He was son and heir of George Giffard, of Pennis.

(iii.) *Margaret*, 16th child of *George and Margaret Giffard*, born 1661-2, died 1669.

(iv.) *Mary Felton*, senior and junior :—'M : M : sacrum Mariæ Felton matri filiæque. Alteri Maii 23 1667; alteri Maii 30 1668. Mortuæ.' Positum per N. F. Anno 1668.

(v.) Quis hic sepultus quæris? Nuper fui *Georgius Giffard* armiger. Pater virginis proximo subterraneo carcere habitantis. Nunc filius putredinis et frater vermium June 1703 æt. 85. [This George Giffard, Esq., was the lessee of Eynsford Parsonage.]

(vi.) *Mrs. Mary Selby*, daughter of John and Mary Selby, ob: 1747, æt. 37.

"On the south wall of the chancel hangs an escutcheon with the arms of Pitcairn of that ilk (*Argent*, three lozenges *gules*) quartered with Ramsay (*Argent*, a spread eagle *sable*), impaling Campbell and Lorne quarterly. The crest is the moon in its complement.

"In the south transept are monumental slabs in the floor commemorating the Bosvile family of Little Mote, in Eynsford. North-west of the organ is a very singular inscription, placed here by Colonel Richard Crimes, second husband of Sarah, widow of Sir Thomas Bosvile. Sir Thomas himself died young, being a colonel in the army of Charles I., and was buried in 1643 at St. Mary's Church in Oxford:

"Memoriæ Sacrum.

Et Filia surculus y^e^ branch { Mrs Mary Bosvile daughter of Sir Thomas Bosvile, ... who, like a jewel taken out of a box, was shewn to the world and put up again January 18, 1659, aged 17.

Et Mater Radix { her mother Lady Sarah Bosvile wife to Colonel Richard Crimes, who put off this her earthly tabernacle, May 11. 1660.

"Another slab commemorates Sir Henry Bosvile and Dame Mary (*née* Petley) his wife. She died in 1693, æt. 78; he in 1702, æt. 75.

"North-east of the organ is a slab commemorating Thomas Bosvile, only son of Sir Thomas Bosvile. He died Nov. 20, 1660, having married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Francis Wiat of Boxley Abbey. He left Margaretta his sole daughter and heiress, who married Sir Robert Marsham of Bushey, Herts, grandfather of Lord Romney.

"On the west wall of this transept is a tablet to the memory of their only child Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Bosvile. She died in 1682, aged 26.

"Little Mote had been the property of the Sibill family, but by the marriage of an heiress, Elizabeth, daughter of John Sibill, with Robert Bosvile, that estate passed into the hands of the Bosviles, and with the estates this transept went.

"In Eynsford churchyard is the following inscription to the gentleman who purchased Little Mote from R. Bosvile in 1755 :

"'In memory of Benjamin Harvey, maltster, and Anne his wife:

Unmarked by trophies of the great and vain,
Here sleep in silent tombs a gentle twain;
No folly wasted their paternal store,
No guilt, nor sordid avarice made it more.
With honest fame, and sober plenty crowned
They lived, and spread their cheering gifts around.'"

Luncheon was served at the Lion Hotel in Farningham.

Lullingstone Castle and Church were next visited. Lady Emily Dyke (in the absence of Sir William, who was detained in London upon a Parliamentary Committee) welcomed the Society and kindly threw open the whole castle to the members. The description of the church read by Canon Scott Robertson is printed on pp. 99—113 of this volume.

At Shoreham Church, in the absence of the Vicar, who is an invalid, the Society was welcomed by his wife, Mrs. Cameron, the mother of Lieutenant Cameron, the African traveller. The church was described by the Secretary and Archdeacon Harrison.

Filston Farm was the last place visited. Here the members were received by Mr. Abraham Hale, the tenant, who shewed them over his interesting old house.

On the 5th of September 1884 the Council, by the courteous invitation of the Earl Sydney, their President, met at Deal Castle. Eleven members were present.

The following Letter from the late President was read by the Secretary:

Montreal, Aug. 2, 1884.

Dear Canon Scott Robertson,

I have received your letter containing the Resolution passed at the Meeting of the Archæological Society, and I have to thank you and the other members of the Society for sending me so gratifying an assurance of their kindness and good will.

I regret very much my being obliged to sever the connection with the Society, and I hope and trust that whoever is appointed in my room will carry on the good work.

Yours faithfully,

Amherst.

The Earl Sydney expressed, in kindly terms, his sense of the honour done him by the Society in electing him to be its President.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Earl and Countess Stanhope, and to Colonel Warde and the Hon. Mrs. Warde, for their generous hospitality to the Society at Chevening and Squerryes. Also to Mr. Joseph Moore, junior, for his laborious kindness in issuing the tickets for the meeting and for much other help. Also to Mr. Granville Leveson Gower, Sir William and Lady Emily Hart Dyke, to the Incumbents of the churches visited by the Society, to Mr. Carnell, Mr. Loftus Brock, Mr. Russell of Otford, and Mr. Hale of Filston for their kindly help.

It was resolved that at the next Annual Meeting the Society should visit Sandwich, Richborough, Deal Castle, and Walmer Castle.

Two new members were elected.

On February 14th, 1885, the Council met at Maidstone; six members attended, and, as a telegram was received from the Earl Sydney to say that he was unavoidably prevented from coming, Mr. Robert Furley was requested to take the chair.

The programme of the next Annual Meeting was discussed.

Seventeen new members were elected.

On June 26th, 1885, the Council met in London at the house of the Earl Sydney, 3 Cleveland Square, S.W. Thirteen members attended.

Mr. James, the Society's Clerk and Curator at Maidstone, having been appointed Sub-Librarian of the Royal Institution, application has been made to the Council by Mr. Edward Bartlett, that he may be reinstated in those offices, which were resigned by him not long ago.

It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Edward Bartlett be again appointed to act as the Society's Clerk and Curator at Maidstone, at a salary of £30 per annum, to be paid quarterly, commencing from March 31st last past; and that if Mr. Bartlett or the Council should at any time desire to terminate this engagement, three months' notice of such desire must be given by the one to the other.

The Secretary having reported the deaths of Mr. Charles Powell and Mr. William Walter, members of the Council, a resolution was passed expressing the Council's regret at the loss of these colleagues of long standing, who joined the Society when it was first founded.

To the widow of Mr. Powell, the Secretary was desired to convey the Society's thanks for that gentleman's valued services as Honorary Local Secretary for the Tunbridge Wells district during many years.

It was resolved that Mr. Charles Watson Powell should be elected to fill the post of Local Secretary vacated by his father's death.

The programme of the Annual Meeting was settled.

Ten new members were elected.

SANDWICH MEETING, 1885.

The Annual Meeting commenced at Sandwich on the 29th of July 1885.

The Lord Northbourne presided at the Preliminary Meeting for despatch of business, held in the Court Hall. The Mayor of Sandwich (Mr. Watts) kindly spoke a few words of hearty welcome to the Society, and announced that the Corporation had permitted Mr. Thomas Dorman (a member of the municipal body) to arrange in the upper rooms, for the Society's inspection, the municipal records, maces, seals, and other objects of interest, and that the curious silver plate of the parish churches was likewise displayed with them.

Lord Northbourne then called upon the Secretary (Canon Scott Robertson) to read the Annual Report.

REPORT.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Kent Archæological Society is being presented in a town wherein its Seventh Annual Meeting was held twenty-one years ago, in 1864.

The Society has already revisited Canterbury, Dover, Maidstone, Ashford, and Sevenoaks. It now pays its second visit to Sandwich.

In so doing it follows the example of our mediæval kings, all of whom came to this ancient port again and again. Edward III. especially was frequently here embarking or disembarking; but when detained by contrary winds for days or weeks he dwelt elsewhere than in the town. In 1342 for more than three weeks he took up his abode at Eastry until he could embark here; in another year (1359) he waited at Stonar a similar length of time for a favourable wind; another time he passed at Preston his days of waiting. Good Queen Philippa, the gallant Black Prince, the captive King John of France, all were at Sandwich once and again.

Here Henry V. embarked for his victories in France. Edward IV. sailed hence with a noble army in 1475. Henry VII. and VIII., Elizabeth (1573), Charles II., and Queen Katherine of Braganza in 1672, all came here.

Sandwich was the place named in the formal treaty drawn up for the meeting of Henry VIII. with the Emperor Charles V. Here landed Archbishop Becket, Cardinal Wolsey, Cardinal Campeggio, and countless others of world-wide fame. If such an ancient port may well attract assemblies of those who study archæology, much more attractive to them is it made by the proximity of that ancient Roman port and castrum, upon the decay of which Sandwich grew and flourished.

Happy are we to-day in having among us some of those distinguished men who ably assisted at our Society's former visit to Sandwich. Our members will hail with glad congratulations the presence of Lord Northbourne, Mr. Roach Smith, and Canon Jenkins. Mr. George Dowker, who has since made his name well known by excavations of Roman remains, was also helpful on that occasion.

The Society has to lament the death of many members during the past year, especially that of Mr. Charles Powell, one of H.M. Justices of the Peace, who for many years kindly and ably served as Secretary for the Tunbridge Wells district.

Thirty-seven new members have joined the Society during the past twelve months, and several gentlemen seek election at your hands to-day.

The Sixteenth Volume of our *Archæologia Cantiana* is in the press. Eight sheets (or 128 pages) are already worked off, and about thirty or forty pages more are also in type. Twenty Illustrations for the volume are finished and paid for. It is confidently expected that the volume will be in the hands of members before the end of this year. The funds necessary for its production have been already provided by the activity of our worthy Local Secretaries in gathering the Annual Subscriptions. To those gentlemen the Society is much indebted for their kindly labour. As a consequence of it the Council is glad to report that the balances standing to the Society's credit at the bankers this day amount to £608 4s. 1d., a sum more than sufficient to defray the remaining cost of the volume.

Engravings of several remarkable specimens of communion cups, and flagons, and patens have already been made and paid for; some of them it is hoped may be seen in the forthcoming volume.

It may be gratifying to the members to hear that the appearance of their Society's volume is awaited with impatience by men of letters, far outside our county and our Society. One learned Professor of Oxford University has already written to express his desire to see the forthcoming portion of the Expense Book of James Master, Esq., which he pronounces to be almost an unique record of expenditure from day to day during the Commonwealth.

The Society has no remarkable discoveries of its own to chronicle; but it must hear with interest that the leaden casket recently found in the north wall of the high chancel of Folkestone Parish Church bears evidence of great antiquity. Your Secretary and other members of the Society consider that the bones within it may very probably be those of the Kentish Abbess and Princess known as St. Eanswith—to whom that church is dedicated.

This Report having been adopted by the Meeting, GEORGE DOWKER, Esq., F.G.S., and SAMUEL MERCER, Esq., were elected members of the Council, and the retiring members were re-elected.

Canon EDWARD MOORE and HERBERT HODERN, Esq., were re-elected as Auditors for the year.

Eight gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

WILFRED CRIPPS, Esq., then described the ancient plate collected upon the tables in the Court Hall. Among it was a silver bowl with the inscription, "Deborah Bean, widow, many years midwife of this Corporation, which office she executed by the Divine assistance with general approbation and success, out of a tender regard for our Holy Religion, left this bason, for the pious use of Christian baptism, to the parish church of St. Clement in Sandwich, in the year of our Lord 1744." There were three Corporation maces of silver gilt. Mr. Dorman pointed out what is called "the hog mace." It was used for driving stray hogs out of the streets by an officer appointed for the purpose; and the hogs were sold by him for the benefit of a local charity. Mr. Dorman also shewed the Town Crier's mace, and the ancient Corporation horn, with which the good burgesses were summoned to assemble for the same Corporation's business.

THOMAS DORMAN, Esq., gave an interesting account of the municipal records, and called attention to the carved woodwork in the Court Hall, which is of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and bears her royal arms, as well as the initials of two Mayors, Simon Lynch, 1561 (on the Mayor's chair in upper room), and Arthur Rucke, 1607 (under desk in lower room), under whose auspices the fittings were carved.

Mr. Dorman's description of the painted panels* has been printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., p. 142. His paper respecting the visits of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Katherine of Braganza is printed in this volume on pp. 58—63.

Beside the municipal plate were displayed, by request of members of the Council, two silver candelabra (each of 4 lights), and the silver tray with tea pot, sugar basin, and cream ewer, which were presented as a wedding gift to the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson in November 1884, as some recognition of his services to the Society as Honorary Secretary since 1870, and as Honorary Editor of *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vols. IX.—XVI., both inclusive.

* The Rev. Dr. Haslewood, Vicar of Chislet, informs me that the gentleman who purchased these pictures, together with Southwood House, Ramsgate, in 1865, was not Admiral Jolliffe, but Mr. Charles Jolliffe, who died in 1869. His widow (sister of Dr. Haslewood's wife) presented them to the Corporation of Sandwich in December 1882. Mrs. Jolliffe herself died recently in 1885.

Upon leaving the Court Hall, the members adjourned to a schoolroom close at hand, in which they partook of light refreshments provided by Canon Scott Robertson.

The following syllabus of a PERAMBULATION of the town of Sandwich was placed in the hands of every member present, and was used by many before the Meeting and during the day as they found time and opportunity:

PERAMBULATION OF SANDWICH, JULY 29TH.

On leaving the railway station yard and road, we turn to the right, and soon the earthen walls of Sandwich are seen, extending at right angles to the road, on both sides. We pass between the two ends of the wall, at the spot where the New Gate of the town formerly stood (the Sandwich Arms Inn now stands beside the site). Upon our right runs a stream, from Northbourne, called The Delf, which supplies the town with fresh water. A church tower, seen but for a moment looming in the distance on our right, is St. Clement's. The street we walk along is New Street, and has no very ancient houses. A second church tower, of poor character, visible for a moment on our right, is that of St. Peter.

New Street emerges into the Cattle Market Square, in which stands the Court Hall, facing us, slightly on our left. In the farthest corner on our left are three Caroline gables of red brick. Behind the Court Hall, and behind a chapel dated 1706, some new cottage-dwellings represent the old Hospital of St. John.

From a corner of the square, transversely opposite to that by which we enter the market from New Street, runs a street called Mote Sole. In it on the right hand we come at once to the Old Workhouse of St. Mary's parish, bearing the date 1582 on the right of the doorway; the Red Cow Inn and a chimney-sweep's nameboard mark the site. At the farther end of Mote Sole we find a new building called Ellis's Hospital of St. Thomas, with an arched gateway of the ancient Hospital standing in front. At the end of Mote Sole, near the house of G. Hooper, corn merchant, formerly stood the Wodensboro gate of the town. Any who here turn to the right and walk thence along the earthen wall of the town will traverse the ancient Butts, and cross the site of the Canterbury Gate. Near it is an old building founded by Sir Roger Manwood in the reign of Elizabeth as a Grammar School; it has stepped gables of brick, coloured drab.

On leaving the Court Hall, to proceed to St. Mary's Church, we see at the corner of Market Square and Delf Street a saddler's shop, with good carving over the door and window, bearing the date 1601 with initials and the arms of Sandwich. We proceed along Delf Street and notice the old house fronts; one on the right bears in iron the date 1616 and initials W.O. Church Street (second turning to the right) brings us to the S.W. corner of St. Mary's Church. Its Norman arcades were destroyed by the fall of its central tower in A.D. 1667.

Leaving St. Mary's Church by its north door, we see on our left the King's Arms Inn, with its well-emblazoned coat of the royal arms of Elizabeth, and with a good angle bracket dated 1592. Turning back and passing along the north wall of St. Mary's Church, we go down Strand Street until we enter a street on our right called The Butchery, and pass down Market Street to St. Peter's Church (the south aisle of which was destroyed by the fall of its central tower in 1661). At the S.E. angle of St. Peter's Church there is a crypt of some size, beneath the rooms formerly occupied by the three priests of Ellis's Chantry.

Those who have leisure, by taking their way through a narrow passage beside the north wall of St. Peter's Churchyard, called Church Gap, and through Seven-post Alley, will on turning to the left pass under a modern gateway called The Barbican, and see the bridge over the river Stour. Far away to the left is Richborough Castle. Turning to the right along the quay, we come to the only ancient town gate now in existence. It is called Fisher's Gate, and is said to bear the date 1581. Passing under it, we proceed up Quay Lane. At the left-hand corner of this lane, with its front door in Strand Street, is a Jacobean cottage with handsome ceilings of plaster, and a good mantelpiece bearing the royal arms of James I. (Mrs. Wanstall occupies this cottage). Hence passing up Fisher's Street and turning into Church Street we reach the N.W. corner of St. Clement's Churchyard.

From St. Peter's Church, we pass through St. Peter's Street, Short Street, and Church Street into St. Clement's Churchyard. This handsome building, with its fine Norman central tower, is the only church in Sandwich that has not been ruined by the fall of a tower. Paternoster Row ran outside the churchyard, S.E.

Emerging from the south door of St. Clement's Church we make our way towards the earthen wall of the town (here called Mill Wall from the mill near it). It lies straight before us, and we pass to it between the back gardens of some newly built houses. As we mount thence to the wall we look upon the site of Sandwich Castle, which stood outside the earthen wall, S.E. of St. Clement's Church. The remains of its foundations still cause yellow lines in the corn, although they have mainly been grubbed up.

On the wall, turning to the right, past the mill, we walk to the site of New Gate (Sandwich Arms Inn), and, passing over the railway, by the level crossing, we reach the Early English Chapel and the dwellings of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr. Dorman's researches shew that the actual house occupied by Henry VIII. and by Queen Elizabeth, called the "King's Lodging," was destroyed long ago. It stood opposite the King's Arms Inn.

W. A. Scott Robertson.

At St. Mary's Church the Society was welcomed by the Vicar, Rev. A. M. Chichester, and the following paper was read by the Secretary, when he had assembled the members within the west end of the church, so as to face the west wall:

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SANDWICH.

By Canon Scott Robertson.

This ancient church was ruined by the fall of its central tower in 1667, and those who see it for the first time to-day cannot conceive what it looked like twenty years ago. The greatest praise is due to the Vicar (Mr. Chichester) and to his parishioners and other helpers for the change they have wrought in its interior. In the vestry you may see photographs of the church as they found it. The area covered by it is said to be 5716 square feet (1100 more than St. Peter's and 900 less than St. Clement's occupies). What the interior was, before 1667, one witness, close beside us, could tell if it might speak. Unhappily, however, this picture of the royal arms of Charles II., which came into the church spick and span new in 1660, cannot speak.

More eloquent far are the stone piers and fragments of Norman arches, that stand near the royal arms in the west wall of the church. They tell us very plainly that an arcade of grand Norman arches separated the nave from its two aisles. One fragment on the north side also suggests that the aisles may have been vaulted. A Norman stringcourse, springing from the northern fragment, suggests the line of the base of the Norman west windows. Some *à crochet* work high up, on the south side of the southern fragment, seems to shew that the roofs of the nave and aisles may have been lofty—so lofty that even a clerestory may have existed in the Norman church.

The careful investigation of the site which was made by Mr. Chichester and Mr. Clarke, when the church was restored, brought to light the bases of the Norman piers, not only of the nave arcades, but of the central tower. It also revealed traces of walls, north and south, which suggest that the aisles of the Norman church were narrow, far narrower than the present aisles. Bases of piers found in these ancient north and south walls encourage the idea already suggested that there was a vaulted roof over the narrow north aisle, if not over the southern one also.

The Norman nave was short. About 30 feet intervened between its west wall and the tower's western piers. Whether the north and south arcades of the nave had three arches within this length, or whether they had only two arches each, still remains a doubtful question.

The width of the nave's northern arch, west of the tower, was slightly more than 8 feet in the clear. The pier west of it had a foundation 4 feet wide.

In the Norman central tower, each of its four round-headed arches had about 12 feet span. The open area beneath the tower was about 18 feet by 16 on the floor. The tower itself occupied a large area; something like 27 feet from east to west, by 24 from north to south.

The choir, if it commenced beneath the tower's eastern arch, extended about 40 feet eastward from it.

The total length is, roughly speaking, about 97 feet. All these dimensions are derived roughly from Mr. Clarke's plan of the church. Much of the Norman squared stone remains in the fabric, as it was used again, in the time of Charles II., when the church was set in order after the fall of its tower. Some small arches were built entire into the west wall, on its exterior.

Following analogy we should suppose that some enlargement of the Norman church was made in the thirteenth century; but subsequent changes have obliterated all traces of it.

In the fourteenth century, probably in the reign of Edward III., the western window of the north aisle, and two windows in the north wall (one on each side of the north porch), were inserted. These may be ascribed to the liberality of Thomas Loverick, who is said to have been buried under the canopied tomb beneath the easternmost of these windows. The same benefactor founded here a chapel dedicated to our Lady, at the east head of this church. As the church itself was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, the foundation within it of a chapel to Saint Mary is remarkable.

The description of this chapel, however, shews that it was not fully and properly *within* the church. It is always called the chapel of our Lady *at the East Head* of this church; and it was dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.

We can understand therefore that it stood outside, but close beside the east wall of this church. This singular situation of the chapel explains some curious entries of the churchwardens in their accounts. They mention an annual settlement with the vicar, called "*schyftyn of silver with the vicar*," and they classify the money received under three heads: 1st, "yn the body of chirche;" 2ndly, "at the est hede;" 3rdly, "at the chapel of St. James or St. Jacob." We know that the chapel of St. James was a separate building in another part of the parish; and we see the fitness of this classification, when we know that the chapel at the east head was also a separate building, although close to the east end of the church. These entries in the churchwardens' accounts occur in 1444 and subsequent years.

Forty years later a chaplain here, named Thomas Norman, a native of Sandwich, by his will bequeathed a missal and a silver cup to this chapel of St. Mary at the Esthede, which he described as being next to or beside this church (*juxta dictam ecclesiam*). Thus the position of the chapel is clearly stated to be not exactly within, but close to, the east end of this church.

Later on, from 1511 to 1526, we find in the Archbishop's Registers records of the institution of chaplains to an endowed chantry here, called Cundy's chantry. Their benefice is described as the chantry of John Cundy, founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and as being situated in the chapel of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in St. Mary's Church. About 1444 the churchwardens paid "for a kay to y^{e} chauntry chapell dore iij d."

Whether Cundy's chantry was *always* served in the external yet

adjacent chapel at the Easthead does not appear, but its chaplain served there from 1511 to 1526. The foundations of that chantry and of the chapel at East Head are also recorded in closest connection in the ancient Bede Roll preserved here.* For the image of St. Mary in this chapel of the Annunciation at the East Head, the church possessed a crown of silver gilt, weighing four ounces.

The Decorated windows in the north wall have flint masonry around them, which is worth looking at, outside. It is unlike anything else in this fabric; and it has no external stringcourse, although all the rest of the building is encircled by a string. Perhaps this part of the church was less injured by the fall of the tower than other portions were.

At the north-west angle of the chancel we see an engaged round shaft of the Perpendicular style. Possibly this was part of the work inserted after the French had destroyed some of the building in the time of Richard II., when another member of the Loverick family is said to have rebuilt what was destroyed.

Much was done here in the fifteenth century. A rood screen stood beneath the central tower; and a new rood loft was made in or about the year 1444. In the rood loft here we know that organs were placed, and the parish paid various sums to musical priests for playing these organs.

In the year, *circa* 1444, during which the new rood loft was constructed, we find that a certain anomalous window, called the procession window, was taken down and newly set up. There is also mention of a procession porch. These most unusual terms (possibly unique) are very puzzling.

The coincidence of date suggests some connection between the new rood loft and these processional adjuncts. All processions issued from the choir, through the central door of the rood screen, which was surmounted by the rood loft. Possibly the organ loft, or projecting canopy over the central door of the rood screen, may have been porch-like, and have been called the Procession Porch; a window in it may have given additional light at this spot, which, being beneath the Norman central tower, must from its position have been dark and obscure.

The vicissitudes of the church were great and numerous. In 1448 the tower partly fell down. In 1456 the French robbed the town and carried off the account-books of St. Mary's Church.

After them all, however, we find that in the last quarter of the fifteenth century its southern chancel, dedicated to St. Laurence and St. Stephen (two martyrs), was richly adorned and well cared

* The first entries in the Bede Roll are these:—For the sawlys of John Condy and Wyllyem Condy, the whyche weryn the *fyrst begynneris of the fundacion* of this chauntery, and for all othyr that havyn gevyn thereto more of ther goodys where thorough that hyt may be the better mayntenyd. Also for the sawlys of Thomas Loueryk and of hys wyff, the whyche foundid the chapell of oure lady at the est hede of this chyrche, and of iij wyndowys of the north syde of this chyrche. (Boys, *Hist. of Sandwich*, p. 372.)

for. Thomas Norman, the native chaplain, bequeathed his Portifory to be chained to the upper desk in the south part of the church, for the use of chaplains saying masses, and the canonical hours in the chapel of Saints Laurence and Stephen. He directed that he should be buried beneath the women's seats opposite the south window of the church, and opposite his parents' burial-place.

The Jesus altar and Jesus mass are often mentioned in wills of parishioners. In 1476 William Brewester, mariner, bequeathed to the altar of Jesu one towell of diaper. For this altar there were in 1473 three special chasubles, one being of red and green baudekyng. I believe it was also called the morn mass altar, for which a priest (Sir John Stephen) gave a chalice weighing 15¼ ounces. This altar seems to have stood at the east end of the south aisle. Sir Edward Ringley, in his will, dated 24 July 1543, desired to be buried in the Jesus Chapel, and he ordered that 40 yards of black cotton stuff should be purchased to hang from the church door round about the chapel at his funeral. In 1551 his widow, Dame Jane Ringley, desired also to be buried on the north side of Jesus Chapel. She bequeathed 10s. and a dinner to a clergyman that "a godly sarmon" should be preached "for the edyfieng of the congregation that shalbe gathered together at my funerall daye;" "the preacher shall have in remembrance to require the congregation to praye for my soule, my father's and my mother's soules, and for the soule of my husband John Langlye and my husband Sir Edward Ringlye, Knt., my brother Sir Robert Payton, Knt, and my sister Dame Elyzabeth Payton his wyff, my brother Edward Payton, Esquere, and all Christien soules."

The chancel of St. John (probably the north chancel) was also popular, and over it were organs.* In it were aumbries that were much used, and for service at its altar there were special altar cloths and vestments, one being a white chasuble powdered with flowers and daisies.

The remarkable fact that not a single piscina remains in the church is easily accounted for, when we know that the destruction of the arcades, by the fall of the tower, must have caused much of the walls to be rebuilt in the time of Charles II. Mr. Chichester, however, differs from me about the rebuilding; he thinks the walls were only refaced.

The remarkable niche in the north wall of the chancel seems to have been a receptacle for the "best cross of silver gilt, with a staff of latten," which cost £25, when money was worth much more than it is now.

There are many relics of brasses in the church, but not one of them remains entire. In the middle aisle a stone, 6′ 9″ by 3′, has had upon it brass effigies of a man and his two wives, surrounded by what heralds would call an orle of children, twelve in number, each placed separately. I have never seen anything like it elsewhere.

There was in the church an altar dedicated to St. Christopher,

* About 1449 the churchwardens received "for the old organs over seynt John's chaunsell vj s. viij d." (Boys, *Hist. of Sandwich*, p. 360.)

for which a new frontal and also a new altar cloth were made in A.D. 1444.* At this altar mass was celebrated for the Brotherhood of St. Christopher, which in 1473 possessed a little chalice, weighing 6 ounces, for use in such celebrations.

An altar here, dedicated to St. Ursula, was also furnished with a new cloth in 1444.*

Among the more valuable possessions of this church was a relic, called St. Bride's heart; it was enclosed in a silver shrine, having four pinnacles, and weighing 18 ounces. Another relic was enclosed in a silver reliquary, weighing $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. A relic of St. Katherine, in a silver case, weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, was kept at St. James's Chapel. The beryll hafte of St. Edmond's knife was another relic here.

The tower, or steeple, was much repaired in or about the year 1448, when part of the tower fell. Upon this reparation were used more than 6 tons of Folkestone ragstone, costing vij s.; 4 tons of Bere stone, costing xx s.; and 5 tons of Caen stone, costing xxv s. The masons were paid £1 6s. 8d. for rough-casting the outside, or "ye castyng of ye stepill without with morter, fro ye iiij square of ye olde work unto ye uppyr ende of ye viij square of ye olde worke."† On top of the steeple a spire of wood was made by the carpenters (at a cost of £16 13s. 4d.) from 459 feet of oaken board, costing 2s. 4d. the hundred feet. The steeple had four pinnacles, each surmounted by a cross. Upon these crosses "the ravouns did stonde theron to soyle ye stepyll goteris, with bonys and other thyngs;" consequently twenty-three iron pikes (or sharp points) were made to be fixed upon the points of the crosses, to prevent the birds from standing on them. Probably two sharp iron points inclined at acute angles were placed on each of the three upper limbs of each cross.

On dedication day a banner was hoisted upon the steeple; and during the fifteenth century the bells were rung, not only on such festival days, but whenever there was "a gret thundering," or thunder-storm. On the floor of the central aisle there is the matrix of a brass which bore one effigy; it lies to the west of the stone which had an orle of children on it. Eastward of the latter is a stone, 8′ 9″ long by 3′ 6″ wide, with inscription in Lombardic characters, around the matrix of an elaborate cross formerly filled with brass. The remaining letters seem to be "[d]ie Novembris mens . . M.C.C.C.XXXI. cujus."

In the north-west corner of the nave there are three slabs, dated 1712 and 1750, to the memory of members of the family of Hayward.

On a loose fragment of a cross is an inscription in English, but in small black-letter writing: *o' of lo'do'*: *gros*: *ge'tylma*: *vsher.*

In the chancel there lie in the floor memorial slabs for (i) Edward Kelk, gentleman, with coat of arms; (ii) a man and his wives and two sets of children, formerly represented in brass (query, Roger Manwood, 1534); (iii) a man, formerly represented in brass, and around him four ejaculatory prayers and four shields of arms (query, T. Norman, 1484); (iv) Elizabeth Emmerson, died 1781; (v) man and

* Boys, *Hist. of Sandwich*, p. 363.

† *Ibid.*, pp. 363, 364.

his wife, once represented at half length in brass; (vi) another person, formerly shewn in effigy in brass, long since gone.

On the north wall of the chancel is a fine mural tablet, in memory of Joseph Stewart, who died in 1828; and on the south wall another for Mary Stewart, his wife.

At St. Peter's Church the Rev. H. Gilder described the traces of Norman work, the crypt at the east end of the south chancel, the beautiful Decorated window bricked up on the north of the chancel, the lost south aisle which has never been rebuilt since the fall of the tower ruined it, and the remarkable tombs in the north aisle.

St. Clement's Church, large, and in admirable order, with its Norman central tower, and its portions illustrating almost every style of architecture, its ancient *miserere* stalls, and easily dated font of A.D. 1402-8 were succinctly and clearly described by the Rev. A. M. Chichester, the Vicar.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Chapel having been visited, the company entered a special train and were conveyed to Richborough, where Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., described the Roman *Castrum*.

RICHBOROUGH.

It will be my endeavour during our brief visit to say, if possible, what has not been said before, and to make my remarks worthy your attention and consideration. Most of you must know that much has been written on the great *castrum*, or walled fortification in which we are assembled. Archdeacon Battley published an elaborate essay on it in choice Latin, which has been well circulated in translation. Long since I endeavoured to record discoveries made, and also the architectural details; and latterly, in your *Archæologia Cantiana*, you possess records of subsequent researches; so that my labours to-day will necessarily be light, and they will have one merit at least, that of not exhausting your patience.

But, although from the ravages of time and man enough has been saved to shew the vast importance of the place to Roman Britain, from the earliest to the latest days of the province, yet the history of the construction and management of the great civil establishment, which must necessarily have existed and flourished, has yet to be learned. As the chief of the three great ports of the south-east of Britain, Rutupiæ must have been the focus of traffic from and to the Continent; and in what that traffic mainly consisted must be shewn by the motives which induced the Romans, at the continual sacrifice of men, money, and labour, to retain in subjugation a province so remote from the imperial headquarters. The mineral productions of Britain were chief among the incentives; and then the agricultural riches of various kinds. When the Emperor Julian was straitened for corn to supply his army in

Germany, he had but to send ships to Britain to be promptly supplied. This naturally indicates stores ready at hand, granaries at various ports, such as we may recognise in ruins at Hartlip and other parts of Kent. Richborough must also have been a focus for such exports, and still more so for the metals; of the oyster fisheries and their exports to Italy we have abundant historical evidence.

Into the admirable system of provincial civil administration we have a good insight in that invaluable work the *Notitia Dignitatum* of the Roman Empire, in which is evidence, nowhere else afforded, of the transfer of the Second Legion from *Isca Silurum*, Caerleon, to Rutupiæ, when the great fortress became a main bulwark on the Saxon shore, at a late period of the Roman domination. From the abundance of coins of Carausius and Allectus found in and about the castrum, the port must have been well garrisoned during the long interregnum, while the fleets of the British emperors entirely controlled access in everyway from the Continent.

The architectural features of the castrum denote an early origin. They may be compared with those at Verulam and Colchester, both early, for a great similarity of construction, while the other castra on the Saxon shore, such as Reculver and Lymme, as clearly by comparison denote a much later date. They have been so minutely described in print that I need only remark to-day that I shall be ready when we walk round the walls to answer to the best of my power any questions on the subject. But I must here anticipate, what will doubtless arise, some inquiry on the subterranean masonry which has so long resisted every attempt at explanation.

That an extent of masonry of 144 feet by 104 could have been a mere foundation for any structure I think is an untenable supposition. The great solidity and strength of Roman architecture did not demand foundations. The Pharos at Dover has no deep foundations; and we see how the walls around us stand upon a very superficial foundation, if it can be called a foundation at all. I still adhere to my old notion that the interior is hollow, and that there is an opening to it, as yet undiscovered; an opening, probably at the top, now closed up.

That the castrum and its surroundings were tenanted by a dense population may also be decided by the numerous discoveries of works of art of various kinds, and of coins of great number from Augustus to the third Constantine, gathered together in a short space of time, and exceeding numerically those recorded as found on the sites of other Roman large establishments. Marble was also used, in one building at least, and the walls were tastefully painted. Of the later discoveries the most interesting are the leaden seals of Constantine, with the imperial effigies and titles, as on the coins, well engraved.* They must have been attached to letters or edicts, or to merchandise; more probably to the latter, as many have been found in military stations in the north of England bearing the names of legions and cohorts.†

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi., p. 120. † *Idem*, plates xvi and xvii.

I come now to speak of what is not. Richborough has not supplied us with a single lapidary inscription. Of the many thousands who, from three to four centuries, lived and died here, not a record has been revealed to us; not even the barren information of a name! From analogy, from logical inference, we may be assured that stone memorials were erected; and we may safely assume that they have not all perished. Many, I believe, lie buried beyond the walls too deep to be disturbed by the plough, but not deep enough to evade the friendly spade and pickaxe of the adventurous antiquary; and I suggest that the Kent Archæological Society, so well represented to-day, should undertake, with the consent of Mr. Solly, to whom we are already so much indebted, to trench the adjacent fields.

Mr. Roach Smith concluded his lecture by stating that a few years since he, Mr. John Harris, and Mr. George Payne had satisfactorily traced the Roman road from Dover to Richborough, so far as opposite Sandwich. At Betshanger, where it is absorbed in the park, they were assisted by Mr. Godley, and recruited by the hospitality of Lord and Lady Northbourne.

Here the noble President, the Earl Sydney, joined the company, with the Hon. Robert Marsham, his Lordship's place having hitherto been kindly supplied by Lord Northbourne.

The special train conveyed the members back, through Sandwich, to Deal, where dinner was served in St. George's Hall, the Earl Sydney in the chair; about 150 sat down.

After dinner members were admitted to inspect Deal Castle, and mount to the tops of the bastions and central tower, for which privilege they were much indebted to the Earl Sydney.

Thursday, July 30th.

Carriages drawn up outside the entrance to Deal Castle received the members and conveyed them to Walmer Castle, kindly opened to them by the Earl Granville. Others who came by rail were brought from Walmer station. For the sight of this historic castle and its beautiful grounds, rich with memories of Pitt and Wellington, the Society was grateful to the Earl Granville.

At Great Mongeham Church the Rev. J. Branfill Harrison welcomed the Society, and read the following paper:—

GREAT MONGEHAM CHURCH.

By the Rev. J. Branfill Harrison.

Before attempting to tell you anything about this church in its present state, it may be well perhaps if we endeavour to discover from the evidences that we still have something of its early origin.

The church is dedicated to St. Martin, and it would appear from wills still extant that there were lights and images in it in honour of St. Anthony and St. Osyth.

It would seem to have been originally a Norman church, evidence of which remains in one Norman window in the north chancel; and it was probably about the year 1200, or a little later, that it was considerably enlarged; the south arcade being of about that date, and the small window, now unglazed, between the north and high chancel being likewise of that period.

In the fourteenth century, the clerestory windows would appear to have been added and the north chancel prolonged eastwards.

The tower seems to have been of a somewhat later date, and was probably built about the time of Richard II. or Henry V.

In the course of years this venerable structure, upon which large sums must have been expended in its early years, was allowed to fall into a most dilapidated condition, and it was not till my immediate predecessor, Mr. Penny, was appointed to the living, about thirty-five years ago, that any active steps were taken to effect a restoration.

He very soon turned his attention to this most important object, and having engaged the services of that eminent architect Mr. Butterfield, he by degrees brought the church into the beautiful condition in which you now see it.

I had hope to read to you an interesting paper by Mr. Butterfield, with regard to his recollections of the church when he first saw it, and the steps he took to restore it. I am sorry, however, to say that, having been unusally overworked, and being on the point of starting for his holiday, he could therefore send me only a very few remarks.* I must therefore, though much disappointed, endeavour to make what use I can of the little he has sent.

* "My dear Sir,—I had hoped and fully intended to write you a short account of my recollections of Great Mongeham Church. I had thought I might do it in time for the Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society on the 30th, but I have been unusually overworked of late, and am now just starting for a holiday for a little more than three weeks in Scotland, leaving all letters and work behind me. For I absolutely need some change and rest. I will, if you wish it, see what I can do on my return, but that is not I fear exactly what you are wanting. Mr. Penny undertook the work in pieces, the north chancel being the last work of the series. He began with the nave. There was no south aisle. It had been removed altogether, and the south side nave arches were entirely built up. He built the south aisle and porch and unstopped the arches. These arches are peculiar, as they are rather openings at intervals in a wall than the ordinary arcade. The tower was shut off. The west doorway and window were ruinous, but the present ones are a very accurate copy of them, with some of the old work put in. The last window of the chancel was absolutely modern, and is a new one. The arches into the north and south chapels of the chancel were entirely filled in with modern work. Mr. Penny opened them as these chapels were taken in hand, and I built the present stone screens. I *think* there is a Norman window in the western part of the north chancel, and a break in the wall, which seems to imply that that chancel was at first much shorter. This is further shewn by an Early English window which looks into it from the chancel, eastwards of this break. This window was evidently once an external window in the chancel, and must have been open to the churchyard. The windows in the prolonged part of the north

It was early in 1849 that Mr. Penny was appointed rector of this parish, and at that time Mr. Butterfield remarks that it is almost impossible to conceive a church in a more deplorable condition.

The work to be done was very great, and little or no help could be expected from the parishioners; indeed, I believe Mr. Penny received no help from any one, except that the pulpit and font were given by members of the Noakes family, and the north chapel (which is private property) was restored at the expense of the owner.

Under these circumstances Mr. Penny determined to carry out the work in portions, and beginning with the chancel, which was essentially the rector's business, he in 1851-52 re-roofed it and entirely restored it.

In the following year he undertook the re-roofing of the church, and the re-building of the south aisle and the porch, but it was not till the year 1860 that the north chapel was restored by its then owner, the Comtessa di Morella (*née* Richards), and the work was completed in the following year, when the east and west windows, together with the north and south windows of the chancel, were filled with stained glass.

Mr. Butterfield remarks that there is a break in the masonry in this north chancel, which seems to imply that it was at one time much shorter, and this is further shewn by an Early English window which looks into it from the chancel eastwards of this break; this window (which is now unglazed) was evidently once an external one in the chancel open to the churchyard.

The windows in the prolonged part of the north chancel, he says, were of wood only and very bad; there were no details of any old windows to be found in the eastern half.

The chancel arch had been largely destroyed; but enough was remaining to guide to a restoration of it.

When Mr. Penny first began the work of restoration the south chancel was covered with ivy and almost in ruins; there was no communication with it from the church; the only entrance being from the churchyard by a little door in the western arch, which was otherwise stopped up. No signs of a south aisle were visible, but the foundations were discovered by digging, and on them the present aisle was built.

The arches on the south side of the nave were entirely filled up, having common sash windows in them, and heavy outside buttresses. These arches, you may notice, are rather openings at intervals in a

chancel were of wood only, and very bad. There were no details of any old windows to be found in the eastern half. The chancel arch had been largely destroyed, but enough was remaining to guide to a restoration of it. The roofs are all new. They were bad and beyond mending. I am writing very hurriedly and I daresay that I have told you nothing but what you already know. I can only add that you can hardly imagine a church in a more deplorable condition than this church was in when Mr. Penny became rector of Mongeham.—I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly, W. BUTTERFIELD.

"The Rev. J. B. HARRISON."

wall, than an ordinary arcade. Mr. Penny had them unstopped, and rebuilt the south aisle and its porch as they are at present.

And now, whilst examining the south chancel and aisle, I may call your attention to a small square opening in the former, which was possibly used by lepers; and on the outside you may observe some large stones in the wall which, though not now exactly *in situ*, were no doubt formerly the steps which led up to it.

The piscina in the south aisle was found amongst the rubbish.

The present west doorway and window, Mr. Butterfield tells me, are accurate copies of the old ones, which were in a very ruinous condition, and some of the old work was used in their restoration.

The rood screen, which originally separated the nave from the chancel, was, at the restoration, placed as you now see it in the west tower, and the stone screens now in the chancel were built by Mr. Butterfield.

Let me also direct your attention to the curious double piscina and two sedilia, probably inserted *early* in the thirteenth century.

A tablet in the north chancel was erected to the memory of Edward Crayford, son of Sir William Crayford of this parish, who married a daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, thrice Lord Mayor of London. He died Sept. 1615. His family owned the property to which this chancel is attached; and had a large house to the west of the rectory, some of the foundations of which lie close to the surface, in the orchard adjoining the school.

The flat tomb in the same chancel is to the memory of Edward St. Leger, who was a surgeon at Deal, where for forty years he took care of the sick and wounded. He was descended from a noble ancestry, and must have been a man of eminent virtues if all that is related of him on the stone is correct. He died Nov. 1729.

I regret very much that at the restoration of this church the gravestones within it were placed under the pews, and as far as I am aware no copies were taken of the inscriptions upon them.

The names of the rectors of this parish were given in Vol. XV. of the *Archæologia Cantiana;* but since that was published, I have discovered that John Sackett was rector in 1634.

Northbourne Church, which is cruciform without aisles, has a central tower, much Transition work of *circa* A.D. 1180, and a beautiful monument in the south transept for Colonel Sandes, an active Commonwealth officer, was described by the Rev. Thomas Wood.

At Betteshanger Church the Society was received by the Rev. J. W. Bliss, Rector and Rural Dean, who described the old tombs of the Boys family, and produced the Parish Register, which contains interesting notices of that family. The church itself was rebuilt several years ago by Lord Northbourne (then Sir Walter James), upon the model of Barfreston Church, but the old tower was preserved, and the monuments carefully re-erected. In the churchyard are seen side by side two yew-trees, planted one by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the other by Viscount Hardinge, the celebrated General. They now meet and form an arbour above a large seat

formed of a slab of slate inscribed with a record of the planting of these trees.

Lord Northbourne and his son, the Hon. Walter James, invited the company to Betteshanger House, and under the trees upon a lawn Lord Northbourne had hospitably caused luncheon to be prepared for all the members (over 200 in number).

After luncheon Lord Northbourne requested Canon Scott Robertson to conduct the company through the reception-rooms of the Mansion. Entering by the dining-room they admired the fine family paintings, especially those representing Viscount Hardinge and his victories. In the drawing-room Turner's picture of Margate and other paintings attracted much attention. They passed on to the library, and thence into the hall, where Lord Northbourne himself described a collection of most interesting objects of historic value. Very hearty thanks were tendered to Lord Northbourne for his most generous hospitality, and with three hearty cheers for the noble Lord the company passed on to their carriages.

At Eastry many had to leave in order to catch an early train at Sandwich, but the majority visited Eastry Church, which was thus described by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Frank Shaw :—

EASTRY CHURCH.

At what precise time the worship of Almighty God superseded the ancient heathen worship of the goddess Æástor, or Easter, in this island, anciently dedicated to her, we have no certain record. But from the fact that the kings of Kent had a country seat at Eastry in very early times, on the site of the present Eastry, it is highly probable that a Christian church has existed on or about this spot from the days of the good King Ethelbert (who died A.D. 616), say from the early part of the seventh century.

No remains, however, of any Saxon work have been discovered in or around the church, so far as I am aware. But traces of "Transitional" or even Norman work are not far to seek in the tower itself, viz., in the external arch of the west door, the north and south windows of the ringing-chamber, and the shallow external buttress on the north side. There seems good reason for supposing that in Norman times the tower was somewhat short and squat, reaching only to the stringcourse just above the clock. Then a single roof covered both nave and aisles, the clerestory, if any, was lower than at present, the chancel smaller, whilst access was gained to the ringing-chamber of the tower by an outside door.

Then in the ? twelfth century the tower was raised to its present height, and its west face remodelled and enriched by the addition of the arcading beneath the face of the clock, the recessed buttresses, the carved corbels, the shallow west porch, and the tower-aisles forming a western extension of the aisles proper,—which together give such a marked character to the west *façade*

of this church. To the same period we must assign the present chancel and the clerestory windows of the nave. At some later period—not improbably the early part of the fourteenth century—the north wall of the nave was partially rebuilt; and then the Kentish rag capital on the north, and the octagonal pillar, with its carved capital, on the south side of the nave, were inserted.

In 1687 the roof of the nave was lowered, the pitch being altered, and a flat ceiling substituted internally. The beams of that roof were principally of chestnut. In 1869 the present roof was put on, in which the old high pitch was restored.

Our present church consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, western tower, with north and south tower-aisles, both of which originally communicated with the aisles of the nave, but that on the south is now blocked by a huge buttress, necessitated by an early settlement of the tower. With the exception of the tower, the church is Early English throughout, though one or two windows have been inserted later. The niche for the holy-water stoup on the south side of the west door remains, though the bowl has gone. Passing through the somewhat peculiar and shallow porch,* the north and south side arches of which were originally open, but were filled up at some period to strengthen the buttress, we descend, as so frequently in Kentish churches, into the tower. Thus there is a similar descent into the tower from the west door in several churches in this immediate neighbourhood, *e.g.*, Great Mongeham, Northbourne, Tilmanstone, Adisham. We are reminded by those somewhat unusual features—the north and south extensions of the aisles—of the Church of St. Nicholas, New Romney, whose tower, like ours, was originally Norman, and subsequently heightened and enriched.

The squinch in the north-east corner of the tower, supporting the staircase, is interesting and good work.

Advancing into the nave we can hardly fail to be struck by its height and narrowness; its proportions reminding us forcibly of a ship inverted.

The chancel arch is low, and the quatrefoil piercings on either side are unusual, but not absolutely unique. It is noticeable that whilst they appear as quatrefoils when seen from the nave, they are square with trefoil heads when seen from the chancel. They serve a double purpose, viz., that of letting out the sound from the chancel which otherwise would be kept in by the low chancel arch, and of breaking the large space of blank wall immediately above and around the arch.

The east corbels which formerly supported the "rood beam" may still be seen. As for the rood loft itself, that has long since disappeared, and indeed so far back as the Visitation of Archbishop Warham in 1512 it was reported as "lacking great reparation," and the churchwardens were ordered to repair it by Christmas next ensuing under penalty of excommunication.

* A tradition of which lingered on, and of which the late Captain John Boteler, R.N., told me that he had even seen a sketch.

The chapel at the east end of the north aisle is traditionally said to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It has a large aumbry in the north wall, and a credence and piscina in the east wall, in addition to a corbel which formerly carried an image. The corresponding chapel on the south side is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and has a piscina in the south wall.

Immediately over the chancel arch are two rows of medallion frescoes, of which the upper row alone is now visible, the under row having been covered up again with whitewash.* The remaining medallions are seven in number, circular in shape, and about 18 inches in diameter. They seem to have been drawn with "a free hand and a full brush" on wet plaster, as the colours have apparently sunk into the ground. The medallions are formed of a thin dark outline and two concentric circles of border lines respectively dark and either red or yellow, leaving a space of some 13 inches in diameter clear for the subjects. The colours are chiefly black or very dark brown, red, yellow, and a yellowish red, whilst the ground is buff. The subjects of all fourteen medallions are only four in number differently arranged. Thus in the upper row, still visible, the subjects, as read from north to south, from dexter to sinister, are:

A Lion : A Griffin : Two Doves : The Lily : Two Doves : The Lion : The Griffin.

In the lower row, now covered up, they were:

The Griffin : The Lion : Two Doves : The Lily : Two Doves : The Griffin : The Lion.

Mr. Weston Styleman Walford, who carefully examined these frescoes shortly after their discovery, some twenty years ago, and who communicated a paper on them to the *Archæological Journal*, says "they must belong to the latter half of the thirteenth century, and can hardly be later than the beginning of the reign of Edward I." The object in the central medallion, both of the upper and lower row, is a conventional Lily, the special emblem of the B.V. Mary, to whom the church is dedicated. Those immediately next to the centre medallion, on either side, contain representations of two birds (? doves) with their beaks together and apparently pecking at some central object, such as a bunch of grapes or an ear of corn, now obliterated, and may not improbably be taken to represent the two Covenants, each looking towards that One Figure, the Centre of the Ages, Christ our Lord, who is Himself the Corn of Wheat and the Ripe Grape Cluster. The Lion is probably a symbol of Him who is the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, our B. Lord; whilst the Griffin, as has been suggested to me by a friend who has written on the symbolism of these medallions, may indicate the union of the two natures, the human and divine, in One Christ.

All the glass in the windows of the chancel is by one firm, Messrs. Ward and Hughes.

The will of William Andrew of Eastry, proved in the Consistory Court of Canterbury, 1507, makes mention of our Lady's Chapel in

* Prior to the commencement of my incumbency in 1867.

Eastry *Churchyard*, whilst an earlier will, referred to by Mr. Boteler, speaks of the Lady Chapel as being in Eastry *Church*. May not this Lady Chapel have been under the high altar, with a separate approach from the churchyard? The window of this chapel may still be traced on the outside of the south wall under the two-light window; and there is ample room for such a chapel, if the floor level were restored to its original height. All the chancel windows apparently were originally lancets, but the most easterly one on the south side was thrown up to admit of sedilia being placed beneath it, and was then altered to a two-light Decorated window. The original string-course was kept intact and utilized for a seat. This may have been done when the Lady Chapel was constructed. The locker or *aumbry* on the north side of the chancel is interesting, as having the head of a mitred ecclesiastic—bishop or abbot—carved above it. The shallow niche, on a level with the old sedilia, on the south side, is not a piscina—at least there were no traces of a drain when we dug into it in 1869—and I am quite unable to explain a little shoulder of masonry which is closely connected with it. The two brasses on the floor of the sanctuary are to the memory of Thomas Nevynson and Sir Roger Nevi[n]son respectively. The helmet, which hangs above, has the Nevinson crest; and there were also formerly a lance and pennon, with the helmet, belonging to the same family.

There were formerly eighteen stalls in the chancel, but when or how they disappeared it is hard to say—possibly when the Lady Chapel was filled in and stopped up. The chancel was ceiled after the death of Vicar Cressener in 1746; probably with some of the money left to the parish by his will for the beautifying of the church. The chancel, as you will not fail to observe, is not quite in a line with the nave; but inclines somewhat to the north, and symbolizes the inclination of our blessed Lord's head upon the cross. Just outside the chapel of St. John Baptist in the south floor of the nave is an old gravestone, belonging to one of the family of Hardindenne, formerly of Harnden in this parish. This had been buried as an old stone, and was only rescued by the enlightened zeal of a lady now deceased, who came in whilst the workmen were laying the tiles, and insisted that it should be found and replaced. The octagonal pillar, which is the second from the west on the south side, bears on its south-west face a curious incised circle, pronounced to be unique by Mr. W. S. Walford, to whom I have before referred. This table, for finding the Sunday letters, consists of three consecutive circles cut into the stone, the outer circle being about 11 inches in diameter. The inner and middle circles are divided into 28 equal parts by radii from the centre, and in each of these compartments so formed between the circles is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet in Lombardic capitals, and above every fourth is another of these letters in a compartment by itself. These seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, are those known by the name of, and used in the calendar as, Sunday letters; and it is believed that this incised circle exhibits a method for finding the Sunday letter during a cycle of 28 years, after which it repeats itself, and begins again; the years in which two letters

occur, one over the other, are leap years. If the two Sunday letters for any leap year be given, the Sunday letter for any year before or after may be found. The pillar on which this table is incised seems to date from the early part of the fourteenth century, and the table itself is probably not much later.

Inside the south door there is a niche for a holy-water stoup, but the stoup itself is gone. The north door was open some sixty years ago, but, like other north doors in this immediate neighbourhood, Betteshanger, Northbourne, and in other parts of the country, it has been closed up, generally for the sake of warmth, but in our case also to give space for the Harvey monument. This monument, to the memory of Captain John Harvey—part of a larger one, for the whole of which there was not room in Westminster Abbey—shews some admirable sculpture by Bacon. Whilst not far from it, just where the aisle of the nave enters the north tower aisle, are the remains of the old stone bench which ran along under the north wall of the church internally. It only remains for me to say that the font is modern; the former one, being broken, patched with cement, covered with a thick coat of paint, and containing no interesting features, was supplanted by the present font in 1869; the old font eventually found a resting-place in the daughter church of Worth. The Registers are well kept, have few lacunæ, and date from 1559. They are kept in an iron chest with spring lock, the centre key governing three bolts, acting in different directions.

At Knowlton House, Mrs. Narborough Hughes-D'Aeth courteously welcomed the Society and hospitably invited the members to tea prepared upon tables on the lawn. Mrs. D'Aeth and her daughters conducted the members over the mansion, part of which was built by Sir Thomas Peyton at the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and other parts were rebuilt in the reign of George I. by Sir Thomas D'Aeth, who had married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Admiral Sir John Narborough (whose widow remarried the more celebrated Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel). Portraits of all these worthies and of other members of the family were much admired, and great interest was taken in the blue silk "jersey" worn beneath his shirt by King Charles I. at his execution.

In the billiard-room were seen the old windows containing the arms of the Peytons, Calthorpes, and their connections. Hearty thanks were accorded to Mrs. D'Aeth and her daughters, who likewise conducted the members into Knowlton Church, which contains several interesting monuments, and has been recently restored to a state of perfect repair.

At Barfreston Church the Rector, Rev. E. Austen, received the Society and produced plans for erecting a new roof. Canon Robertson described the church and read portions of Mr. Hussey's paper which will be found in this volume on pp. 142—151.

This was the last place visited; many of the members drove to Shepherdswell station, and the rest returned to Deal and Walmer.

Among those who were present on one or both days of the meeting were the Earl Sydney, the Lord Northbourne, the Hon. Robert Marsham, Sir James Fergusson (now M.P. for Manchester), Archdeacon Harrison, Canon Jenkins, Canon Routledge, Canon Welldon, Canon Scott Robertson, Professor the Rev. W. W. Skeat of Cambridge, Wilfred Cripps, J.P., Robert Furley, J.P., G. E. Hannam, J.P., Colonel Hartley, J.P., Captain Prentis, J.P., J. F. Jackson, J.P., H. B. Mackeson, J.P., Henry Curling, J.P., G. M. Arnold, J.P., Josiah Hall, J.P., Judge Laxton, Judge Homersham Cox, C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., General Dixon, Gerard Norman, Philip Norman, the Reverend F. E. Tuke, M. T. Pearman, E. S. Dewick, H. H. Boys, J. Hughes Hallett, F. Haslewood, F.S.A., Leslie Goodwin, W. T. Smallwood, J. Langhorne, J. W. Bliss, F. Shaw, R. Cox Hales, R. S. Hunt, B. St. John Tyrwhitt, J. A. Walter, E. S. Woods, C. H. Wilkie, H. G. Rolt, W. H. Rammell, J. B. Harrison, Dr. Haslewood, R. T. Browne, M. Youngman, W. F. Morgan, Dr. Diamond, Dr. Tayler, Dr. E. Furley, F. Grayling, J. T. Hillier, Joseph Moore, Jun., T. Pearne, J. Broad, R. Clout, R. Hovenden, W. W. Wooder, W. E. Hughes, B. Nathan, W. B. Rosher, W. C. Stunt, G. Simmonds, W. P. Shirley, H. Hinds, W. D. Belcher, H. T. Belcher, W. G. Gribbon, E. J. Wells, C. W. Powell, B. H. Collins, F. G. Gibson, F. C. J. Spurrell, J. D. Norwood, R. Bubb, G. Wilks, G. Clinch, H. G. Hewlett, F. Bunyard, G. E. Elliott, H. Peake, J. L. Roget, F. F. Giraud, R. Smith, H. W. Wilkins, J. Bullard, C. Bullard, T. Dorman, W. P. Southee, J. D. Kiddell, R. W. Cradock, C. Heisch, J. H. Turner, J. H. Oyler, Ed. Bottle, C. K. Worsfold, J. Vinten, P. Sankey, W. V. Lister, J. Pullen, J. F. Wadmore, C. E. Homewood, J. Buckingham, G. Wakeford, G. Dowker, J. P. Streeter, J. E. Mace, J. U. Bugler, Charles Cotton, J. Stilwell, J. F. Streatfeild, G. Meadway, E. Allen, A. Hudson, A. Boissier, D. Prosser, W. M. L. Seaman, W. Fooks, R. L. Hobbes, T. S. Stokes, A. Latham, J. G. E. Sibbald, Lambert Wood, T. Edwards, E. Fry, E. W. Streeter, Dr. Langston, J. T. Perry, A. Styan, Dr. Price, — Frend, Mrs. Fred Neame, Sen., Mrs. E. Neame, the Misses Godfrey Faussett Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Mapleton Chapman, Miss Dudlow, Miss Collett, and a large number of other ladies.

On the 12th of October 1885 the Council met at Canterbury, in the Cathedral Library, by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter; the Earl Sydney presided; ten members were present.

Thanks for hospitality, and help at the Annual Meeting, were voted to Lord Northbourne, Earl Sydney, Mrs. Hughes D'Aeth, Earl Granville, Revs. Walker Flower, J. B. Harrison, J. W. Bliss, W. F. Shaw, A. M. Chichester, T. Wood, and H. Gilder, to C. Roach Smith, Esq., to Thomas Dorman, Esq., and to Mr. Solly.

Nine new members were elected.

It was resolved that the next Annual Meeting shall be held at Rochester.

Archæologia Cantiana.

ROMANO-BRITISH INTERMENTS

DISCOVERED AT

BAYFORD NEXT SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A., F.L.S.

Bayford, formerly called Badford, is a manor lying to the north-east of the towns of Sittingbourne and Milton; its lands form the eastern boundary of Milton Creek, which runs from the river Swale into the latter town. It derives its name doubtless from a "ford" that once existed across the creek, near this spot; long since obliterated by the silt, which has of recent years accumulated to an extent that threatens to deprive the towns above mentioned of that which has contributed in no small degree to their wealth and prosperity. The combined action of the large brick and cement manufacturers, whose works are situate on the banks of the creek, could by constructing a canal render such a catastrophe impossible, and facilitate the working of the vast fleet of barges they employ. The pedestrian walking from Sittingbourne to Adelaide Dock, Murston, would pass by the moated manor-house at Bayford; and a few paces from the north-east corner of the moat he would notice a small pond, on

the right of the road. In a map dated 1590, in the possession of the executors of the late George Smeed, Esq., this pond is shewn as "Cleke" pond, a name it still bears. Within a hundred yards eastward of the pond, the interments about to be described were found. The first grave (No. 1) was discovered on the 7th of March 1877; it contained twenty-two articles, which have already been published.* On November 6, 1879, a second grave (No. 2) was met with, about twenty yards distant, towards the north-east, at a depth of 3 ft. 6 in. from the surface. The relics, numbering thirty, appeared to have been simply packed together in a hole, which had been dug for their reception; the earth being afterwards thrown in upon them. They comprised:—

I. Square cinerary vessel of thick blue glass, filled with calcined human bones, and capable of holding about two gallons; height 15½ inches, width 8 inches.

II. Pale greenish-blue glass jug, with handle; height 3¼ inches.

III. Circular pale blue glass bottle, similar in form to the well-known round cinerary vase; height 6½ inches, diameter 6 inches.

IV. Vase of white transparent glass. This vessel was broken into innumerable fragments, and past all repair. When whole it was probably 4 inches in height and about 2 inches in diameter, and had four indentations upon its sides.

V. Pale olive-green glass vase, with a long slender neck and two handles; height 9¼ inches, diameter of bulge 4¾ inches.

VI. Bronze vase, height 10 inches, diameter 6¼ inches. The handle is of solid metal, the lower part being cast in high relief. It will be seen from the illustration (fig. 1) that the figure of the man is represented in an attitude ready to attack. In his right hand is an uplifted sword; in the left, which is raised to the centre of the body, is the scabbard, and over the arm is a cloak, with the folds clearly defined below. His

* *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XI., pp. 47, 48.

Glass Vase.
(No. V., from Grave No. 2.)

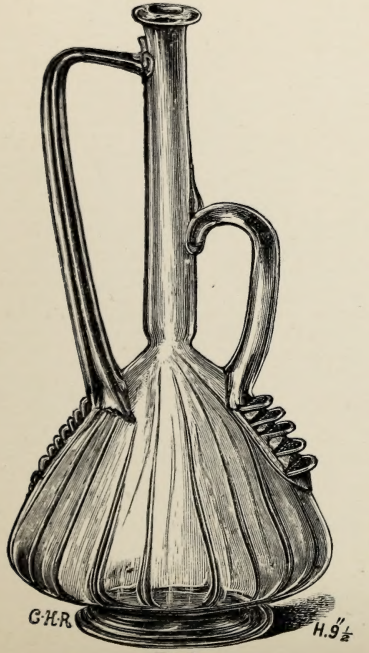


Fig. 2.

Bronze Vase or Jug, 10-inch high.
(No. VI., from Grave No. 2.)



Fig. 1a.

Handle of Bronze Vase or Jug.



Fig. 1.

Roman Vessels from Cemetery at Bayford, near Sittingbourne.
From Drawings by C. H. Read, F.S.A.

head, which is slightly thrown back, is covered with a cap; the mouth is open, as if intended to convey the impression that the man is shouting. Under the right hand is a decapitated ram or goat, legs uppermost, with blood flowing from the neck, the head having fallen at the man's feet. Between his legs reclines an ox, and outside the left leg is the head of a boar with uplifted snout. Above the man's head a goat is represented galloping, over which are two animals somewhat indistinct, sitting close together and looking in opposite directions; above these is the figure of a human being seated, holding a crook in the right hand; above which the handle is encircled half way round by a band, having a thin line of silver inlaid in the centre. The rim of the vessel is clasped by the heads of two birds with silver eyes, the long beaks being drilled with holes as if to represent teeth; the necks of the birds are divided by a scroll pattern, which flows down the handle to the band before mentioned.

VII. Iron lamp-stand, with bar for suspension.

VIII. Bowl-shaped cup of delicate cream-coloured pottery, barely 2 inches in height and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; it is exquisitely finished and almost as thin as egg-shell china. It is decorated with incised markings, done with a pointed instrument.

IX. and X. Urn-shaped vases of pure Upchurch pottery, ornamented with the raised "dot" pattern, so common on this ware. They are both about $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and 4 inches in diameter.

XI. Pitcher with handle, of red clay; height 10 inches, diameter of bulge 8 inches.

XII., XIII., and XIV. Fragments of three bronze strigils.

XV. Bronze flat split-ring, in the form of the letter D, upon which was suspended the strigils and a bronze patera with handle. Either could be detached when required for use.

XVI. Samian patera, height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
XVII. „ „ $6\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „
XVIII. „ „ $6\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „
XIX. „ „ $6\frac{3}{8}$ „ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „
XX. „ „ $6\frac{1}{8}$ „ „ $1\frac{3}{8}$ „
XXI. „ „ $6\frac{5}{8}$ „ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „
ornamented with leaf pattern round the rim.

XXII.	Samian cup, height	$1\frac{3}{4}$	inches,	diameter	$4\frac{7}{8}$	inches.	
XXIII.	„	„	$1\frac{7}{8}$	„	„	$4\frac{7}{8}$	„
XXIV.	„	„	2	„	„	$4\frac{7}{8}$	„
XXV.	„	„	$1\frac{7}{8}$	„	„	$4\frac{7}{8}$	„
XXVI.	„	„	$1\frac{1}{4}$	„	„	$3\frac{5}{8}$	„
XXVII.	„	„	$1\frac{1}{4}$	„	„	$3\frac{5}{8}$	„
XXVIII.	„	„	$1\frac{1}{8}$	„	„	$3\frac{5}{8}$	„
XXIX.	„	„	$1\frac{1}{8}$	„	„	$3\frac{5}{8}$	„
XXX.	„	„	$1\frac{1}{4}$	„	„	$3\frac{3}{4}$	„

ornamented with leaf pattern.

On the 7th of November 1879 the writer explored the site of the funeral pyre, which was adjoining the grave, and found among the burnt earth numerous fragments of Roman tiles, portions of antlers of old red-deer which had been sawn off, the lower jawbone of a boar, and a portion of the jawbone of an ox. The importance of the Bayford discoveries necessitated almost daily supervision, during the excavations for brick-earth; but nothing further was met with until January 27th, 1880, when another pyre was cut through; revealing many varieties of potsherds, including a portion of the rim of a mortarium, also the horn cores and upper part of the skull of an ox. On the same day a third grave was discovered, containing a large hand-made cinerary urn, of coarse reddish-brown ware of the usual type, half filled with calcined human bones, height and diameter 13 inches; an iron lamp-stand, with hand hook; a Samian patera, stamped BOVDVSF, height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; a miniature urn of Upchurch ware, height $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The following day an interment came to light, within a few inches of the above, containing a very fine cinerary urn of black pottery; height 16 inches, diameter 12 inches; in it were calcined bones and two iron nails; a jug with handle of red ware,

height 7 inches, diameter 6 inches; a Samian patera, stamped CRACISAF, height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Two feet from this group another vessel was found, of small dimensions, filled with burnt bones. Earth digging being discontinued at this spot for a time, no more discoveries were made until March 1881; when the writer's attention was called to a large space of ground which bore traces of having been disturbed. The earth appeared to have been removed, to the depth of four feet, over an area thirty-six feet by thirty, and replaced by a layer of burnt earth and charred wood, from which the following were obtained: portions of antlers of old red-deer; bones, jawbones, and teeth of ox, horse, pig, dog; horn cores of bos longifrons; oyster shells; two handles of amphoræ; numerous fragments of Roman pottery, including Samian, Durobrivian, and Upchurch ware; a quantity of broken flue, flange and paving tiles; a fragment of a mortarium; several pieces of iron, long iron nails, an iron spear-head, a small iron knife; a bronze ring, and part of a ring of twisted bronze wire. Many of the bones, and tines of antlers, had tool marks upon them. A few yards from the above, the sites of three pyres were discovered; from which we obtained fragments of various kinds of tiles and pottery as before, bones of animals, oyster shells, two broken bone pins, a defaced middle brass coin, a glass stud, part of a jet armilla, iron nails, a bronze pendant or ornament, the bases of two Samian cups, one stamped VOCENF, the other OF MO...MO (middle letter blurred), also a portion of the rim of a mortarium bearing the letters NVS, which doubtless formed part of the name SAVRNNVS as figured by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., plate L.

The foregoing description, somewhat tedious to follow, has been given in detail to shew the similarity between the discoveries, and to establish the theory that the western portion of the field, in which the rich sepulchral deposits mentioned in the early part of this paper were found, was set apart for the "bustum" or "place where dead bodies were burned." To return to the graves and their contents. That we have discovered at Bayford a private burying ground there can be little doubt; the remarkable similarity between the first and second interments is worthy of note, and suggests the idea that these two, at any rate, were the graves of members of one household.

In both cases, the same feelings seem to have been present in the minds of those who were called upon to perform the last sacred rites, over the remains of their departed relatives; for we find the bones of each placed in a glass urn, accompanied by a bronze vessel, a lamp-stand, a pair of earthen pots, a set of bathing accessories, three or four glass vases, a bronze patera, and several cups and pateræ of Samian ware.

It is unusual to find elaborate sepulchral deposits, such as those in question, merely placed in the ground without protection of any kind. We should have expected to have seen the remains enclosed in a stone sarcophagus, as at Avisford in Sussex;* or covered with tiles, or slabs of stone. There seems to have been no such strict repulsive rule laid down, with regard to the form of burial in Romano-British times, as there is in our day. A glance at the various discoveries which have been made, in this and other

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., plate XLIV.

countries, shews clearly that individual affection was respected, if not consulted.

It may be said that no two graves are alike; and apparently every family was free to dispose of its dead according to its own peculiar ideas, and religious views. The bronze vessel VI. from grave No. 2, fig. 1, is an elegant example of ancient art, and probably of Italian manufacture.

The elaborate decoration upon the handle may be emblematical of the sacrificial ceremony; if so, the vase is probably the "præfericulum," which contained the wine intended for libations; vessels of this type are invariably depicted on altars, which have been found in various parts of England. To this class doubtless belongs the jug with three lips from grave No. 1.* The glass goblet (V. from grave No. 2), fig. 2, is of a well-known shape, but the presence of a second handle renders it unique. The larger handle occurs, in Kent, on vases found at Bex-hill in Milton next Sittingbourne,† Lockham Wood near Maidstone, Faversham,‡ and East-hall near Sittingbourne.

The Samian ware from graves No. 1 and No. 2 is of a brilliant colour, close texture and exquisite finish, and is remarkable for an entire absence of potters' names upon the specimens. Many of the cups are of uncommon shape, and identical with one figured by Mr. Roach Smith.§ There is nothing of special interest to record about the interments adjoining the

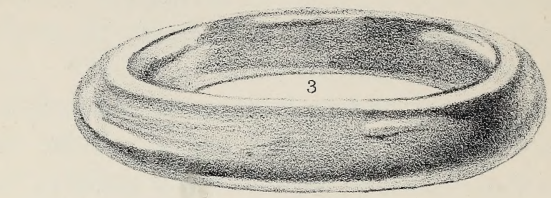
* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XI., p. 47, fig. D.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. IX., p. 170.

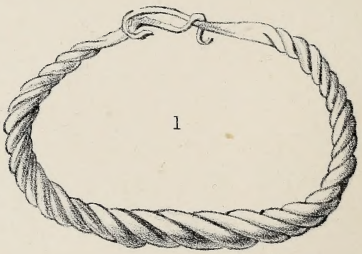
‡ Gibbs' Collection, South Kensington Museum.

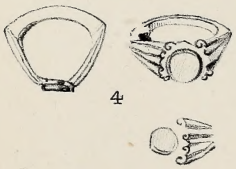
§ Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities, p. 25, fig. 99.

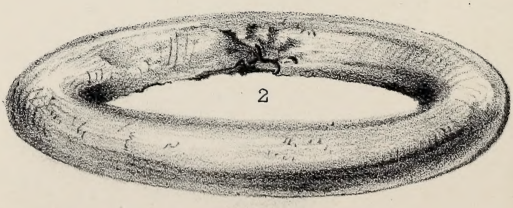
above; beyond a suggestion that they may be regarded perhaps as the graves of dependants, or less important members, of what may be designated the Bayford family. The discoveries we have enumerated are of the highest interest; and, taken in connection with others which it has been the good fortune of the writer to bring to light, and to record in the pages of *Archæologia Cantiana*, they shew how thickly the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne was populated, during the Roman occupation of Britain.











C.H.Read, F.S.A. del. C.F.Kell, Lith. Castle St. Holborn E.C.

ROMAN ARMILLÆ OF GOLD (Nos 1 & 2) AND OF JET (No 3) FOUND WITH A GOLD RING (No 4) IN A CHILD'S LEADEN COFFIN NEAR SITTINGBOURNE.

ROMAN LEADEN COFFIN AND OTHER INTERMENTS DISCOVERED NEAR SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A., F.L.S.

The field where the above were discovered is situate one mile west from Sittingbourne, on the Watling Street; in rear of the spot where the turnpike gatekeeper's house formerly stood.

This field has during the past five years been entirely excavated for brickearth by Mr. Charles Burley; to whom the writer is indebted for much kindly courtesy and co-operation, in connection with the discoveries made therein. On the 9th of December 1879, notice was received that a coffin had been met with by the workmen, at a depth of seven feet from the surface. It lay east and west, and contained a portion of the remains of a child about six years of age, as was shewn by the milk-teeth still remaining in the lower jaw, the second teeth being visible below them. Accompanying the bones were two gold armillæ; one (fig. 1) of twisted wires bent to fit the wrist; the other (fig. 2) a hollow tube, welded so skilfully that the point of junction could not be seen; also a plain flat oval ring of jet (fig. 3), and a minute gold finger-ring (fig. 4) with claws clasping a circular disc. Outside the coffin at the foot was a vase of Durobrivian ware of flesh-coloured pottery painted brown, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and 4 inches in diameter.

At the head, were a red-clay pitcher and a cup of white transparent glass, decorated with round lozenges, exactly similar to the tall modern ale glass; both these vessels were smashed by the workmen, in their eagerness to extract the coffin.

The latter is an unusually fine specimen, ornamented with a new pattern. Its dimensions are as follows: length of coffin, 3 ft. 9 in.; width, 1 ft.; depth at head, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.; at foot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of lid, 4 ft. 3 in.; width, 1 ft. 3 in.

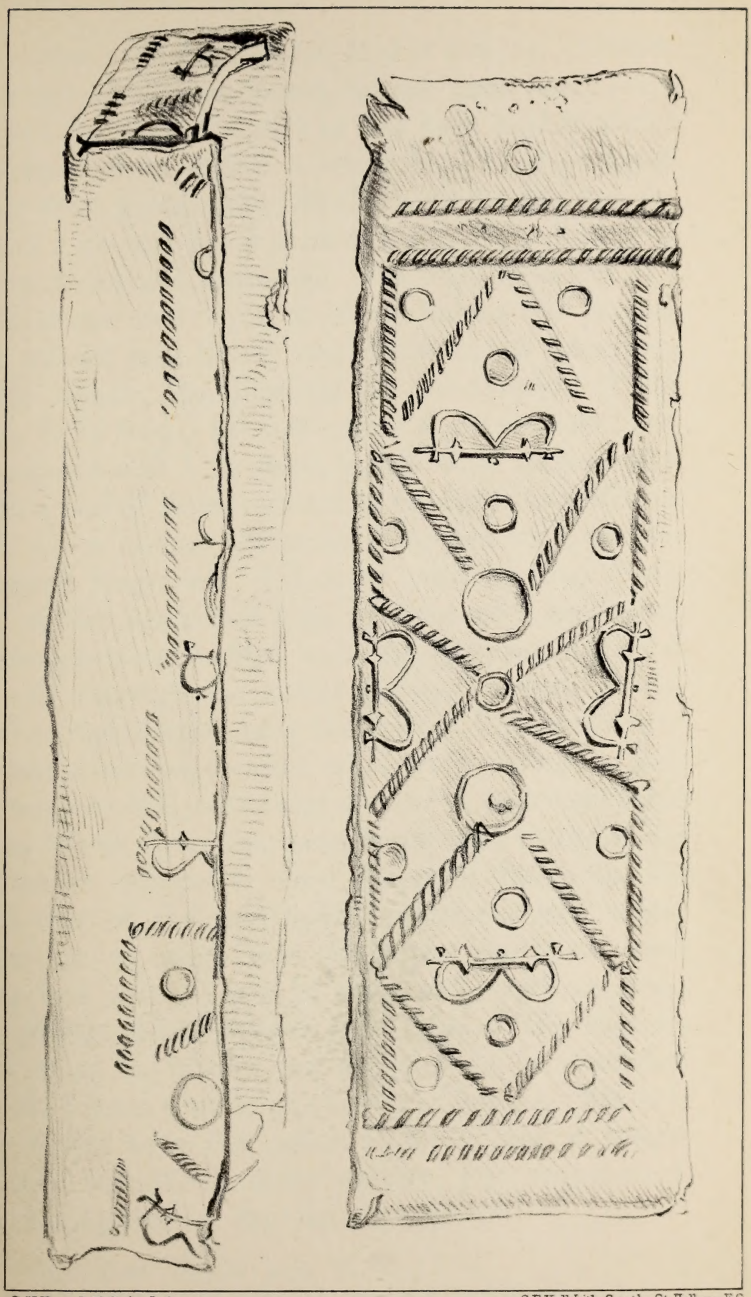
The coffin had been bound with pieces of wood, fastened together by stout iron bolts or nails, several of which were found around it.

The unique ornamentation upon the lid, sides, and ends, which will be best understood by reference to the annexed plate, consists of rope moulding, oxen yokes, and rings.

There appears to be no means of explaining, with any certainty, the signification of such ornaments on Roman coffins. Mr. Roach Smith has treated fully upon this subject in his valuable work,* to which reference should be made.

On 19th December 1879, nine yards to the west of the coffin, another interment was met with, which exercised considerably the ingenuity of the writer, as the remains when discovered presented nothing but a confused mass of broken fragments, which, after being cleaned and arranged, shewed that the calcined bones had been placed in a leaden cist (*ossuarium*). Accompanying it were a bronze vase and bowl, a glass vessel, and a vase of Durobrivian ware, painted brown and embossed with a scroll pattern in white; the handle of the bronze vase was entire and decorated at its

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vols. iii. and vii.



C.H.Read, F.S.A. del.

C.F.Kell, Lith. Castle St. Holborn E.C.

ROMAN CHILD'S COFFIN OF LEAD, FOUND NEAR SITTINGBOURNE.

termination with the bearded face of a deity. Several iron nails were also found, which may have come from the inside of the cist or had been used to fasten a wooden box in which it might have been enclosed. About fifty yards from the above graves the foundations of a circular tower came to light, of the following construction and dimensions. The walls were 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness, and built of flint, the mortar having been poured in a liquid state between the interstices of the stones; the diameter of the interior of the tower, 11 ft. 6 in.; upon the floor was a shallow tank, 7 ft. square and 1 ft. deep, paved with Roman tiles set on a bed of salmon-coloured mortar. Outside the tower three human skeletons were met with, besides numerous fragments of Roman pottery, tiles, flints, etc. As the brickearth digging proceeded, some yards southwards a rotten flint wall, running east and west, was cut through at several points, turning to the north at right angles near the town. The presence of the latter in conjunction with walls indicates that this was a walled cemetery, similar to that discovered in Joy Wood, Lockham, near Maidstone, to which the student is referred.* One hundred yards to the south-west of the wall before mentioned two Anglo-Saxon graves were met with, the skeletons lying north and south, heads to the north; with one were two perfect fluted amber glass cups of the tumbler type, 3½ in. in height and about 2½ in. in diameter, and the bronze handle of a situla or bucket. The only relic found with the other skeleton was a bronze buckle; one of the same pattern, but ornamented, has been figured by Mr. Roach Smith.†

* *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XV., pp. 81, 88.

† *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne*, pl. v.

TONBRIDGE CASTLE AND ITS LORDS.

BY J. F. WADMORE, A.R.I.B.A.

ALTHOUGH we may gain much useful information from Lambard, Hasted, Furley, and others, who have written on this subject, yet I venture to think that there are historical points and features in connection with this building, and the remarkable mound within it, which will be found fresh and interesting.

I propose therefore to give an account of the mound and castle, as far as may be from pre-historic times, in connection with the Lords of the Castle and its successive owners.

THE MOUND.

Some years since, Dr. Fleming, who then resided at the castle, discovered on the mound a coin of Constantine, minted at Treves. Few will be disposed to dispute the inference, that the mound existed previously to the coins resting upon it. We must not, however, hastily assume that the mound is of Roman origin, either as regards date or construction. The numerous earthworks and camps which are even now to be found scattered over the British islands are mainly of pre-historic date, although some mounds may be considered Saxon, and others Danish. Many are even now familiarly spoken of as Cæsar's or Vespasian's camps, like those at East Hampstead (Berks), Folkestone, Amesbury, and Bensbury at Wimbledon. Yet these are in no case to be confounded with Roman

camps, which in the times of the Consulate were always square, although under the Emperors both square and oblong shapes were used.* These British camps or *burys* are of all shapes and sizes, taking their form and configuration from the hill-tops on which they were generally placed. Such, for instance, are Oldbury near Ightham, and Bigbury near Canterbury. They formed the *oppida*, or towns where the tribes resided; where they raised their scanty crops of corn, or drove in their cattle for defence. As the tribes increased, other hills were seized upon, and fortified; where they approached the plain, some other means were necessary to insure their safety. The streams and rivers were made use of and fortified; beside them they constructed artificial mounds or outposts. The method was simple. Two circles were drawn, one within the other; and the ground excavated from between these circles was piled up in the centre till it formed a mound. The excavation formed a fosse or ditch. A trench was then excavated between the fosse and the river, and when the river bank was cut through the water flowed into the fosse.

Some of these mounds remain in much the same state now as when originally constructed; such are Billing's Mound in Northamptonshire, and Pleshey in Essex. Others, at Oxford, Warwick, and Tonbridge, have been incorporated with later fortifications. The word *don* or *ton* in Saxon denotes a town; and *burig* a fort, from whence we derive the present name of Tonbrigge or Tonbridge.

These mounds were originally protected with a

* Roy's *Military Antiquities; Historia de Castris*, ed. by P. A. Schilius; Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, art. *Castra;* Dr. Bruce's *History of the Roman Wall.*

wooden stockade on the top, which was reached by a wooden bridge and a narrow stepped path, while the fosse was protected with "*præustas sudes*," as Cæsar calls them, driven in below high-water mark. From such a position the garrison would have the control of the whole of the river and country adjacent; and from the top they could by beacon light warn the neighbouring *oppida* of approaching danger, or obtain needful reinforcement. The Tonbridge mound at the base is about 267 yards in circumference, tapering with an angle of 38° to 83 yards at the top, which is about 65 feet above the river level. The mound contains some 35,000 cubic yards of earth, which must have cost much time and labour in those early times with the imperfect means at hand to form so large a structure. At the present time such a mound would cost about £1750. These mounds are not perfectly circular, but generally are slightly oval in plan, and fortified with a stockade.

In Anglo-Saxon times, and under the Heptarchy, the primitive *abattis* was replaced by a substantial stone wall (to some extent the result of previous Roman civilization), such as that which Ida is said to have erected A.D. 547, when "he builded Bamborough, which was first surrounded by a hedge, and afterwards with a stone wall."*

Although these forts were a great improvement, they were still but a poor and insufficient barrier against the oft-repeated raids of the Danes. In the time of Archbishop Ælfric, A.D. 999—

"An army landed in Kent,† which went up along the Medway to Rochester; and the Kentish men came down and met them, and

* J. Stevenson's *Church Historians of England*, vol. ii., part i., p. 9.

† *Ibid.*, p. 79.

there stoutly joined battle; but, alas! they too quickly yielded and fled for want of support. And the Danish men had possession of the place of carnage, and they took horse and rode whithersoever they would."

When William the Norman landed at Pevensey they were equally unable to oppose his advance after the fatal defeat at Battle.

Richard Fitz Gilbert *alias* De Tonbridge.

Amongst the number of nobles who accompanied William and assisted in his conquest of England were three of his own blood relations—his half-brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, subsequently created Earl of Kent; and the two sons of Gilbert Crispin,* Comte de Brionne, whose father, Geoffery, Comte d'Eu, was the natural son of the first Richard, Duke of Normandy. The two Fitz Gilberts, Richard and Baldwin, being conspicuous for their bravery in the field, were liberally rewarded by the Conqueror with grants of honours and lands. Richard was at first rewarded with the Manor of Benfield† in Northampton; whence, says Dugdale, but quite erroneously, he was called "de Bienfaite." Richard was appointed, conjointly with William de Warren, Chief Justice in England, and appears to have successfully fought against and subdued the Earls of Hereford, Northumberland, and Norfolk, when they rose in rebellion against the king. When Domesday Book was compiled, A.D. 1086, we find Richard Fitz Gilbert's name entered as Richard de Tonbridge, from the possessions he had then acquired in Kent in exchange for others which he had held in Normandy. The following account of this transaction is given by Robert de Monte in his *History of King Henry I.*:

"From remote times this fortress‡ (the Castle of Brionne) was one of those in which the Dukes of Normandy had a residence, and kept it in their own hands, with the sole exception that the second Richard had given it to Count Geoffry, his natural brother, and his son Count Gilbert had held it after him; but when he was slain it had reverted into possession of the Dukes of Normandy. Roger the son of Richard (Fitz Gilbert) laid claim to that castle on the ground that it had been formerly held by his grandfather, Count Gilbert. There are many old people who say that Roger's father, Richard Fitz Gilbert de Tonbridge, had long ago received the

* Dugdale's *Baronage*, pp. 206, 207.

† Dug., *Bar.*, p. 206. Baker's *Northampton*, vol. i., p. 7. 6 William I.

‡ J. Stevenson's *Church Historians of England*, vol. v., part i., p. 14.

town of Tonbridge, in England, in exchange for this same castle; for they say that the leuga of Brionne, in the first instance, was measured round with a line, and that the same line was carried across into England, where it enclosed the same quantity of ground which formed the leuga of Tonbridge; so that the district (or lowey) of Tonbridge embraces the same number of miles as that of Brionne."

From this statement it would appear that the town and lowey of Tonbridge was then of sufficient importance for Richard Fitz Gilbert to give up for it his claim to one of the royal castles of Normandy. Brionne is situate in the department of Eure, on the banks of the Reille, between Bec and Pont Audemer, in a beautiful country full of historical interest. The remains of a castle are still to be seen at Brionne.

At the famous meeting, held on Penenden Heath in A.D. 1070, we find recorded the name of Richard de Tonbridge.* The exchange of Brionne for Tonbridge had therefore been effected prior to this.

In 1086, when the survey recorded in Domesday Book was completed, Richard de Tonbridge was possessed of Halling, Barming, and other lands in the parishes of Ashe, Aylesford, Beckenham, Cooling, Eynesford, Frindsbury, Farningham, Leybourn, Meopham, Milton, Northfleet, Lullingstone, Otford, Southfleet, Swanscomb, and Wrotham, all in Kent; besides these, he held no less than thirty-eight lordships in Surrey, thirty-five in Essex, three in Cambridge, one in Hereford, sixteen in Wilts, one in Devon, and ninety-five in Suffolk; and, in addition to the before-mentioned lands, he held thirteen burgages in Ipswich, of which Clare was one —hence we find him described as Richard de Clare.†

The Norman Castle.

At this time Tonbridge Castle presented an entirely different aspect from that which it afterwards assumed. The mound, to which I have before alluded, was crowned with a substantial stone fortress, strengthened at regular intervals with buttresses, and embattled with a stone parapet. The interior buildings were covered with a vaulted stone roof, and served as a platform for the defence. Light and air were obtained from a small circular opening in the centre, which was left uncovered for this purpose; similar to that of the Round Tower at Windsor Castle, which was enlarged by

* Thorpe's *Reg. Roff.*, pp. 28, 33.

† Camden, *Britannia* (P. Holland's folio, 1610), p. 462.

William II., and raised to an additional height by George IV. One low semi-circular doorway,* with Norman shafts, caps, and bases, gave access to the interior, which was approached by a short flight of steps. A wooden bridge, supported on stone piers, formed a narrow roadway across the moat, beyond which a space of about two acres was enclosed with a stockade, fosse, and rampart.

The building of the keep was only one story in height, strengthened with buttresses at regular intervals. The parapet was embattled, and a low parapet ran round inside, the offices being underneath, while the centre was reserved for light and air.

The Castle Besieged and Captured a.d. 1088.

No sooner had William Rufus succeeded to the throne of England, than a dispute arose between him and his brother Robert, to whom a larger part of the Normans, at the head of whom was Bishop Odo,† attached themselves. Odo and his followers marched into Kent pillaging the vills, and, having fortified Rochester, placed Gilbert Fitz Richard in command at Tonbridge, while he himself retired to Rochester, and sent messengers to Robert to invite him over. William at once assembled an army, intending to march to Rochester, where he heard that the rebels were assembled in force. But finding that the castle of Tonbridge held out, he besieged it, and after two days forced Gilbert, who was wounded, to surrender, together with his father Richard de Tonbridge, who is said to have been with him. Placing the castle in charge of a guard, he accepted the fealty of the inhabitants, and started for Rochester; but finding that Odo had fled to Pevensey, he turned his steps thither.

Other accounts state that the castle was destroyed; this is improbable, or he could not have garrisoned it before leaving; and on the surrender of the castles at Pevensey and Rochester, Odo and his friends fled into Normandy.

Richard de Tonbridge and Baldwin his brother were afterwards taken prisoners at Courci in Normandy, and, according to

* The cap of one of the Norman columns was lying on the ground near the top of the mound some ten or twelve years since; it has, however, now disappeared; but its fellow was found embedded in the foundation of some old building at Ferox Hall, and may now be seen on the lawn.

† Florence of Worcester, in Stevenson's *Ch. Hist. of Engl.*, vol. ii., part i., p. 309.

Dr. Fleming,* Richard died in captivity about A.D. 1091. Dugdale† erroneously tells us that he was slain in an ambush in South Wales, in the reign of Henry I.

By his wife Rohais,‡ daughter of Walter Gifford, Earl of Buckingham, Richard de Tonbridge left five sons and one daughter. Of the sons, Robert married Matilda the daughter of Simon, Count of Humard; Richard entered the monastery at Bec; Walter (who founded Tintern Abbey) and Roger both died without issue; and Gilbert Fitz Richard de Tonbridge married Adeliza, daughter of the Count of Claremont.§

Gilbert obtained the greater part of his father's lands in England, and is said to have resided frequently at Tonbridge. He allowed himself to get entangled in a conspiracy with Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, to assassinate the King by laying in wait for him as he passed through a wood; but, repenting of the part he had taken, he besought the King's pardon and prevented the mischief. On another occasion he took part in the rebellion of Robert, Earl of Morton.‖

Gilbert Fitz Richard, who married the daughter and heiress of the Count of Claremont, had by her four sons, Richard de Clare, Gilbert de Clare, Walter, and Robert. Gilbert de Clare was surnamed the Strongbow, and in the 10th of Henry I. he besought the King to give him lands in Wales (Cadogan ap Blethyn), and he soon induced the inhabitants of that country to surrender. Here he built two castles,¶ and made raids on the lands of his uncles Roger and Walter; he was subsequently created Earl of Pembroke. Strongbow had nothing to do with Tonbridge Castle.

Richard de Clare, brother of Gilbert the Strongbow, became possessed of Tonbridge Castle, and married a sister of Ralph, Earl of Chester.** He in A.D. 1124 translated the monks from his castle at Clare to St. Augustine's Church at Stoke, and bestowed a rent out of Baldock in Bedfordshire on the Knights Templars. He also founded and endowed the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene at Tonbridge for monks of the Order of St. Augustine.†† He is described

* Dr. I. P. Fleming's *Tonbridge Castle*, p. 10.

† Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 207.

‡ Stevenson's *Ch. Hist. of Engl.*, vol. v., part i., p. 32. § *Ibid.*

‖ Dugdale, *Baronage*, p. 207. ¶ Camden, *Britannia*, p. 462.

** Stevenson's *Ch. Hist.*, vol. v., part i., pp. 32 and 34.

†† Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 210. Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. ii., p. 258. *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XIV., p. 327.

as "being a man remarkable for his singular excellence, the hereditary possessor of lands and castles innumerable. He entered into treaty with the chief men in Wales for the performance of certain duties for which he held hostages, and had so brought the country to a state of peace and fertility, which contrasted most favourably with England."

"Having made a request to the King of some importance, and meeting with a direct refusal, he retraced his steps into Wales, attended by a large retinue, with the intention of waging war against him, when he fell into an ambush of those very Welshmen, and was lamentably slain on the 17th of the Kalends of May. His body was carried to Gloucester and honourably buried in the chapter-house of the brethren A.D. 1136."*

Amongst many bequests, he gave xx^{s} per annum to the monks of Lewes, from the Tolls of Tonbridge for eight days preceding the Feast of St. Pancras. His wife, sister of the Earl of Chester, after his death, fled for refuge to one of his strongest castles, where she suffered great straights for some time; until Milo, the governor of the city of Gloucester, by the command of the King, made his way over mountains and through forests, and gallantly rescued her.

Richard de Clare, by this lady, the sister of Ralph, Earl of Chester, left two sons, Gilbert and Roger. Gilbert took part in the wars of King Stephen, and some confusion consequently arises between this Gilbert and his uncle Gilbert the Strongbow.† From Robert de Monte we learn that the younger Gilbert died without issue in 1152, and was buried in the cell at Clare which Gilbert, his grandfather, had given to the monks of Bec.‡ His brother Roger succeeded him.

When Thomas Becket had been consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury he proceeded to carry out his favourite scheme of restoring and reducing to their primitive state "those rights and dignities of the Church of which the civil power had deprived her."§ "He demanded from the King the restoration of the lordship of the Castle of Rochester, and of the Tower of Saltwood and Hethe;

* Stevenson's *Ch. Hist.*, Florence of Worcester, vol. ii., part i., p. 350.

† Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 210.

‡ R. de Monte. Stevenson's *Ch. Hist.*, vol. iv., part ii., p. 732. A note gives the date as 1153. Dugdale (p. 210) says 1151.

§ Gervase's *History of the Archbishops of Canterbury*. Stevenson's *Ch. Hist.*, vol. v., part i., p. 331.

also the land of William de Ros;* a service of seven knights; and other things of the same sort. He demanded from the Earl of Clare the homage of the Castle of Tonbridge, with the district adjacent, which is commonly styled the bailie. Hence it came to pass, says the historian, that many persons prejudiced the mind of the King against him."† From this we may infer that Roger had failed to do homage on Becket's enthronization.

The rights for which Archbishop Becket contended were shortly after his death restored to the See of Canterbury, and Archbishop Hubert,‡ the Chancellor of King John, regained the homage of the Earl of Clare for Tonbridge Castle, and other rights which had been lost.

Roger, Earl of Clare, Lord of Tonbridge, died in 1173. He married Matilda, daughter of James de St. Hillary, and left one son named Richard, who was Earl of Clare, Gloucester, and Hertford, and died A.D. 1207. He left by his wife Amicia,§ daughter and sole heiress of the Earl of Gloucester, one daughter, Rose, who married Roger de Mowbray, and one son, Gilbert, who married his third-cousin, Isabella, one of the five daughters and coheirs of William le Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. The young Earl Gilbert attended the conference of barons and nobles held at Bury St. Edmunds‖ against King John, for the purpose of demanding a confirmation of their rights and privileges, which ultimately resulted in the concession of Magna Charta at Runnymede. John sought to evade this by procuring a bull from the Pope anathematizing the barons; and one Falcasius was instructed by him to seize the Castle of Tonbridge, on the King's behalf, which he did in December 1215. Nor was the castle restored to its rightful owner until after the death of King John. In 1200 Hugh de Pecham was constable of the castle, and of him one¶ Eustace Fitz William complained to King John in April A.D. 1200 that he had been taken and imprisoned by force five days in Tonbridge Castle, and despoiled of his goods and chattels to the value of vij marks.

* Tithes of his land in Wrotham were given by Geoffrey de Ros to the monks of St. Andrew's, Rochester. Hasted, vol. v., p. 18.

† Gervase's *History of the Archbishops* in Stevenson's *Church Hist. of Engl.*, vol. v., part i., p. 331.

‡ Gervase's *History of the Archbishops, ibid.*, pp. 345, 346. A.D. 1200.

§ Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 211.

‖ Lambard, 422-3; Fleming, p. 14; Holinshed, vol. ii., p. 368.

¶ Furley's *Weald of Kent*, vol. i., p. 381.

Gilbert, Earl of Gloster and Hertford, in 1230* accompanied King Henry III. into Brittany, with a large army commanded by Otho, Earl Marshal, and the Earl of Chester, to invade the territory of King Lewis of France, where he died within that year. By his wife Isabella, Gilbert left† three sons, Richard, William, and Gilbert, and three daughters, Amicia, Agnes, and Isabella. Isabella married Robert de Bruce, and Amicia became the wife of Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon. Earl Gilbert was succeeded in his estates and honours by Richard, at that time only eight years of age, who, being in the King's wardship, was given in charge to Sir Peter de Roches,‡ Bishop of Winchester. At the same time the King gave the custody of the Castle of Tonbridge into the hands of Hubert de Burgh, who was appointed Chief Justiciary, and afterwards Earl of Kent.

The arrangements made by the King for the wardship of Richard de Clare, and the custody of the castle, appear to have given umbrage to the Archbishop,§ who (*circa* A.D. 1230) made a formal complaint to the King that the Chief Justiciary had, on the death of the late Earl, seized the Castle and Lowey of Tonbridge, which he claimed as a fief of the archbishopric. To this the King replied, that the wardship of right belonged to him, and it was his prerogative to dispose of it as he might think fit. This answer displeased the indignant prelate, who proceeded forthwith to excommunicate the wrongful detainers of the lands; then he set out to carry his complaint to Rome. Upon this the King and the Earl of Kent sent proctors to Gregory IX., who consented to act as arbitrator in the matter between them, and gave his award in favour of the Archbishop. Although the primate hastened back, he was not permitted to enjoy his triumph; he was taken ill on the way, and died A.D. 1231.

In 1237 Richard de Clare, the young Earl of Gloucester, was espoused to Matilda,‖ the daughter and sole heir of John de Laci, or Santhia,¶ Earl of Lincoln; and two years afterwards his mother, Isabella, departed this life (A.D. 1239), and was buried at Beaulieu. Her heart was enshrined at Tewkesbury, and her bowels buried at Missenden, Bucks. In the following year Richard came of age,

* Robert of Gloucester, Stevenson's *Ch. Hist.*, vol. v., part i., p. 354.
† Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 211.
‡ Robert of Gloucester, Stevenson's *Ch. Hist.*, vol. v., part i., p. 354.
§ Furley's *Weald*, vol. ii., p. 68. ‖ Dugdale, *Bar.*, pp. 211, 212.
¶ Robert of Gloucester, Stevenson's *Ch. Hist.*, vol. v., part i., p. 357.

and was taken out of ward. In 1241* his son Gilbert was born and in 1246 his son Bevis.

Erection of the existing Castle.

At this period of our history, viz. during the earlier part of Earl Richard's life, it is probable that extensive additions were made to the external defences of the castle, either by Hubert de Burgh, in his capacity of guardian, or by the young Earl of Clare, on his coming of age. To prevent further encroachments on the part of the Archbishops of Canterbury, the circular castle or donjon was converted into a Norman fortress, after the model of those first constructed in Normandy by Richard I., such as Roche Guyon† and Chateau Gaillard. Up to this date the earlier Saxon or Danish forts, such as Oxford, Windsor, Warwick, Tonbridge, had retained their circular form, being simply strengthened with a rampart and fosse; while the Norman castles, such as London, Rochester, Colchester, and others, erected immediately after the Conquest, were of more imposing pretensions, and square in plan. The system now introduced was to retain the earlier donjon or keep as part of more extensive defences, by making a strong port‡ or entrance, flanked with semicircular towers, carrying a curtain wall or covered way to communicate with the mound, and continuing the wall round the irregular area of the outer ballium, flanked at the angles with bastions. In the case of Tonbridge, the water was carried round the mound,

* Robert of Gloucester, Stevenson's *Ch. Hist.*, vol. v., p. 358.

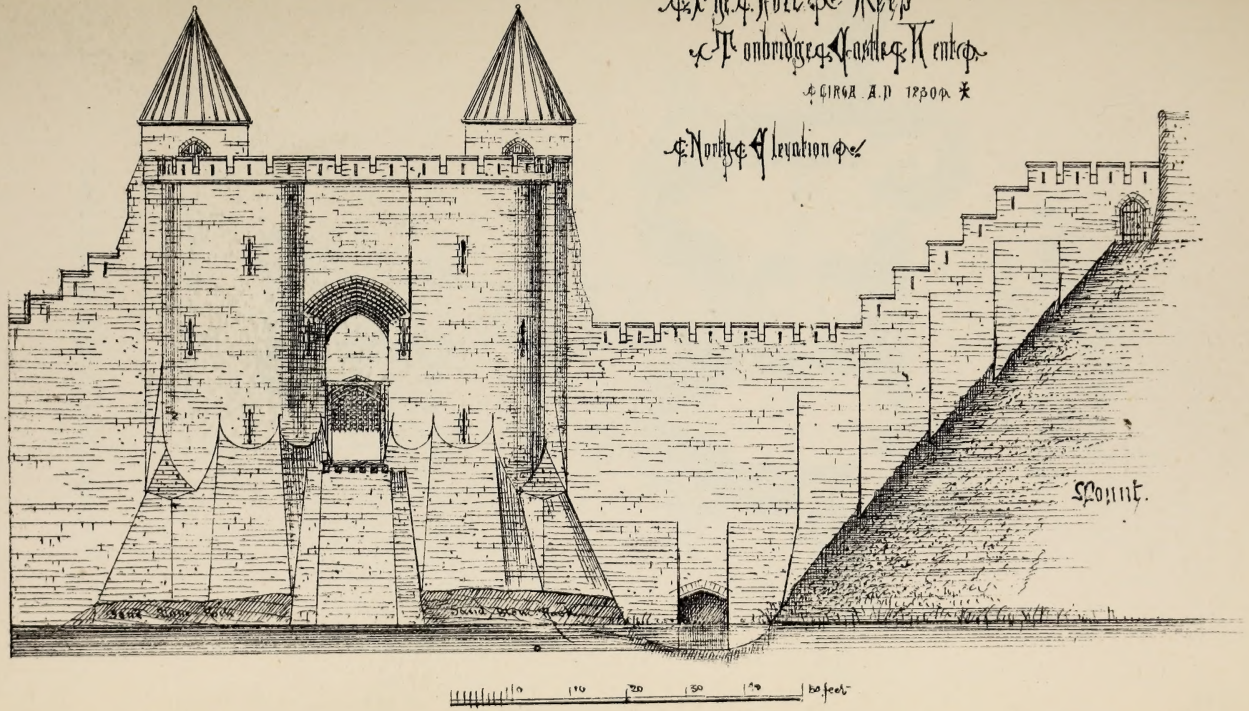
† Viollet le Duc, *Dict. de l'Architecture*, vol. iii., pp. 81, 96, *vide* Chateau.

‡ Rockingham Castle in Northamptonshire is singularly like that of Tonbridge, both in configuration and port defences, and is of the same date.

The Great Port de Keep
Tonbridge Castle Kent

CIRCA A.D 1250

North Elevation

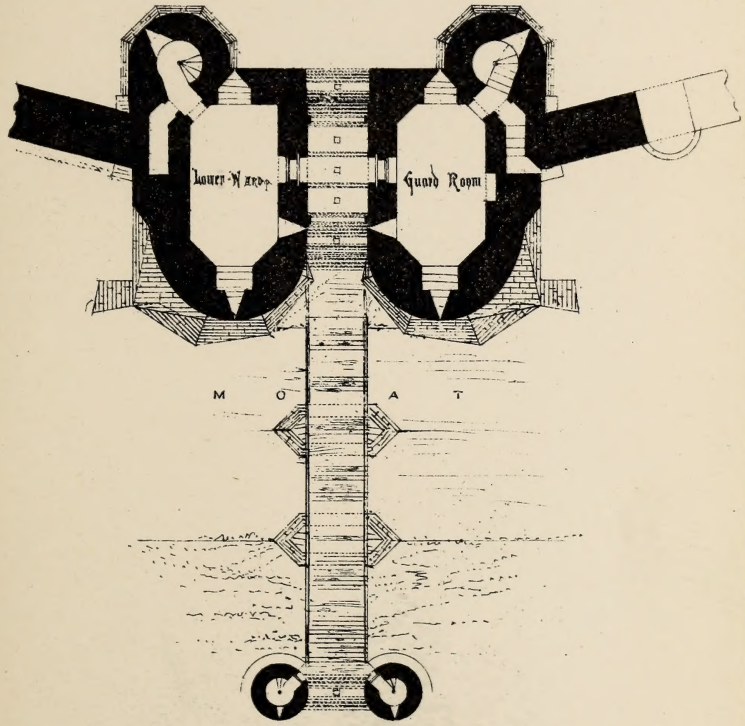


J.F.Wadmore, del.

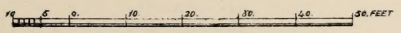
C.F.Kell, Photo-Litho London, E.C.

The Keep of Tonbridge Castle Kent

circa A.D. 1230



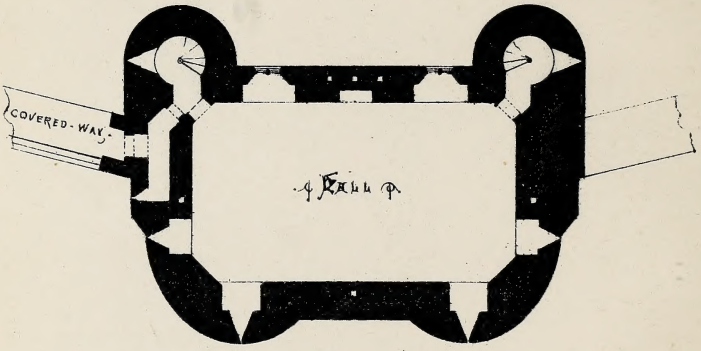
Ground Plan



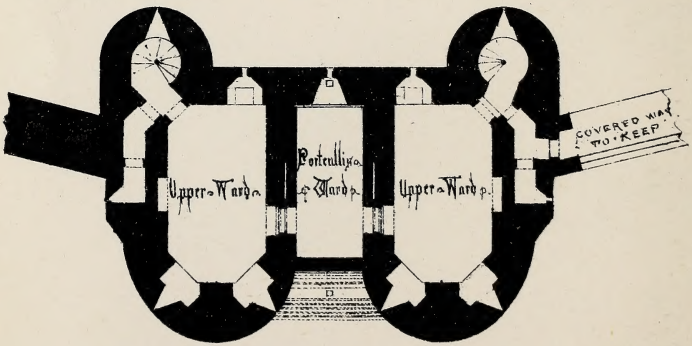
J.F. Wadmore del.

C.F. Kell, Photo-Litho London E.C.

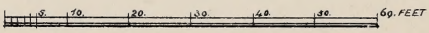
The Port
Tonbridge Castle Kent
CIRCA A.D. 1230



Plan of Second Floor



Plan of First Floor



J.F. Wadmore, del.

passing under the wall through an arched opening below the water level. By this means the moat might, if needful, be rendered available for the defence of the keep.

It will be seen by a reference to the Plans that the walls of the port are splayed off at the outer angles, so as to throw off missiles at an obtuse angle. The port was further strengthened by a drawbridge, passing over the moat, and a heavy portcullis, raised by counter weights. In the groining over the entrance, square openings were left for the emission of boiling oil, pitch, or other means of defence, should the assailants succeed in getting so far.

The foundations of the port spring direct from a bed of sandstone rock, without footings; the lower portion of the interior is filled in, solid, with earth and stones; and there is a low arched donjon, to be used either as a prison or for stores, below the ground level.

In the central passage-way are two arched openings, further protected with stout door and portcullis, leading direct into the guard-rooms, from which winding stone stairs led in the rear to the several floors. The risers being over ten inches in height make the ascent rather laborious. The ground rooms are each lighted from narrow openings, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches wide externally, expanding with splayed reveals to form a convenient bay inside.

On the first floor there are three divisions. From the central one the portcullis was worked, and there were kept stores for the siege; it also served as a passage of communication between the adjoining chambers, each of which had similar openings for light, and a good weathered chimney-opening in each; in

one of these the iron dogs still remain. The right-hand room opens on to a passage leading to the stairs, and by a side door to a covered way, and ascending steps to the keep. There are also stone latrines by the side, which discharge into the moat. The construction of the narrow window-openings deserves attention; we there see the skilful way in which light was admitted, without exposing those within (see plan and section). Should an arrow or crossbow-bolt pierce the slit, its further course would be checked by striking directly against the inner discharging arch, and it would drop harmlessly on the sill of the window.

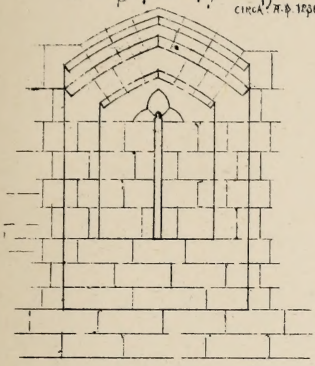
The upper floor or third story forms a noble apartment or hall, 52 feet long by 28 feet wide, and 15 feet high. Four narrow slits give a view of the country outside; while on the inside, overlooking the ballium, are two handsome and well-proportioned two-light windows with mullions and tracery. They stand one on either side of a substantial weathered chimney opening. The windows are provided with stone seats in the opening of the bay, which is formed out of the thickness of the wall.

From this apartment there was an arched opening on either side, communicating with the circular stone stairs which gave access to it, and which were continued up to the roof. On the left-hand side, opening out of a narrow passage, a door led direct on to the covered way, or flank wall, protected by two buttresses; as was also the door of the lower story. As this wall was not enfiladed or protected like the one on the side of the keep, it was carried 11 feet higher.

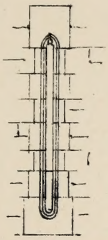
The floors and roofs were formed of timber; the solid beams were 12 inches square, as appears by the opening now remaining in the walls, where their ends

The Fort
Tonbridge Castle Kent
North Window First Floor

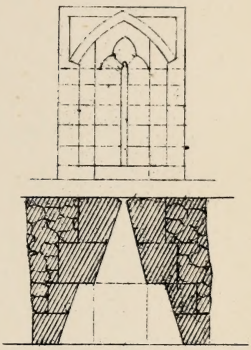
CIRCA A.D. 1250

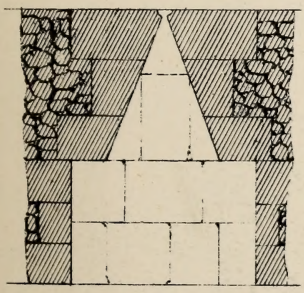


ELEVATION INSIDE

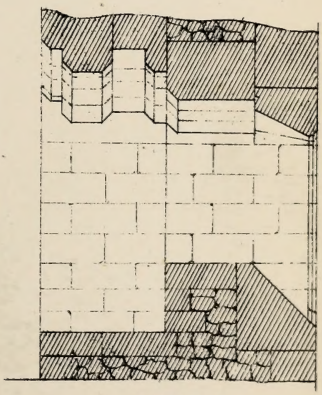


ELEVATION OUTSIDE





PLAN



SECTION



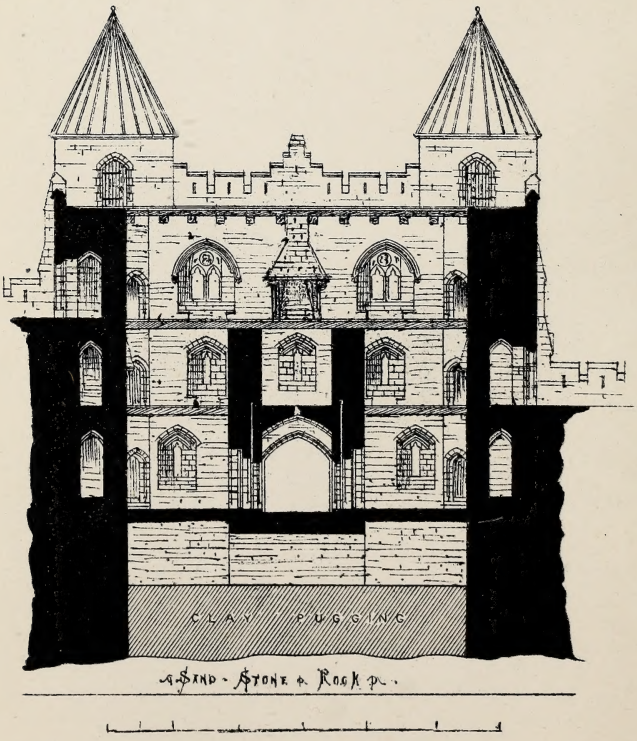
J.F. Wadmore, del.

C.F. Kell, Photo-Litho. London. E.C.

NORTH WINDOW IN THE FORT.

The Port
Penbridge Castle Kent
circa A.D. 1230

Longitudinal Section



F.Wadmore, del.

C.F. Kell. Photo-Litho. London, E.C.

were inserted. The roof was slightly trussed, and covered with lead, forming a terrace, and protected with a crenelated parapet. The stairs were not carried higher than the roof; but they were probably covered by a conical roof, as shewn in the illustration.

The door on the second floor, opening on to the covered way to the keep, was not less than 50 feet from the bottom of the moat, which probably held some 5 or 6 feet of water. The sides of the wall are stepped and battered, as they rise out of the mound, and formed a secure passage-way from the port to the keep. The keep was entered by a round arched Norman doorway, the caps of which we have before mentioned. On the south-west side of the keep a similar doorway led on to another covered way, which led down to the south wall on the river, where it was no doubt intended to have terminated in a bastion. Of this wall or bastion no visible remains exist. Along the south wall, or river front, were the domestic buildings, and the remains of a stone staircase and culverts from the latrines still exist. On the south-east there was also a bastion which, falling into decay, was probably rebuilt by one of the Staffords, and so was called the Stafford Tower. This commanded the approaches to the bridge and the town. Halfway between this and the port was a chapel, in another bastion facing east. Of this no remains exist; nor did they in Hasted's time. Mr. King saw some of the remains of the piers supporting the drawbridge, which crossed the moat; and he also mentions a water tower which stood on the south-west, so as to command the sluices and weir.*

* *Archæologia*, vol. vi., pp. 273–290.

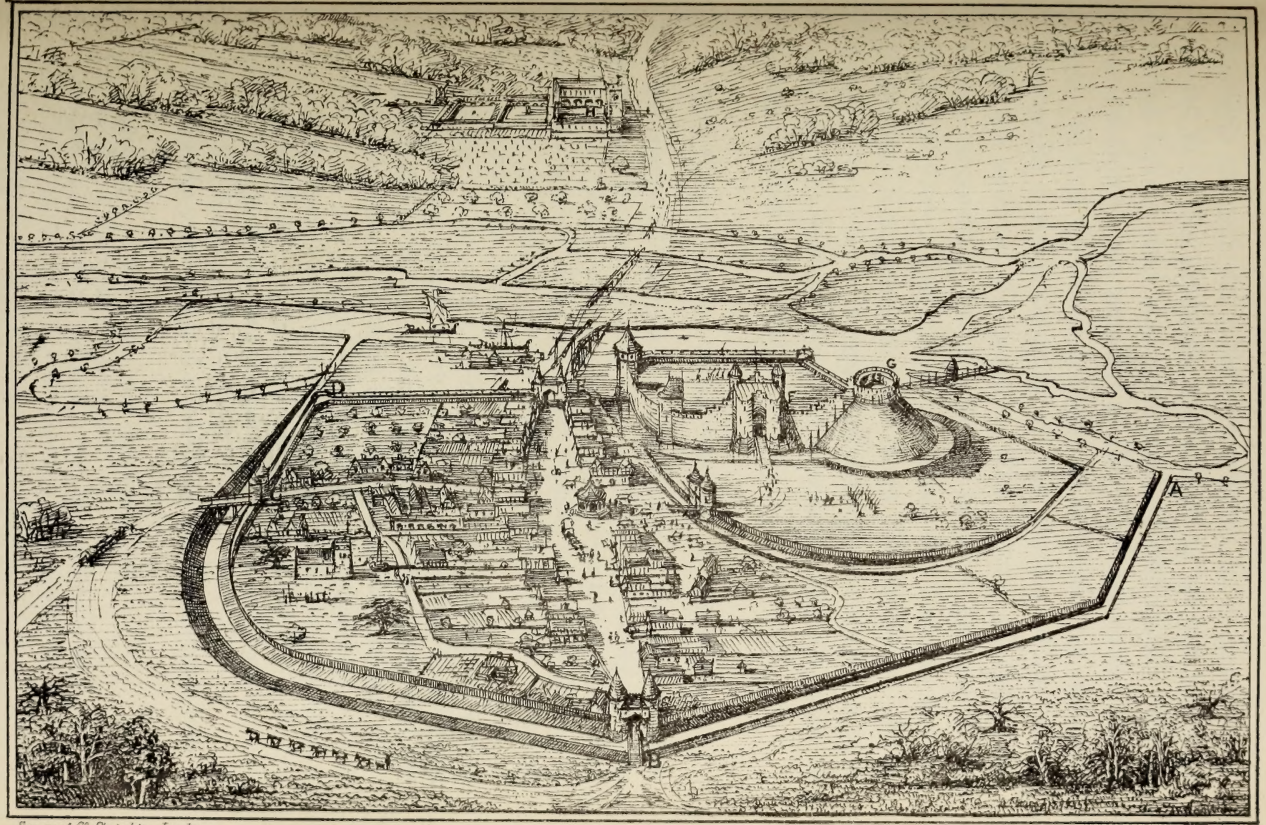
The testimony of the masonry and details of the stonework are, in my opinion, quite sufficient to justify one in ascribing the existing remains to this date (A.D. 1220–40). Had the work been earlier, we should have seen the round-headed windows with which one is familiar, either at Rochester or Colchester; had it been later, it would have partaken of the Edwardian character, in which it is entirely wanting. Added to this, we have it on the authority of Lambard* that Henry III. in 1259† gave permission to Richard de Clare to wall and embattle his town of Tonbridge. "Claudare muro et circumvallare," to enclose both the town and castle with a wall, and so unite the two for one common purpose. It would have been clearly of little use to fortify the town without first properly providing for the exigences of the castle.

The Town Ditch or Dyke.

The remains of the fosse then constructed is even now clearly to be traced; as may be seen from the accompanying plan, it is over 950 yards in length. Commencing from a small stream on the west of the castle (marked A on plan), it ran in a north-easterly direction for a distance of 330 yards up to the town gate (B), where the port-reeve's dwelling stood. There a bridge crossed the fosse, and led direct into the London Road. From thence it ran down Bordyke (probably Broad-dyke or Boro-dyke), bending round to the south-east until it was again crossed by a bridge and gate, called the postern (C), a distance of 330 yards, and, continuing south, terminated with a bastion (D); the

* Page 424.

† Hasted, vol. v., p. 208, gives the year as 1260.



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J. F. WADMORE, DELT. ET FECIT.

A. The Slade.
B. Horsegate.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF TONBRIDGE, CIRCA A.D. 1260.

E. The Town Bridge.
F. Castle Gatehouse.

circular mound on which it was to have been completed is in the grounds, in the rear of an old building called Lyons, and was continued to the river. From the bastion it ran parallel to the river up to the castle wall (E) and the town bridge. The total area enclosed is over 35 acres (exclusive of the castle, which occupied an area of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres). The depth of the fosse varies according to the levels of the ground from 10 to 20 feet. Parallel to the river the fosse is incomplete, and it appears to have been the intention of the projectors to have completed this portion with a wall only, as the ground here is meadow, and capable of being flooded with water.

The Earl's Fees as Chief Steward of the Primate.

The wealth and possessions of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, at this time may be estimated by the fact, that in A.D. 1246 he paid Aid in other counties for three hundred and four and a half Knights' Fees* (besides Aid for twelve and a half Fees in Kent)† on the marriage of the King's daughter Margaret with the King of the Scots.‡

The dispute between the King and the Archbishop appears to have passed away quietly on the death of Archbishop Wethershed, as on the enthronization of his successor, Boniface,§ the Earl was present at the ceremony in his capacity of High Steward and Chief Butler to the Archbishop, accompanied by a numerous retinue, when he did service for Tonbridge Castle, the Lowey, and Hadlow, the manors of Filston, Horsmunden, Meletune, and North Pettes, for four Knights' Fees, and for the manor of Brasted, together with others in the diocese of Canterbury.

It was also settled that for the future the Earls should receive

* Hasted, vol. v., p. 206. Dugdale's *Baronage*, i., 212.

† Reg. Ch. Ch. Canterbury Charter, 177.

‡ On the occasion of the marriage of Isabella, the sister of Henry III., to the Emperor Frederick, the Aid paid for each fee was two marks or £1 6s. 8d.; in the latter instance it was 20 shillings.—*Arch. Cantiana*, Vol. X., pp. 103, 104.

§ Hasted, vol. v., pp. 206–209.

for their services as Steward* 7 robes of scarlet, 30 gallons of wine, 50 lbs. of wax, as well as livery of hay and corn for 80 horses for two nights, together with the silver dish and silver salt-cellar which should be set before the Archbishop at the first course. On his departure the Earl was to have entertainment at the cost of the Archbishop at his nearest manors by the four quarters of Kent where the Earl might choose (*ad sanguinem minuendum*), so that the Earl did not bring with him more than 50 horses. For the office of Chief Butler his fee was to be 7 robes of scarlet, 20 gallons of wine, 50 lbs. of wax, with livery of hay and oats for 60 horses for two nights.

Richard, Earl of Gloucester, died in 1262, and was succeeded by his son Gilbert, surnamed Rufus, who at once proceeded to Guienne to be invested with his father's possessions. Mr. Furley† mentions that, by an Act passed in the reign of Henry III., on the death of every Earl holding in chief of the Crown by Knight's Service, his heir, being of full age, should have relief on the payment of a fine of £100. Now if this fine was enforced on such an one as the powerful Earl of Gloucester, Hertford, and Clare, holding such castles as Tonbridge, Aberystwith, Morlais, Haverford, with Cardigan, Pembroke, Caerphilly, and others, it must have proved a heavy and grievous burden, and may have had some share in moving him to join Simon de Montfort and the other confederated Barons, in opposing what might be considered the encroaching rights of the Crown. On the King requiring the Barons and principal Knights to swear allegiance to him and Prince Edward in 1264, Gloucester‡ refused, and, withdrawing himself from Court, was joined by the Earl of Leicester at Oxford, where they proceeded to ravage the lands of all who refused to join their ranks.

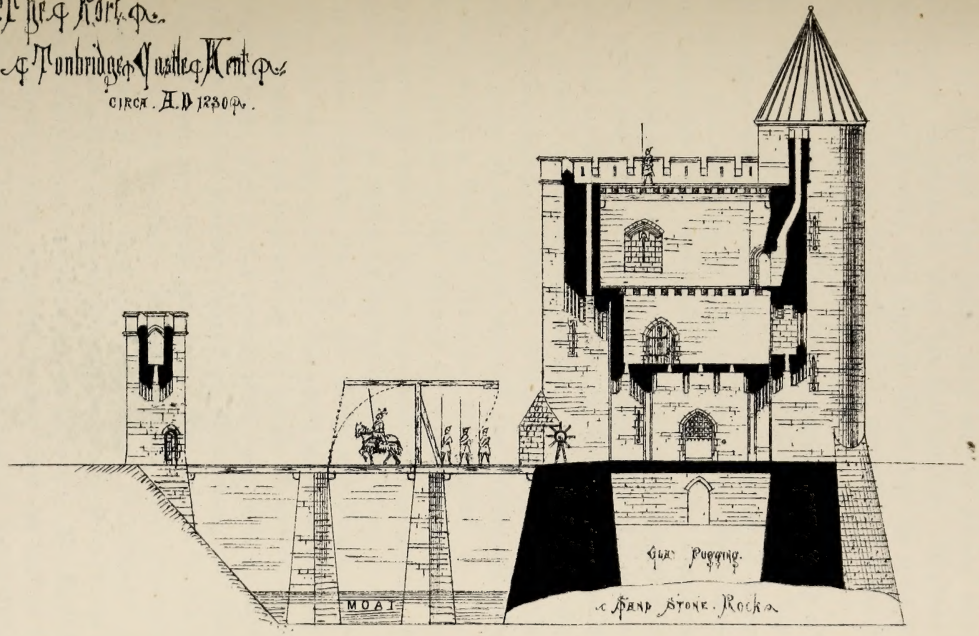
At the siege of Rochester, in the same year, when Earl Simon had forced the bridge over the Medway, destroying with fire the barricades which had been erected, and succeeded in entering the city, the Earl of Gloucester and his men assaulted and entered it from the other side. They slaughtered the unfortunate inhabitants, and many valuable charters and muniments in the Church of Rochester and the Prior's Chapel were destroyed. The next day the Barons took the outer bailee of the castle, and Earl Warren and his men retired into the castle-keep, where they

* Reg. Ch. Ch. Cant. Charter, 177.

† Furley, vol. ii., part i., p. 108.

‡ Robert of Gloucester, Stevenson's *Church Historians*, vol. v., p. 367.

The Keep
Tonbridge Castle Kent
CIRCA. A.D. 1230.



Transverse Section

0 10 20 30 40 50 (in feet)

J.F. Wadmore, del.

C.F. Kell. Photo-Litho. London. E.C.

stoutly defended themselves for seven days. Then Earl Simon and the Barons, hearing that the King was hastening to the rescue, dispersed and fled, whereupon the King* hastened on to Tonbridge, where he captured the castle, and with it Alicia, Countess of Gloucester, daughter of Guy his half-brother. Hasted† ascribes this to Prince Edward, and further states that the town was burnt and the Countess set at liberty, while the castle was garrisoned by twenty bannerets of the King's forces.

In 1264, while the King was engaged in reducing a party of the Barons, who had entrenched themselves in the Isle of Ely, Gloucester, who was recruiting on the borders of Wales, raised an army, and marching to London entered the city, where many of the Londoners were favourable to his cause, and summoned Otho, the Pope's legate, who was then residing in the Tower, to surrender. On his refusal, Gloucester‡ cut off the supplies of the garrison, and proceeded to throw up earthworks in the hope of reducing them to a speedy surrender. Whereupon the King and the Prince, joining their forces together at Windsor, marched towards London with an army of 3000, and invested the city on all sides for six weeks, while a fleet of Gascons, commanded by the Earl of Bologne, arrived in the Thames to co-operate with him. This so straitened the Earl of Gloucester and the Londoners that they were induced to listen to mediation by the King of the Romans, and finally withdrew, leaving the King and Prince peaceably to enter into the city, and relieve the garrison at the Tower.§

This event was followed by the battle of Lewes, in which the young Prince, then in his twenty-fifth year, took no unimportant part. The King yielded himself to Gloucester, and the Earl of Cornwall was also taken prisoner. All matters in dispute were referred to six umpires. Prince Edward, who generously gave himself up in order that his father might be released, was sent under the care of his former friend De Montfort to Dover Castle.

Leicester's power was, however, on the wane. The Earls of Derby and Gloucester were disgusted to find that the Earl of Leicester appropriated to his own use a great part of the revenues of the kingdom, as well as those received as ransoms from prisoners, which Gloucester expected to have shared. This, together with the pride

* Furley, vol. ii., p. 83.

† Vol. v., p. 209.

‡ Matthew of Westminster, pp. 345–347, *sub anno* 1267.

§ Bailey's *Tower of London*, p. 22.

and arrogance of the younger De Montforts, induced the Earl of Gloucester to listen to the overtures of Roger Mortimer for the King's release, as well as that of the Prince, who was then under the care of his custodians at Hereford. This was effected by Gloucester finding him a fleet horse, which he mounted, after having tired his own and those of his attendants in previous races.* Thus he was enabled to outstrip his keepers. He fled to a wood, and was joined there by Gloucester and Mortimer, with all the forces they could muster. The cities of Gloucester and Worcester soon fell into their hands, and, as their forces daily increased, they were soon in a position to give battle to De Montfort and the Barons. The battle of Evesham was the result. Having just captured at Kenilworth the banners of twenty knights of fame, the Prince ordered them to be displayed in front of his troops, and although De Montfort had himself practised this stratagem at the battle of Lewes, he himself was now deceived—nor was it until the Earl's barber having ascended the tower at Evesham, cried out, "I see the Prince's banner in the van, the Earl of Gloucester's and Roger Mortimer's on the flanks," that he realised his mistake. Then, perceiving the force to be vastly superior, he cried, "May the Lord have mercy on our souls, for our bodies are the Prince's."†

The services rendered by the Earl of Gloucester to the Prince and his father led him to expect such rewards as they had not power to give. When, therefore, at the solicitations of St. Louis, Prince Edward consented to join in an expedition to the Holy Land, in which he was accompanied by his devoted wife Eleanor, he stipulated that the Earl of Gloucester‡ should either accompany or follow him, and that Tonbridge and one other of his castles should be surrendered to the King's brother for the due performance of this service. The Earl, however, managed to evade all trammels by accompanying the Prince for a short distance only.

His loyalty to the Prince in his absence is worthy of record. It shews better than anything else his nobleness of heart. On King Henry's lying in state at Westminster, previous to his sepulture, in the presence of his nobles, Gloucester boldly stepped forward, and, laying his hand on the heart of the deceased monarch, swore fealty to the Prince; an example which was followed by the rest of the

* Stevenson's *Ch. Hist.*, vol. v., part i., Robert of Gloucester, p. 371.

† *Ibid.*, p. 374.

‡ From Robert of Gloucester it would appear that it was Sir Thomas de Clare who accompanied him. Stevenson's *Ch. Hist.*, vol. v., part i., page 381.



J.F. Wadmore. del.

C.F. Kell lith. Castle St. Holborn E.C.

SOUTH EAST VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF TONBRIDGE CASTLE

N°7

assembly. On the landing of Edward I. with his Queen at Dover, on his return from the Holy Land, Gloucester was one of the first to welcome them. He accompanied them to his castle at Tonbridge, where he sumptuously entertained them and their retinue for several days. Ultimately, the Earl of Gloucester having been divorced in 1285 from his wife Alice, he was married, on the 30th of April 1290, at the Monastery of the Knights of St. John in Clerkenwell,* to the young Princess Joanna, called Joan of Acre, daughter of King Edward I.

In consequence of this noble alliance he then entailed all his castles and manors in England and Wales, including Tonbridge, Yalding, Brastead, Hadlow, Dachurst, etc., on his issue by her, and in default to her heirs and assigns for ever, in case she should survive him.

Two years after this, says Mr. Furley, a complaint was lodged before the King in Parliament, that the Earl of Gloucester, his son-in-law, had levied open war against the Earl of Hereford in the district of Brecknock, on which occasion the laws were set at naught, castles and churches destroyed, and many lives sacrificed. Both Earls were seized and imprisoned, and their lands escheated to the Crown for the rest of their lives. They were, however, afterwards restored to them, on the payment of 10,000 marks by the Earl of Gloucester, and of 1000 marks by the Earl of Hereford.†

In the year 1293 the Earl officiated as Chief Butler and Steward at the enthronization feast of Robert of Winchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury.

This noble Earl of Gloucester died in December 1295 at his Castle of Monmouth, aged 55, and was buried at Tewkesbury, on the left-hand side of his father Richard. He left, by his wife the Princess Joan (who survived him), one son, Gilbert, five years of age, and three daughters, Eleanor, Margaret, and Elizabeth.‡

In one short year after the decease of the Red Earl, his young widow contracted a clandestine alliance with Ralph de Monthermer, a young and handsome Esquire, who had been in the service of the late Earl, and she requested for him knighthood at the King's hands. This so displeased the King, her father, that he committed Mont-

* Furley's *Weald of Kent*, ii., 222. Camden, quoting from Giraldus, says that the marriage took place in the Abbey Church of Westminster in the month of May 1290.

† Furley's *Weald*, vol. ii., p. 222.

‡ Dugdale, vol. i., p. 215.

hermer as a prisoner to Bristol Castle, and seized the estates of Joan, Countess of Gloucester.

On the eve of the King's departure for the continent, he was so far prevailed upon by the entreaties of his daughter and the kind offices of Anthony Beck,* Bishop of Durham, as to release Monthermer, and to take him with him to Flanders, while he left the young Edward, Prince of Wales, at Tonbridge.

Subsequently Monthermer displayed so much valour in the Scottish wars, that the King restored to him the honor of Tonbridge, and other estates, during the minority of the young Earl of Gloucester, and created him Baron de Monthermer, by which title he sat in the Parliament summoned at Carlisle, A.D. 1307.†

It is curious to note that Theobald de Verdon‡ also contracted a clandestine alliance with Elizabeth, one of the sisters of the young Earl of Gloucester, while residing in Ireland. The King was so displeased that he committed Verdon also to custody in the castle at Bristol. He submitted an apology to the King, and by the assistance of Ralph de Monthermer and Lord Badlesmere was ultimately released.

Previous to the King's departure for Flanders, as before stated, with Ralph de Monthermer, Sir Aymer de Valence, and others, he left the young Prince, then only thirteen years of age, in the castle of Tonbridge. On the 8th of August, the King, who had passed through Combewell, Robertsbridge, and Brede, arrived at Udimore, whence he issued a rescript addressed§ Edwardo nostro filio apud Tunbrigge. On the 27th of August, after the King crossed over to Flanders, his young son, as his lieutenant in England, delivered the Great Seal to the King's Chancellor in the Council Chamber of Tonbridge Castle, in the presence of Lord Reginald de Grey, Alan Plukenet, Guy Ferre, and Guncelin de Badlesmere.

The early years of the Prince of Wales were passed in the company of Piers de Gaveston, a handsome Gascon youth, whom the King had selected as a friend and companion for his son. At the instigation of Gaveston, the Prince is said to have broken into the park and killed some of the deer of Bishop Langton of Coventry, which offence led to the banishment of Gaveston, and the rustication of the Prince, who passed part of his time in Kent and Sussex.

* Furley, vol. ii., part i., p. 223.
† *Ibid.*, note, p. 224; Camden, p. 369.
‡ *Rot. Par.*, vol. i., p. 35.
§ *Patent Roll*, 25 Edw. I., p. 2, m. 6.

On the death of his father, in 1307, Edward II. lost no time in recalling his former friend and companion, to whom he gave in marriage Margaret, second daughter of Gilbert, the Red Earl, together with the wardship of the vast estates of his nephew, Gilbert de Clare, including the manor and castle of Tonbridge. He also created Gaveston Earl of Cornwall, and appointed him guardian of the realm when he left England to bring home his young wife Isabella. These proceedings naturally excited the jealousy of the barons. To remove Gaveston, he was sent over as Governor into Ireland, and took with him young Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. Gaveston was almost as hastily recalled; and a confederacy of the barons having been formed against him, he was taken in Scarborough Castle, hastily tried, and executed by the Earl of Warwick.

With all his faults, Gaveston was not wanting either in bravery or affection to his sovereign. He accompanied his young charge, the Earl of Gloucester, to Scotland in the campaign against Bruce, which resulted in the disastrous defeat of the English at Bannockburn, where the young Earl fell, pierced with a score of lances.* This Earl of Clare and Gloucester was buried at Tewkesbury A.D. 1314, leaving no issue by his wife Maud, daughter of John de Burgh, whom he married in 1308, as his one son John had died in early infancy. Thus this Gilbert was the last in the male line of the Earls of Clare, Hertford, and Gloucester.

Of his three sisters and co-heiresses Eleanor, the eldest, was married to Hugh le Despencer, who became in her right the next Earl of Gloucester, and had the Tonbridge estate. Margaret, the second daughter, on the death of Piers de Gaveston, was married to Hugh de Audley, jun., who, on the death of Despencer, also became Earl of Gloucester. Elizabeth,† the third daughter, married, first, John de Burgh, son and heir of the Earl of Ulster, and retained the honor and castle of Clare for her portion, from whence she was better known as the Lady de Clare; after the early death of De Burgh, she married Theobald de Verdon, before mentioned; and, lastly, Roger Damory. From the years 1313 to 1321 she spent her widowhood at Clare Castle. She rebuilt and endowed Clare

* *Inq. P. Mort.* Hugh Despencer, jun., says that the Earl of Clare died on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, or the 13th of June, in the 7th of Edward II., of full age. *Rot. Par.*, vol i., p. 36.

† Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 217.

College in Cambridge. Her grandchild by her first marriage, Elizabeth de Burgh,* inherited† her possessions, and married Lionel, son of King Edward III., who was afterwards created Duke of Clarence, in whose line the Suffolk estates of Clare afterwards remained.

The fall of Gaveston and the death of Earl Gilbert led to the advancement of those favourites of the King, the De Spencers, father and son. Hugh, the son, was summoned to Parliament in the 8th of Edward II., as Earl of Gloucester, having married Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Earl. In her right he became possessed of the manor and castle of Tonbridge, for which he did homage in the 9th of Edward II., A.D. 1315 (*Rot. Par.*). The appointment of this young Despencer to the office of Warden of the Cinque Ports appears to have excited the jealousy of Hugh de Audley, jun., who had married Margaret, a sister of Despencer's wife, as well as that of the other associated barons, at the head of whom stood the Earl of Leicester. It is well known as matters of history that the Despencers were banished, and ultimately executed.

On the death of young Despencer the Tonbridge estates and the Earldom of Gloucester passed to Sir Hugh de Audley, husband of Margaret, second daughter of the Red Earl of Gloucester, and widow of Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall. He had no sooner taken livery of his lands in 1317, than he obtained the King's licence to levy tolls in the town of Tonbridge. The following is a translation of the patent granted at Mortlake, 7th day of April, 1317: "The King to the bailiffs and trusty men of the town of Tunbrugge greeting. Know ye that at the request of our well-beloved and faithful Hugh de Audele, jun., we have granted to you, in aid of enclosing and also of paving the said town, that from the day of the making of these presents until the end of three years next ensuing, you may take in the said town, of saleable things coming to the same, the tolls underwritten."

The tolls were levied on such things as grain,‡ cattle, hides (fresh, salt, or tanned), fresh meat, pigs, salmon (fresh or salt), sheep, goats, hogs, skins (of sheep, goats, lambs, rabbits, and

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 536.

† The heirs in common of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, inherited sixty-six knights' fees, with which his widow was endowed. *Inq. P. Mort.* 7 Edward II.

‡ The price of oats sold at Tonbridge 1322 was from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per quarter.

squirrels), cloths, linen, canvas, cloth of Ireland, worsted, wine, honey, wool, iron, lead, tin, wood, herrings, fish, silk, salt, flour, cheese, butter, and timber, charcoal, nails, horse-shoes, lampreys, and oil.*

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Notwithstanding these concessions, we find that both Audley and his father sided with the Earl of Lancaster and the rebellious barons, which resulted in the capture of Hugh de Audley, jun.,† at Boroughbridge by the Earls of Kent and Surrey. Although treated with indulgence on account of his marriage with the King's niece, a Patent writ was nevertheless issued July 3, 1321, authorising Henry de Cobham to seize the castle and lands belonging to Hugh de Audley, jun., to the intent that he should answer for it to the King's Exchequer.‡ In the following year a second writ§ was issued, calling for an account of the castle, the manor, the borough, and the chase of Tonbridge. The account mentions that Alex. de Mowbray was the acting guardian of Tonbridge Castle. There were found in the castle three carcases of oxen, sixty-two porkers, and sixteen tuns of red wine; for the use of the chapel which was on the east side of the port, there were one missal, one corporal, one rochet, two napkins, one plain chalice of silver, the gilt lip broken, and one altar cloth. There were four prisoners in the castle by the command of the King, viz., William de Hokymere, John de Bretyndene, John de Valoignes, and John de Bourne. The account names a certain house which belonged to Thos. Colepeper, which was wont to be a tavern before 1322, probably what is now the Chequers Inn. For the fisheries under the castle, between Eastmede and Westmede, the accountant does not answer, because no one was wont to fish there save in the presence of the Earl, nor did they dare fish there without the King's precept.

Two burgesses, one of whom was elected Alderman and the other Bailiff, received 8d. from the custom dues called Fairpence. The sub-constable's wages were 6d. a day; the porter and the gaoler received, each, 2d. a day.

In A.D. 1326 the custody of the castle was committed to John de Pakenham during the King's pleasure, with a yearly stipend of £10 for his services, and Henry de Cobham is commanded to deliver up to him the castle together with the armour and victuals therein, and Pakenham is commanded to permit the Prior and

* Furley's *Weald*, vol. ii., p. 296.
† Camden, p. 369.
‡ Fleming's *Tonbridge Castle*, p. 21.
§ *Patent Roll*, 16 Edw. II.

Convent of Tonbridge to have pannage for 120 hogs, and two sumpter horses daily to carry dead wood for the use of the Convent.* The forest and wood were, with the Manor of Tonbridge, held of the Archbishop by the service of acting as Steward at the time of his enthronization, and were then worth yearly in all issues £80.†

Robert de Horton and Thomas de Sibthorp were required to inspect, array, and put in right order, any royal charters, writings, or muniments in the castles of Pontefract, Tuttebury, and Tonbrigge, by a writ of Privy Seal, July 24, 1323. In the first year of Edward III., A.D. 1327, Hugh de Audele presented a petition to Parliament alleging that there were several errors in the late reign, and praying for restitution, that the castle and estates, then in the King's hand, might be restored. Some years afterwards, in consideration of his services, and also on account of his wife's descent, he was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Gloucester. He died in 1347, leaving, by his wife Margaret (who was buried in Tonbridge Priory beside her husband), one only daughter and heir, Margaret, who married Ralph, Lord Stafford, the eldest son of Edmund, Lord Stafford, by Margaret, a daughter of Ralph, Lord Basset of Drayton.

Young Stafford, in the seventeenth year of Edward II., being of age,‡ did homage for his father's lands, and was created a Knight of the Bath in the following year, and had his robes and other accoutrements allowed to him as banneret out of the royal wardrobe. He joined the expedition into Scotland in the first year of Edward III.; three years later he took Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, prisoner in Nottingham Castle. In 1336, he again joined the army in Scotland, Margaret his wife accompanying him. When serving with Edward III. in France, in 1341, as steward of his household, he was sent by the King on a confidential mission into England to John Stratford, then Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor.

In 1342 we find him again in Scotland, where he served with distinction, and obtained substantial recognition of his services.

In the following year, with many others of the nobility, he was sent by the King to Brittany,§ having in his retinue fifty men-at-arms, fifty archers mounted, two bannerets, sixteen knights, and

* Together with one buck to be taken annually by the Lord's Foresters, and delivered up at the castle-gate.

† Furley, vol. ii., p. 297.

‡ Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 159.

§ Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 159. Close Rolls, 16 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 32, and m. 21.

thirty-one esquires, and for his and their support in this service fifty-seven sacks of the King's wool were assigned to him.

In this expedition he was besieged by the French army in Vannes, but managed to escape by the postern, and although afterwards taken prisoner, was exchanged for Lord Clysson.* Returning from France, he joined his forces with the Earls of Lancaster, Gloucester, Warwick, and Northampton, was present with them in Scotland, and assisted in raising the siege of Lough Mabar Castle. Shortly afterwards we find him engaged in a special mission to the court of Rome, together with Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, and other nobles, to advocate the rights of Edward III. to the crown of France. His administrative capacity appears to have been equal to his skill as a military commander and diplomatist. He was sent by the King to the governors of several towns in Flanders,† in company with Sir William Trussel, to regulate the staple of wool and sheepskins, and the current exchange of money between England and Flanders. In the following year, while Henry of Lancaster was pressing the siege of Bergerath in Gascony, he had the command of the fleet and marines at sea. He also took a prominent part in the siege of Auberoche, and was created seneschal of Aquitaine. In 1347 he was besieged by John, son and heir of Philip, King of France, in the Gascon town of Aguillon, which, being but partially fortified and walled in,‡ he ingeniously barricaded with casks filled with stones, until Prince John, being called off to assist his father, was compelled to raise the siege. Stafford sallied out on the retreating army, and took many prisoners; after which he effected a junction with the King's forces, and commanded the van in the great English victory at Cressy. It is to him and Sir Reginald Cobham that history owes the record of the slain, which was returned by them and the three heralds who searched the field, as eleven great princes, eighty bannerets, twelve hundred knights, and over thirty thousand men of all arms.§

In 1348 he obtained livery of all the lands which Hugh de Audley, the late Earl of Gloucester, had held in right of his wife Margaret, second daughter of the Red Earl. On account of his military services abroad the usual ceremonies of doing homage were for the time dispensed with.‖

* Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 159.

† *Ibid.*, p. 160. Rot. Franc., 17 Edward III., m. 3.

‡ Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 160. § *Ibid.*

‖ *Ibid.* Rot. Fin., 21 Edward III., m. 8. Pat. 21 Edward III., p. 3, m. 18.

About this time he was accredited as ambassador to treat with the Cardinals of Naples and Cleremont, as to the conclusion of the war between Edward III. and Philippe de Valoys, then assuming the title of King of France. In his retinue was one Fitz Simonds,* who had by indenture covenanted to serve him in the wars whenever required so to do, himself accoutred, with four knights and eight esquires.

On the return of Ralph, Lord Stafford, from this mission, he obtained the King's licence to fortify and embattle his manor houses at Stafford and Madeley, and was created a Knight of the Garter at the first installation of the order by Edward III. He was also reimbursed for expenses beyond the seas by a grant of £573 from the King, whom he agreed to serve at all times during his life, with sixty men-at-arms, for which a further grant of 600 marks per annum was assigned him from the customs of London and Boston.

In the year 1352 he was appointed on a commission at York, together with the Bishop of Durham and the Lords Percy and Nevill, to settle the terms of peace with Scotland,† on the accomplishment of which he was created Earl of Stafford, and a grant of 1000 marks per annum was assigned him until lands of a like yearly value were settled on him.

In the following year he was appointed Captain-General in the duchy of Acquitaine, with a special commission to provide and maintain for the defence of the duchy 100 men-at-arms, and the like number of mounted archers, for six months, when the force was to be doubled at the King's charge during his stay there.

In 1356 he again accompanied the King into France, marching with him to St. Omer, where they thought to have taken the French King prisoner, but he had previously retreated. While quartered near Reynes he himself narrowly escaped capture; as he was suddenly attacked by Baldwin Bartin and sixty followers, who, after a stout fight, were routed and Baldwin and others taken prisoners.

His last military exploit was in Ireland, whither he was sent with the King's son, Lionel, Earl of Ulster, to make head against a rebellion there.

After a life spent in the service of his King and country this remarkable man died 31st August, 46 Edward III., at the age of 67,

* Fabyan's *Chronicle*, p. 262.

† Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 160.

A.D. 1373. In a contemporary MS., now in the Bodleian,* the following epigram is recorded:

"Eodem anno ultimo die mensis Augusti (1373) obiit nobilissimus Comes Staffordiæ, Radulphus nomine, apud Tunbrig, homo quondam validus, fortis, audax, bellicosus in armis, strenuus; senio confectus, longo squallore maceratus."

He was buried in the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene, at Tonbridge,† by the side of Margaret his wife, at the feet of her father and mother.

He was twice married;‡ first, to Katherine; secondly, to Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Audele, Earl of Gloucester, by whom he had issue two sons—Ralph, the eldest, who died in his father's lifetime, having married Maude, daughter of Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby; and Hugh, who succeeded him in his titles and honours; and also four daughters—1, Beatrix, who married, firstly, Maurice Fitz Thomas, son and heir of the Earl of Desmond—secondly, Thomas, Lord Ros of Hamlake—thirdly, Sir Richard Burley, Knight; 2, Joane, who married John Charleton, son and heir of Lord Powys; 3, Elizabeth, who married Fouke, son of Roger le Strange of Whitchurch, Salop; 4, Margaret, who married Sir John Stafford, Knight.

Hugh, his only surviving son, then about 28 years of age, succeeded him. Having during the lifetime of his father been attached to Prince Edward's staff, he was with him in the French wars in 1360, and also in 1364, 65, 67, and 73. In 1374 he accompanied John, Duke of Lancaster, into Flanders, with eight knights and ninety-one esquires. In 1376 he served under John de Montfort in Brittany, and next year took part in the siege of Berwick, together with Lord Nevill and others.

In 1381 he accompanied Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham, to Calais; returning thence, accompanied by his son Ralph, he joined the King in his expedition into Northumberland. The young Ralph, who had been in attendance on the Queen, was barbarously murdered on his way into Scotland, in 1385, by John Holland, the King's half-brother. This sad event so affected the father that he threw up his military engagements, and, with the King's permission, started on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, having previously made his will, appointing his cousin, Archbishop Courtenay, his brother the Earl of Warwick, and three other friends, to

* Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 161. Bod. MS., k. 84, f. 136.

† Hasted's *Kent*, vol. v., p. 213. ‡ Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 161.

be overseers of his will, to each of whom he left a covered cup gilt;* and in the case of his dying in England, a request that he might be buried in a plain and simple manner at Stone Priory. His coat of mail d'Astere of Naples, his helmet made at Bordeaux, with a camail d'Astere, and his sword made at Turenne, presented to him by Sir Ralph Ferrers, he bequeathed to his son Thomas.

Returning from Jerusalem, he reached Rhodes, much enfeebled in health, and there made a codicil, bequeathing to his sister Lady Ros a gold ring with a little diamond; to Margaret Nevill, his daughter, a large gold ring set with a great diamond; to Katherine de Pole, his daughter, a gold fermail (or brooch) of knots; to Joane, his daughter, a gold fermail with a heart; to his sister Charlton a large gold ring with a karrect. Sir William Arundel and Sir Richard Ludlow witnessed this codicil.† He died at Rhodes on the 25th of September 1387. His body, agreeably to his request, was brought to England by his faithful esquire, John Hinkley, and buried before the high altar at Stone.

He left issue, by Lady Philippa his wife (daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick), Thomas, his son and heir, then only 18 years of age, William, Edmund, and Hugh, afterwards Lord Bourchier in right of his wife; and three daughters, Margaret, who married Ralph Nevill, first Earl of Westmoreland, Catherine, who married Michael de la Pole,‡ and Joane, married to Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and a fourth, who married John, Lord Ferrers of Chartley. At the time of his death Thomas his son was retained by the King under an indenture to serve him for the present defence of the realm against the French. In the 13th of Richard II. the agreement was extended to the term of Lord Stafford's life, and the King released him from paying 3000 marks due to the King for his marriage.

In 1391 Lord Stafford took livery of his lands, and on the death of Ralph the last Lord Bassett of Drayton he was found to be one of his coheirs.§ He served in the French wars under Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and died shortly after he had attained the age of 21, A.D. 1393. He was buried at Stone Priory, beside his father Hugh. Having died without issue by his wife Anne, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, his manors and lands passed to his brother William, then a minor 14 years of age.

* Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 162.
† *Ibid.*
‡ *Ibid.*, p. 162. 13 Richard II., p. 2, m. 7.
§ *Ibid.*, p. 163.

His lands were by the King placed in the custody of his brother's father-in-law, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, notwithstanding the claim put forward by Archbishop Courtenay and the Prior and Canons of Christchurch to the Castle of Tonbridge and the revenues of the manors in Kent. The young heir William died on April 6, 18 Richard II., when the estates passed to his brother Edmund, then aged 20, who, in 22 Richard II., married his eldest brother's widow Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, and coheir of Eleanor her mother, one of the daughters and coheirs of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. On Archbishop Courtenay's death, his successor, Archbishop Arundel, lost no time in making a formal complaint to Parliament, and, prosecuting his claim with vigour, obtained on the 8th of March 1397 a decree to this effect:

"The third part of the lands of the said heir [of the Earl of Stafford], and the issues of the same from the late Archbishop's death, shall remain to the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury, to be applied to their own uses; and the remaining two-thirds shall likewise remain in the hands of the Prior and Chapter until the King shall order to whom they shall be delivered, and that the Castle of Tonbrigge shall be delivered to the Archbishop without delay, to remain in his hands until the said heir come of age."*

In the 2nd year of King Henry IV., on making proof of his age,† Earl Edmund had livery of all his father's castles and lands; and when his wife's sister, Isabel, entered the convent of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate in London,‡ he had also livery of her lands in right of Anne his wife, and likewise in 4 Henry IV. livery in respect of the lordship and lands till then held in dower by the widow of Ralph Bassett, Lord Drayton.

In 1403 "Sir Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, and Sir Henry Percy, son and heir unto the Earl of Northumberland,§ gathered a large army on the 21st of July, and met with the King at Shrewsbury, and there gave unto him a cruel battle. In that fight the said Sir Thomas Percy was taken, and his nephew, the aforesaid Henry, with many a strong man on their side, was then slain; and of the King's party, the Prince (Edward) was wounded on the head, and the Earl of Stafford and many others slain." Lord Stafford left a wife and one son, Humphrey, then between two or three years of

* Furley's *History of the Weald*, vol. ii., pp. 365-6. *Pat. Roll*, 20 Richard II., part ii., m. 2. † Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 163.

‡ Rot. Fin., 3 Henry IV., m. 11. § Fabyan's *Chronicle*, p. 570.

age, and one daughter, Philippa, who died young. The widowed Anne afterwards married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and on his decease, John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon. She died in the 17th of Henry VI., A.D. 1439, and was buried at Lanthony Abbey.

On Humphrey's attaining the age of 19 he was by indenture bound to serve the King beyond the seas (9 Henry V.) for a year and six months, with ten men-at-arms, himself accounted one, and thirty mounted archers. He was allowed, for himself 6s. 8d. per day, 12d. for the men-at-arms, and 6d. for all archers.

In the 2nd of Henry VI., 1424, being then 21 years of age, he obtained livery of his castles, manors, and estates, and also those which he inherited from his uncle, Sir Hugh Stafford, Lord Bourchier.

In 1428* he obtained licence from the King to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and at the same time to receive the rents of his castles and manors. In the 8th, 9th, and 10th years of Henry VI. we find him by indenture covenanting to serve the King beyond the seas, in his wars against France, with two knights, ninety-seven men-at-arms, and 240 archers, being present when he was crowned King in Paris, and, following his changing fortunes to Calais, landing with him at Dover on his return, when they were met by a great company of barons and commoners on Barham Heath, all clad with red hoods, and conducted to Canterbury, and so on to Blackheath, where they were received by the Lord Mayor and citizens.

In 1441 he was appointed Captain of the town of Calais, and the marches and the tower of Risbanke,† under indenture to serve for ten years, bearing henceforth the style of Earl of Buckingham, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch. On the death of Joan, Countess of Kent, widow of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, he was found to be heir, viz., son of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, brother to the said Joan.

In the following year, by indenture bearing date 13th February, at London, he is styled‡ "the right mighty Prince Humphrey, Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch, Lord of Brecknock and Holderness, Captain of the town of Calais." In 23 Henry VI. he was created Duke of Buckingham, and soon after he quarrelled with the Duke of Warwick as to precedence.

* Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 165. † *Poly. Verg.*, 564, n. 20, 30–40, p. 5.
‡ Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 164.

The matter was referred to the King, whereupon a special act was passed that they should have precedence by turns each alternate year during their lives, Warwick to take the first turn. The survivor after death to have precedence of the other's heirs. In 28 Henry VI. he was made Constable of Dover and Queenborough Castles.

The reconciliation which had been effected by the Archbishop of Canterbury, after the battle of St. Albans, was but a hollow truce, and the Duke of York soon assembled an army in Wales, which Somerset and Exeter in vain tried to induce him to disband. The Duke of Warwick,* who had been Governor of Calais, suddenly landed at Sandwich, accompanied by Salisbury and the Earl of March (the eldest son of the Duke of York), where they were met by Archbishop Bourghchier (whose father had married the Duke of Buckingham's mother).† Hastening to London, where Cobham and the Earl of Salisbury remained to overawe Lord Scales, at that time Governor of the Tower,‡ the rest marched on with an army of some 25,000 men and met the King at Coventry.

From thence the King, accompanied by the Dukes of Somerset and Buckingham, removed, and strongly entrenched themselves at Northampton.§

The result is thus tersely summed up by Fabyan:‖

"Whereupon the Saxon lordes being informed sped them thitherwards and so y' upon the ix of July (1460) bothe Hostys there mette and foughte then a cruele battele, but after a long fight the Victory fell unto the Earl of Salisburie and other lordes upon his partie. And the Kings hooste was sparbled, and chayssed, and many of his noble men slayne—amongst which was the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Shrewsburie, the Viscount Beaumond, Lord Egremond, with many other Knights and Esquires, and the King taken in the felde."

By his wife Anne,¶ daughter of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, Humphry, Duke of Buckingham, had seven sons and five daughters: 1, Humphry, Earl of Stafford, slain at St. Albans; 2, Richard, who died as a child; 3, Sir Henry Stafford, Knt., who married Margaret, Countess of Richmond; 4, Edmund; 5, George, and 6, William (twins); and 7, John, Earl of Wiltshire. The five

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XI., p. 103.
† Hasted, vol. xii., p. 428.
‡ Holinshed, p. 650.
§ Holinshed, p. 654.
‖ *Chronicle*, p. 636.
¶ Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 167.

daughters were: Anne, who married, 1st, Aubrey de Vere, and 2nd, Sir Thomas Cobham of Sterboro; Joan, who married, 1st, William, Viscount Beaumont, and afterwards Sir William Knevett of Buckenham; Elizabeth; Margaret; and Catherine, who married John, Lord Talbot, third Earl of Shrewsbury.

He was succeeded by his grandson Henry, whose father was slain on the field of St. Albans, leaving a widow, Margaret, daughter and coheir of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and two sons. With Humphry his brother, the young Duke was committed to the care of Anne, Duchess of Exeter, by King Edward IV., with an allowance of 500 marks per annum for their maintenance.*

Dugdale tells us that before he entered into the maelstrom of political strife, which at that time raged between the Houses of York and Lancaster, Henry, the young Duke of Buckingham, called unto him a trusty servant named Pershall, whom he sent secretly to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, then in the North. Coming to him in the dead of the night, he told Gloucester that his master the Duke was ready to come to his assistance with 1000 friends. The result, so far as we can gather from the sequel of history, appears to have been satisfactory to both parties. The reward sought by the Duke was the Earldom of Hereford, and the ample manors of his late kinsman, Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Exeter; for this he was prepared to sacrifice the traditions of his party and place Gloucester on the throne.†

After the trial of Humphry, Duke of Clarence, for treason, the Speaker and Commons appeared at the bar of the Upper House and begged for the immediate execution of his sentence, and Henry, Duke of Buckingham,‡ was specially appointed to the office of High Steward of England for the purpose of seeing it carried into effect in the Tower of London, 18 February 1478.

After the dispersion of King Edward's forces at Stoney Stratford, his Queen sought sanctuary in the Abbey at Westminster for herself and the infant princes. Thither did the Lord Protector send his trusty servant Buckingham, with the Cardinal Archbishop of York, to take the children from their mother and send them to their uncle, who caused them to be murdered in the Tower. The

* Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 167. 4 Edward IV., p. 1, m. 18.

† It is reported that he boasted that he had on his servants as many liveries of Stafford knots, as the great Earl of Warwick had of bears and staves.

‡ Bayley's *Tower of London*, vol. ii., p. 337.

Cardinal did not appear to like the task assigned to him, and was thus upbraided by the Duke, to quote the words of Shakespeare:*

"You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,
Too ceremonious and traditional:
Weigh it but with the grossness of this age,
You break not sanctuary in seizing him.
* * * *
You break no privilege or charter there.
Oft have I heard of sanctuary men;
But sanctuary children, ne'er till now."

Again we find the trusty friend Buckingham addressing the Mayor and Corporation of London on their deputation to Gloucester at Barnard's Castle, and in the Guildhall. Having gained the ear of the Londoners, in mock humility he and Catesby, the Mayor, urge Richard to accept the crown. To which Shakespeare makes Gloucester reply:†

"Cousin of Buckingham,—and sage, grave men,
Since you will buckle fortune on my back,
To bear her burden, whe'r I will or no,
I must have patience to endure the load."

No sooner is Richard seated on his throne than Buckingham reminds the King of his promise to give him livery of all the lands held by Humphry de Bohun, late Earl of Hereford and High Constable of England, valued at £1084. For which the King signed a brief less than a month after his coronation.‡

Two days afterwards the Duke was appointed High Constable of England, and Chief Justice and Chancellor of North and South Wales.

Shortly after this, through some coolness between himself and Richard, he retired to Brecknock in Wales,§ where he and Morton, Bishop of Ely, then his prisoner there, conferred together with the treasonable intent of placing Henry, Earl of Richmond, on the throne. Richard, fearing lest the murder of the infant princes should become known and be fixed upon him, tried to secure Buckingham with promises, and from these proceeded to threats; whereupon the Duke of Buckingham became alarmed, and levied an army in Wales|| (with the promised aid of the Marquis of Dorset in Yorkshire, Sir E. Courtenay at Exeter, his brother the

* *Richard III.*, act iii., scene 1. † *Ibid.*, scene 7.
‡ 13 July, 1 Richard III. Dugdale, *Bar.*, pp. 168-9.
§ Holinshed, pp. 736-37. || *Ibid.*, p. 739.

Bishop in Devon and Cornwall, and Sir Richard Guldeford in Kent) with the intention of marching upon Richard, who then lay at Salisbury; but on arriving at the banks of the Severn the Duke's crossing was delayed for many days by reason of the floods, during which time his army melted away. In this emergency he betook him to the house of Humphry Bannister, one of his retainers in Shropshire, whom he had brought up;* Courtney and the rest flying to Brittany. Richard issued a proclamation offering £1000 for Buckingham's arrest, with strict injunctions to stop his flight at all the ports. These measures had the desired effect.† Bannister gave information and surrendered him to the Sheriff of Shropshire, who conveyed him, disguised as he then was, to Salisbury. Here he was examined by the King in Council, and on the morrow, without any arraignment of his Peers, the Duke was beheaded in the market-place at Salisbury.

"Thus Margaret's curse falls heavy on my neck."‡

By Katherine his wife, daughter of Richard Widvile, Earl Rivers, he had issue three sons, Edward, his heir, Henry, afterwards Lord Wiltshire, and Humphry, who died young. Henry married Muriel, sister and eventually heiress of John Grey, Viscount Lisle.

The first mention of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, is in 1498, when he appeared in arms against the Cornish men who befriended Perkin Warbeck. In the following year he did homage§ and had livery of all his lands, and in the 24th of Henry VII. further grants of sundry manors in South Wales. In 1511 he had licence to impark 1000 acres of land at his lordship of Thornbury in Gloucestershire. He was a constant companion of King Henry VIII. in his revels at Greenwich and Richmond, and on one occasion declined jousting with him. On another the King gave him a valuable horse.

In 1519 he entered into covenants with Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, for marrying Henry, Lord Stafford, his son and heir, to Ursula Poole, her daughter by Sir Richard Poole, when many manors, situate in Somerset and Devon, were settled upon the young couple and their heirs.

In 1519-20 the Duke made great and extravagant preparations to accompany the King and Cardinal Wolsey to France to meet Francis I. Finding that he had some time to spare he took the

* Holinshed, p. 740.
† *Ibid.*, p. 744.
‡ *Richard III.*, act v., scene 1.
§ *Pat. Rot.*, 14 H. 7, p. 1.

opportunity of visiting his estates in Kent, where he found his tenants so clamorous against the exactions of his steward or surveyor, Charles Knevet,* that he summarily discharged Knevet, and wrote asking Sir Edward Nevill to procure for him another bailiff for Tonbridge.

This so infuriated Knevet that he sought an opportunity of avenging himself on the Duke. Finding a rupture breaking out between the Duke of Northumberland, Buckingham's father-in-law, and Thomas, Earl of Surrey, who had married Buckingham's daughter, Knevet divulged certain conversations respecting the succession to the crown,† which he stated had been held by his late master with one Hopkins, a Carthusian Monk of Hinton. The words were repeated to Wolsey, between whom and the Duke of Buckingham great jealousy existed, nor were they slow in reaching the ears of his royal master, who wrote to Wolsey desiring him to keep watch on Buckingham. The accusation is accurately given by Shakespeare when the King tells the surveyor (Knevet) to speak freely, and he replies :‡

> "First it was usual with him, every day
> It would infect his speech, that if the King
> Should without issue die, he'll carry it so
> To make the sceptre his. These very words
> I have heard him utter to his son-in-law,
> Lord Aberga'ny, to whom by oath he menaced
> Revenge upon the Cardinal."

Letters were sent to the Duke, then residing at his Castle of Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, commanding him to appear before the King. On entering London he was arrested, in his barge on the Thames, by Sir Henry Marney, his attendants were dismissed, and, to the astonishment of all good people, he was led on foot to the Tower.§

The Duke's accusers were Knevet, Gilbert, and De La Cour, three members of his own household, and Hopkins of Hinton Priory, Somersetshire, who is said to have repented of the part he took, and to have died of grief.

After the depositions had been read over, Buckingham was removed from the bar, and when again brought in was unanimously declared guilty of high treason. The Duke of Norfolk then with

* Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 170. † *Ibid.*, p. 171.
‡ *Henry VIII.*, act i., scene 2. *State Trials*, vol. i., pp. 190-93.
§ Bayley's *Tower of London*, vol. ii., p. 355.

much feeling passed upon him the horrible sentence he should suffer, to which the unfortunate Duke replied :*

" My Lord of Norfolk, you have said as a traitor should be said; but I was never one. I nothing malign you for what you have done to me; but the eternal God forgive you my death as I do. I shall never sue to the King for life; howbeit he is a gracious Prince, and more grace may come from him than I desire. I beseech you, my Lord, and all my fellows, to pray for me." After attending service in the chapel he was led to the scaffold and died calmly, Aug. 17, 1520, amidst the regret of all.

He was buried in the Church of the Austin Friars, near Broad Street, London. He left by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, one son, Henry, and three daughters, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Katherine, wife of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, and Mary, who married George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny. Although his estates were confiscated to the Crown, some mercy was shewn to the Duchess, who had a suitable provision allowed her for life. To Henry his son and his wife Ursula a grant was made of Stafford Castle and many manors, and he was restored in blood, but not in honours.†

After the attainder of the great Duke, a survey and valuation of his manors and estates was returned to the King by his Majesty's Surveyors, Thomas Magnus and William Walweyn. As it is particularly interesting to learn from a contemporary source the state of the castle and condition of the town, I venture to give the extract as far as it relates to Tonbridge without abridgment.

" In the Lordship of Tonbridge,‡ in Kent, is a castle which hath been and yet is a strong fortress, for the three parts thereof; and the fourth part on the south side being fortified with a deep running water, was intended to have been made for lodgings, and so resteth on 26 feet height, builded with ashlar, and no more done thereunto. The other three parts of the castle being continued with a great gatehouse or the first entry, a dungeon and two towers are substantially builded, with the walls and enbatelling with good stone, having substantial roofs of timber, and lately well covered with lead, except the one half of the dungeon was uncovered.

"And as unto the said gatehouse, it is as strong a fortress as few

* Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 171. † *Ibid.*

‡ Chapter House Book, A 3-6, p. 38. Brewer's *Letters and Papers*, 13 Hen. VIII., vol. iii., part i., p. 507.

be in England, standing on the north side, having a conveyance, and well enbatelled on both sides, to the said dungeon on the west side; and on the south-east side there is a like conveyance to a fair square tower, called Stafford Tower, and from thence to another fair tower standing upon the water nigh to the Town Bridge, being builded eight square and called the Water Tower. This castle was the strongest fortress and most like unto a castle of any other that the Duke had in England or in Wales.

"The Town of Tunbrigge is a burgh, large and well inhabited with people, having plenty of water running through in sundry places.

"Near it is a park called the Postern, containing 3 miles, with oaks, beeches, 300 fallow deer, and 52 islands (enclosures). In the same park is a proper lodge convenient for a gentleman.

"A great park called the Cage, and another great and goodly park (*Northfrith*), containing about 7 miles, well and pleasantly set with oaks and beeches, having by estimation fallow deer, and, red deer, and a large gosshauk's"

Sir Edward Guilford was the keeper of the North Frith Park, and Sir Henry Owen keeper of Postern and Cage Parks. The office of steward was granted to Sir Edward Nevill with a fee of £10; the old fee being 100s. The office of Constable was worth £6 13s. 4d.* The office of porter 30s.

Queen Katherine of Aragon seems to have had the keepership of South Frith Park; for the reversion of that office (to accrue after her death) was granted to Sir Edward Nevill, on Feb. 16th, 12 Henry VIII.† He was made Parker of the Postern and Cage Parks on the 18th of June, 15 Henry VIII.‡

The value of the King's manor of Tonbrigge is thus stated:§

	li.	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
The Borough of Tonbrigge	xiij	xiij				
Less expenses and fees	x	xij	j			
				iij		xj
Chamberlain xiv^{s}; less expenses vij^{s} . .					vij	
Bailiff of the Meadows and Pastures . . .	vij	ix				
Less expenses		xl				
				v	ix	
Mill of Tonbridgge x^{li}; less expenses iv^{li} xj^{s} .				v	ix	
				xiv	v	xj

* Brewer's *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic* (Henry VIII.), vol. iii., p. 1532. † *Ibid.*, p. 866.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 1336. § *Ibid.*, vol. iv., part ii., p. 1227, 18 Henry VIII.

The total clear yearly value of all the Duke's manors and estates in England and Wales is returned as being worth £4905 15s. 5½d., equivalent to 50,000 marks at that time, or £50,000 in the present.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
The Lordship of Southborow is valued at	xxvi	iij	vii
The number of manors being returned as eight.			
The Lordship of Hadloo	xxxiiij	xiij	v
The number of manors being fourteen.			

Of these estates Knevett managed to get some portion, as we find him afterwards demising to Burwell of Wickham in Kent, Leigh Hall Place, in May 1522.*

He also presented a petition for the goods of one Elizabeth Knevet, deceased, wrongfully detained by the late Duke of Buckingham, viz., a black velvet cloak, lined with yellow satin, and many other similar articles of dress, with three gold chains, one weighing 38 lbs. (? ozs.), and another with a cross 10 lbs. (? ozs.); a silver ewer and basin, and other articles. He also prayed that his office might be restored to him, and that he may have licence to shoot with a crossbow in Greenwick Park, and to wear such silks and velvets as he had been accustomed to do.

The Duke's manors in Kent, with few exceptions, remained in the hands of the Crown during Henry VIII.'s reign. At a time when Sir Thomas Boleyn was treasurer of the household he received 100 marks from Sir John Daunce for the repairs of the King's manors in Tonbridge and Penshurst.† The 100 marks do not, however, appear to have been sufficient for the purpose.

Thomas Boleyn, Lord Rochford, thus writes:‡ "The bridge at Tonbridge, the new covering with tile of the Castle, whereof the lead was had to Eltham, and the mending of the Place at Penshurst, are almost at a good point; saving there lacketh 4½ fothers of lead for the gutters of the new roof of the Castle, it must be had shortly, or else all the cost will be lost (useless). The bridge is 104 feet in length, and all of freestone, and I think when you see it, you will judge that it has cost more money than the King shall pay.§ The bearer will tell you more, as he has been at the charge of all the work. Dated Hever, August 8th 1525."

* *Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII., vol. iii., p. 513.

† *Ibid.*, 20 March 1525, vol. iv., p. 525. ‡ *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 696.

§ Inscribed stones now seen in *The Loggerheads' Inn* wall, and near the bridge, shew that the bridges were subsequently repaired by the county in 1628 and 1630.

"P.S. As far as I can tell £40 will finish every thing besides the 4½ fothers of lead."

Sir Edward Guilford,* who was Esquire of the body to the King, continued to hold the North Frith Park during his life, after which a grant in tail male was made of it (15 July 1524) to his son, Sir Henry Guilford, Controller of the King's Household. Northfrith lies in a triangle between Tonbridge, Shipbourn, and Hadlow; it is now the property of Edward Hales, Esq.

With this exception the Kent estates of the late Duke of Buckingham remained in the hands of Henry VIII. and his receiver during the rest of his reign. On the accession of Edward VI.,† John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, who had been brought up under the guardianship of Sir Edward Guilford, whose only daughter he had married, made an application to the King for a grant either of Warwick Castle, Park, and Manor, or of the Castle and Manors of Tonbridge and Penshurst, together with Hawlden and Canonbury. Accordingly we find that he received a grant of the Castle and Manor of Tonbridge, together with the Postern Park, in the fourth‡ year of Edward VI., to hold *in capite* by knight's service. At the same time some tenements in Tonbridge were granted to Sir Ralph Fane, including the Rectory and Church.

In the 2nd of Edward VI. one John Ryvas, a grocer of London, having made a similar request, became the purchaser of the lordship of Barden, in the parish of Pembury, with others in Tonbridge, Capel, Tewdely, Hadlow, and Yalding.

After the Duke of Northumberland's death the Priory and Castle of Tonbridge reverted to the Crown, but the following were given by Queen Mary to Joan, Duchess of Northumberland—Knowle in Sevenoaks, the Castle and Priory of Tonbridge, with the Manors of Tonbridge and Hadloo, the Postern Park and Forest, and a wood called Wycliff's Wood, but these properties were resigned again to the Crown in exchange for Sherston in Stafford, and other manors in Stafford and Warwick.

Cardinal Pole§ obtained grants of the Manor and Castle of Tonbridge for his life and one year after, but dying in the same

* He also held the offices of Marshal of Calais, Constable of Dover Castle, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Master of the Ordnance, and Admiral of the Narrow Sea from Horseshoo in Essex to Beauchief in Sussex.—*Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic*, vol. iv., pt. 1, p. 1006.

† Bayley's *Tower of London*, vol. ii., p. 418. ‡ *Pat. Roll*, v.-vi., p. 5.

§ Hasted, *History of Kent*, vol. v., p. 216.

year as Queen Mary, without having made any devise of them, they reverted to the Crown.

In the first year of Elizabeth she made a grant of them to her kinsman* Henry Carey, the son of Sir William Carey and Mary, the sister of Ann Bullen.† The grant, dated Westminster 20th March 1559, was made to him and his heirs male, with remainder to the Crown, to hold *in capite* by knight's service the Castle and Manors of Tonbridge and Hadlow, the Cage, Postern, and North Frith Park. He was knighted, and sent with the Order of the Garter to Lewis, King of France, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Hunsdon.

In 1572‡ he received a further grant from her Majesty of the markets and fairs of Tonbridge. In 1588 he prevailed on the Queen (on the occasion of his appointment as Lord Chamberlain) to bar the Crown's title of remainder to his Tonbridge estates by granting the fee of them to Lord Burleigh and Sir Walter Mildmay, after which he suffered a recovery of them, leaving them by will to his eldest son George.§ He died 23rd of July 1596.

George, Lord Hunsdon's only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Berkeley, who soon afterwards alienated this estate to Sir John Kenedie,‖ who sold it to Ferrers, Gosson, and Johnson, and they by mutual consent conveyed their interest in the Castle and Manor of Tonbridge to Sir Peter Vanlore, a wealthy City merchant, who had been naturalized by Parliament in 1610. In 1627 he settled this estate on his son Peter Vanlore of Tilehurst in Berkshire, and his issue male, with remainder to his five daughters. Sir Peter's son was created a baronet in 1628, and dying without male issue, it passed to his sisters, one of whom Ann, married Sir Charles Cæsar, son and heir of Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, another was married to Mr. Vander Bempde, while a third Katherine married Sir Thomas Glemham of Suffolk. The settlement was unfortunately the occasion of many suits in law and equity, for a period of nearly thirty years, when it was subdivided.

Meanwhile, on the breaking out of the Civil Wars and during the time of the Commonwealth, it would appear that the castle was leased to Mr. Thomas Weller, an energetic and staunch supporter of the Parliamentary party.¶ He was actively engaged in

* *Pat. Roll*, 1 Eliz., pt. 9.
† Furley, vol. iii., p. 478.
‡ *Pat. Roll*, 13 Eliz., pt. 4.
§ Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 397.
‖ Hasted's *Kent*, vol. v., p. 217.
¶ *Civil War Tracts, Proceedings of Cols. Brown and Mainwaring in Kent*, 1643, British Museum.

suppressing the riots which broke out at Sevenoaks and Tonbridge. He was appointed a treasurer to receive contribution-money within the lath of Aylesford,* for the lowie of Tonbridge, the hundreds of Washlingstone, Brenchly, and West Barnfield, and the half-hundred of Horsemonden, a step which the Royalists considered to be the first declaration of war on the Parliament's side. The sum received by Weller was £285 14s. 6d., against which he claimed £60 4s. 0d. for safeguarding the bridges at Tonbridge from the 27th day of October, 1642, at the rate of £2 17s. 4d. per week for 21 weeks; for payments to Captain [Geo.] Withers [the poet] £128 6s.; for allowance of sums charged on him, but not received by him, viz., £1 paid by Mr. Horne [Master first of Tonbridge School, and later of Eton], and £10 paid by Mary Bartlett, widow; for charges in arresting a man for speaking scandalous words against the honourable House, for his keep, and three horses, and expenses of two men, £2 14s. 6d.; arresting and sending to Parliament ten gentlemen coming out of France £3 9s. 11d.; for other items and postage £13 19s.; so that there was paid by him £219 13s. 5d., and there remained due by him £66 1s. 1d.; whereof there was in plate 106 ozs. 1 qr. at the rate of 5s. 4d. an oz., and £37 14s. 3d. in ready money.

Weller also presented the following petition to the honourable Committee for the county of Kent:†—

"That your petitioner being possessed of the Castle of Tonbridge in the county of Kent, and of the liberty of fishing, and other franchises belonging, by virtue of a lease thereof amongst other things to your petitioner, made for a term of divers years, a great part of which are yet to come and unexpired, the said castle was thought fit and accordingly ordered by this honourable Committee to be employed for the publick safety, to which order your petitioner did with all readiness as in duty he was bound to do; and accordingly about the month of October, A.D. 1643, Major Kempsall, by the directions of this honourable Committee, took possession, not only of the said castle but also of six tuns and three foot of timber, and certain other materials of your petitioner (a note of the particulars whereof your petitioner humbly herewith presenteth), all of which he employed about the repairing of the said castle, the which hath ever since been employed for the publick use; yet your said petitioner hath not received anything since the said time for the rents and profits thereof, being a good part of your petitioner's estate.

"May it please this honourable Committee, in regard that the said castle hath been employed for the publick, to give such orders that your petitioner may receive such satisfaction for the rents and profits of the said castle for such time as the same shall be employed by this honourable Committee, and for such

* *Camden Miscellany*, vol. iii., published 1855, pp. 19-21. † *Ibid.*, pp. 42, 43.

timber and other necessarys of your petitioner employed about the same, as to this honourable Committee shall seem meet.

"And your said petitioner shall pray," etc.

The rents and profits appear to have been set forth as under (abridged):*—

	£	s.	d.
I demised the castle ditch and banks without the wall between the drawbridge and water tower to W. Carter and R. Gardner, per ann. at	3	6	8
I demised the ground without the wall between the water tower and water gate let to T. Eldridge, per ann. at		10	0
In my own occupation, fruit trees, conies, etc., destroyed, worth per ann.	6	13	4
Apple trees, underwood, etc., felled	5	0	0
Six tun three foot of timber employed about the castle, worth	6	1	6
Cost of my boat now used to carry turf	3	3	4
For fencing and hedges destroyed	10	0	0
I demised the barn, castle croft, and barbican to A. Rottenbridge at £6; as the two latter are taken away, the loss per ann. is	3	0	0
Sum total of rents lost £13 10 0			
„ „ of materials used 24 4 10			
	£37	14	10

It further appeared that the provision and timber in the castle were appraised by William and Isaak Ewell 2nd June 1646.†

	£	s.	d.
In the court yard: 1500 tiles	1	0	0
Shed on right hand of the gate two stories high, 38 feet long	18	0	0
The court guard shed and frame of a shed for suttlers	25	0	0
In the great mount; a platform 34ft. square and crab	12	0	0
Timber *near powder room*	2	10	0
Over the sally port, a platform 36ft. long, and watch-house 6ft. square	6	13	4
Over the well, a frame for platform two stories high, 12ft. square	5	0	0
Near the Water Tower, a frame for the platform by the stairs, 15ft. square	4	10	0
In the Water Tower.			
The first floor 10ft. square, with 2 window shutters, and a door	2	0	0
The second room over that	2	0	0
Third room 14ft. square	2	10	0
Fourth room of same breadth	2	10	0
Platform of 2in. planks, 18ft. square with small crane for guns	5	0	0
The lower part of the gate, about 6 foot high, with the iron work, etc.	1	0	0
On the right hand of the Gate.			
The first floor 16ft. square, with doors and partitions	4	0	0
Second floor with 14 oaken joists, deal boards 17ft. square, little closet and settle bed, doors, bolts, hinges, etc.	5	0	0
Next floor on same level 11ft. square with a partition 6 foot high; cupboard-frame, and door	2	0	0

* *Camden Miscellany*, iii., pp. 43, 44. † *Ibid.*, pp. 44-47.

	£	s.	d.
Third room of same level 19ft. square, doors, shutters, and dresser .	5	0	0
The great room over them 46ft. by 24ft., laid with deal, three doors, and high tressel	8	0	0
Platform in the Gatehouse Tower laid with 2in. planks, 48ft. by 24ft., with a shed of boards for gunners, and a gin to heave up timber, and 2 little platforms in the turrets	8	0	0
A double rail on the wall 53 foot long, little gallery 24ft. long, 4ft. wide, with a rail on one side and watch-house at the end 6ft. square	3	0	0
Lower room left hand side of gate 18ft. square	3	10	0
In the same room laths 5ft. long (3 load 27 cwt.); 4 foot long (1 load 10 cwt.); sap and hart 15 cwt., at 20s. per load	5	14	0
In the Castle Yard.			
Beech and oaken planks and timber, about eight loads at 15s. per load	6	0	0
Port door under gallery with iron work		6	8
Drawbridge 34ft. by 9ft. valued at	12	0	0
Six loads of oak and beech timber	4	10	0
Ten standing posts for hovel		10	0
At the further Bridge.			
A gate with double planks and a wicket 14ft. wide, 6ft. high, with iron plates	3	3	0
A great iron chain 24ft. long at 14 per cwt.			
Two pieces of timber on bridge next the town		8	0
Three turnpikes of timber with iron	2	0	0
Total	£162	12	0

In the castle yard three carriages for guns, oak, timber, etc.; also two boats submerged in the River.

The Committee at Maidstone on the 4 of June 1646 ordered that the several provisions of timber, platforms, planks, etc., erected for a fortification in the castle at Tunbridge, be sold to Mr. Thos. Weller of Tunbridge for £140, to be forthwith paid to the Committee for the use of the countrie, and that he do presently take them down, thereby to slight and dismantle the fortifications.

(*Signed*) JOHN RIVERS. ANTH. WELDEN.
RICHD. GODFREY. JA. OXENDEN.
THOS. SEYLIARD. WM. JAMES.
LAMBARD GODFREY. HUMPHREY LEON.

For which the following receipt was given: 14 July, 1646. Received of Mr. Thomas Weller for timber bought by him in Tunbridge Castle the sum of £140, which I have received on behalf of the Committee for the county of Kent.—D. POLHILL.

On the subdivision of the Tonbridge Castle estates among the sisters of Sir Peter Vanlore, Baronet, the North Frith passed to

Mrs. Vander Bempde's descendant, John Vander Bempde, who gave it in marriage with his daughter Charlotte to William Johnston, Marquis of Annandale. The Marquis died in 1724; the North Frith then passed to his second son George, third Marquis, who died a lunatic in 1792. From him it passed to James, Earl of Hopeton, the grandson of Henrietta, half-sister of the late Marquis. One of the three daughters of Sir Peter Vanlore having married Henry Zinzan *alias* Alexander, another division of the estate was made under the Court of Chancery in 1674, when the Manor and Castle of Tonbridge was allotted to Jacoba, wife of Henry Zinzan, and her heirs in fee.* One of her descendants sold the Castle and Manor in 1739 to John Hooker, Esq., of West Peckham. He was succeeded by his son Thomas Hooker, who, in 1793, dismantled the Castle, and used its materials for the construction of the present residence, but before its completion he sold it to William Woodgate of Somerhill, his brother-in-law. The Manor is now held by the Trustees of Emma, Lady Stafford.

Of the other manors connected with the Lordship of Tonbridge, viz., Dachurst, Hildenboro, Southboro, Barden, Haysden, a full account is given by Hasted in his *History of Kent*. It may not, however, be amiss to mention that the South Frith Park, now Somerhill, which formed a portion of the Manor of Tonbridge, was granted by Elizabeth in 1573 to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, for a term of years, which term having expired, she re-granted them to Frances, Countess of Essex, only daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Walsingham.† She afterwards married Richard Burgh, Earl of Clanricard, who appears to have been so pleased with South Frith,‡ that he called it Somerhill, and erected a pleasant mansion on the northern part. He was created in 1625 Baron of Somerhill and Viscount Tonbridge, and in the 4th year of Charles I. Earl of St. Albans.§ He resided frequently at Somerhill, and died in 1636, leaving one son and one daughter. Ulick, his son, was a staunch supporter of Charles I. in Ireland, and was created Marquis of Clanricard, but falling under the displeasure of Parliament was declared a delinquent and forced to flee, when his estates were confiscated and given to Robert, Earl of Essex, on whose death the Parliament granted it to John Bradshaw, the President of the Commission appointed to sit on the trial of Charles I. At the Restoration Somerhill returned to Margaret, the only daughter and

* Hasted, vol. v., p. 219.
† Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 450.
‡ *Pat. Roll*, 5 James I., p. 1-14.
§ Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 450.

heiress of Ulick, Lord Clanricard. She married Charles Macarty, Viscount Muskerry, who was killed in a naval engagement with the Dutch in Sole Bay, 1665. His widow re-married John Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, nephew of the celebrated Duke of Buckingham, and was succeeded by her son John, who assumed the title of Earl of Buckingham, and alienated the estate to Deakins, who, dying without issue, devised it to Mr. Cave, who conveyed it to John Woodgate in 1712. After possessing it for a century, the Woodgate family sold it to James Alexander, Esq., who sold to the South Eastern Railway, in 1838, an outlying portion on which the remains of the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene formerly stood. A stone coffin, shaped at the top to fit the head, was recently discovered at Somerhill during some alterations and additions made by Sir Julian Goldsmid, its present owner. Probably it had been removed from the Priory, and had been built into a portion of the old stabling erected by Mr. James Alexander.

VISITS OF TWO QUEENS TO SANDWICH.

BY THOMAS DORMAN.

We have endeavoured, with the assistance of Canon Scott Robertson, to ascertain the position of the house wherein Queen Elizabeth lodged, from a Monday night to the following Thursday, upon her visit to Sandwich, during the mayoralty of John Gilbart, 1572-3.

As the mayors were chosen in November, on the Monday before the Feast of St. Andrew, and at that time the 25th of March was New Year's day, the period in his mayoralty between November 1572 and 25th March 1573 was called 1572; but the date of the Queen's arrival, the 31st of August, in John Gilbart's mayoralty, was the 31st August 1573.

A full account of this visit, extracted from the Corporation Year-Book, will be found in Boys's *History of Sandwich*, p. 691, where, after describing the reception of the Queen about 7 P.M. at Sandown Gate, and her entry into the town, he says that she "so rode untill she came unto M^{r} Manwood's howse wherein she lodged; a howse wherein Kinge Henry the VIIIth had ben lodged twyes before."

In a subsequent part of the account it is stated that on Wednesday, Sept. 2nd, Mrs. Mayress and her sisters, the jurats' wives, made the Queen a banquet of clx dishes on a table xxviii foot long in the School House, to which the Queen came "thorough M^{rs} Manwood's garden and thorough M^{r} Wood's also."

Mrs. Manwood must have been the widow of John or Thomas Manwood, who were brothers of Sir Roger Manwood, and were both dead at this date. The house the Queen lodged in must have been that of Sir Roger (who was not knighted until 1578, but was at the time of the visit a Justice of the Common Pleas), for we find that by his will, dated in 1592, he speaks of "*his chief house at Sandwich called the* KING'S LODGING," and we naturally conclude that it was in the "KING'S LODGING" the Queen took up her abode.

Canon Scott Robertson has discovered that this house had previously belonged to Sir Edward Ringeley, who resided in St. Mary's parish. In his will, dated July 24, 1543, which Mr. Robertson found at Canterbury, Sir Edward says, "I leave to my widow, Dame Jane, my great house called the KING'S LODGING." As this will was made during the lifetime of King Henry VIII., we must believe that King Henry had lodged in that house.

In the list of streets, etc., in St. Mary's parish, Boys mentions, "A house called the KING'S LODGING, on the north side of Strand Street, opposite the *Queen's Arms*."* No site answers this description so well as that of Mr. Rutley Bean's house and coal store; and accordingly, we find in his title-deeds, which he kindly allowed his solicitors to refer to for us, that in 1673 his premises were described as, "*All that Messuage, etc., called the* KING'S LODGING, and all that Malthouse, etc., in the Parish of St. Mary, Sandwich, abutting to Strand Street, South, to the Cricke running to the Common Haven, North, to the Messuage of Edward Witheridge, West, and to the

* Now called the *King's Arms*.

Messuage, etc., of James Lefroy, East;" and, so lately as in 1875, these premises were described as "*built on the ground whereon the Messuage called the* KING'S LODGING *Malthouse formerly stood.*"

We find also that some title-deeds of the adjoining property (belonging to Miss H. Hoile) mention the KING'S LODGING as their western boundary; they bear the date 1756.

Boys states that a house called the *Castle of Flint* also belonged to Sir Roger Manwood; although there is no mention of that house in his will. It seems, from a deed in the possession of the Rev. A. M. Chichester, dated 28th Henry VIII., that the *Castle of Flint* then belonged to the chantry of Thomas Ellis in St. Peter's Church. Later, in 1615, Sir Peter Manwood, the son of Sir Roger,* settled upon his eldest son, among other property, the Messuages known as the KING'S LODGING and the *Castle of Flint.*

The latter stood on the south side of Strand Street, rather nearer to the Grammar School than the KING'S LODGING was. Upon the site of it, Mr. Richard Collard Harrison's house now stands, as appears by his title-deeds.

If the name were disregarded, the mere site of the *Castle of Flint* would answer to the description of the site of the house in which the Queen lodged, equally well with that of the KING'S LODGING. The writer of the account of the Queen's visit mentions neither of these names, but describes the house as "M^r^ Manwood's house in which King Henry the VIII^th^ had ben lodged twyes before." These words evidently, however, are an enlarged and amplified form of the latter name:—the KING'S LODGING. It seems, therefore, most

* See Boys, p. 250.

probable that the house known as the KING'S LODGING, being Sir Roger Manwood's chief mansion at Sandwich, would be the house in which King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth at different periods lodged.

There is another house, further to the east in Strand Street, which lays claim to the honour of having sheltered the Virgin Queen, and is now popularly known in the town as Queen Elizabeth's house. It is a large one, probably of the Elizabethan period, and possesses two finely carved oak mantelpieces, and a plaster ceiling embossed in patterns; but its site, about 100 yards east of the KING'S LODGING, and the absence of any suggestion that it ever belonged to Roger Manwood, preclude it from answering the description in the record. There must also have been more than two gardens between that house and the Grammar School; so that we must consider the site of the KING'S LODGING opposite the Inn now called *The King's Arms*, to be the most probable site of the house in which Queen Elizabeth lodged.

QUEEN KATHERINE OF BRAGANZA'S VISIT, A.D. 1672.

I have been unable to learn much more about the pictures in the Guildhall (which depict Queen Katherine's reception here) than is contained in my former remarks in Vol. XV. of *Archæologia Cantiana*, but I have found the following additional entries in the *Sandwich Treasurer's Accounts* for 1672:

	£	s.	d.
It. to 2 drummers 3 halfe dayes when y^e^ Queene went through y^e^ Towne	0	6	0
It. to Hutton ffellowes and Cooke for y^e^ like 2 halfe dayes	0	8	0

	£	s.	d.
It. to Thomas Wylds for goeing to Dovor to carry some L'res to y^e^ Castle taken from his Matye's footman that feigned himself unwilling to goe with them p. M^r^ Wells order Deputy Mayor	0	3	6
It. p^d^ M^r^ Cleere his bill for what was had when the Queene went through the Towne	6	2	3
It. p^d^ to Zachariah Loring his bill for wine and other things had att his house when y^e^ Queene & other p'sons of honor was in the Towne	5	0	0

Though one of the King's footmen is mentioned in these entries, there is no mention of the King himself; and from the fact of there being no mention of his presence here, while the entry as to the letters rather points to his being at Dover, I think the fair inference is that the King did not come to Sandwich at all, but went direct to Dover from Canterbury. I think this supposition is strengthened by the following entries in the *Canterbury City Treasurer's Accounts*, 1671-72, which I have been enabled to discover by the kind assistance of Dr. Sheppard:

Expences when his M'tie rode through this Citty to Dovor and soe back againe to London.

	£	s.	d.
Inpr'mis gave to the Kings and Queenes ffootmen then	01	00	00
Item spent at the Red Lion when M^r^ Mayor travelled with them	00	02	08
Item paid for beere and tobaccoe used in the Town Hall then....	00	00	10
Item paied for carrieing and recarrieing of several tables to the Town Hall upon this occasion	00	00	06
Item paid M^r^ Alderman Burges for wine beere and tobacco spent upon occasion of that meeting by M^r^ Mayor and the Aldermen	01	05	00
Item paid more to M^r^ Jeremie Masters at the time of M^r^ Mayor's being there to press a coach for the service of the Lord Montague in his passage.....	00	00	02
Item paid to M^r^ Isaac Wilson for wine beere and tobacco and ramboose* spent upon that occasion intended for the Queenes Ma'tie.....	02	01	04
Item paid to M^r^ Alderman Hills for sweetmeats p'sented to the Queenes Ma'tie at her beeing in this Citty	02	02	09

* *Rambooze, rambuze,* a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in the winter-time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water in the summer-time (Bailey). From Johnson's *Dictionary.*

	£	s.	d.
Item paid to Henry Hales for his son and his horsehire to ride to meet the Queenes Ma'tie to bring intelligence to Mr Mayor of her approach to this Citty*	00	02	06

It would seem from these entries that both the King and the Queen went to Canterbury, but that the King rode on thence to Dover, and the Queen came to Sandwich alone, going thence to Deal Castle. Possibly the Calendar of Domestic State Papers for that period, when published, may clear the matter up.

* The above entries probably formed the authority for the following note in Hasted's *History of Kent*, vol. xii., p. 650: "1671 King Charles the II. and his Queen pass through this City on their way to Dovor and back, and are attended by the Mayor, etc., who present a banquet of sweetmeats to the Queen."

OXENHOTH MANOR.

Sir Francis Geary has kindly favoured us with the following interesting statement drawn up by his son, Mr. W. N. T. Geary. It relates to Sir Francis Geary's manor of Oxenhoth in West Peckham.

"Among the Dalison Documents communicated by Canon Scott Robertson, and inserted in Vol. XV. of the *Archæologia Cantiana*, I find a sentence on p. 388 which might lead into error the incautious reader.

"The settlement of the 11th August 1606, as there stated, begins with a recital, the 9th line from the bottom:

"'That Oxenhoth was purchased from Anthony Tuttesham of Nordiham in Sussex, by John Stanley, of Oxenhoth in West Peckham, who married Dorothy Tuttesham.'

"I have under my eyes a memorial dated the 11th September 1607, of a Court Baron held by Sir George Chowne, Kt., for the manor of Oxonhoth, at which John Stanley appeared and did homage, and was admitted a tenant.

"Sir George Chowne had by various conveyances from Sir Thomas Cotton, and his sons William and Robert, acquired *inter alia* the manor of Oxonhoth about or previous to the year 1597.

"Sir George Chowne, by indentures of lease and release dated respectively the 1st and 2nd July 1626, sold the manor of Oxon Hoath to Nicholas Miller, from whom the present proprietor is lineally descended.

"The above facts, which I state from originals at the moment of writing before my eyes, make it plain that John Stanley did not own the Manor of Oxon Hoath, but, as above stated, was a copyholder of the manor.

"W. N. T. Geary.

"Inner Temple, *May* 29, 1885."

The parcel of land (also called Oxenhoth) which was purchased by John Stanley from Anthony Tuttesham, was not a manor. It consisted of no more than 50 acres, lying in two parishes; 30 being in West Peckham, and 20 in Wrotham. It is thus described in the marriage settlement, dated August 11, 1606:

. . . . " Whereas the said *John Stanley* is and now standeth lawfully seised in his demesne as of Fee of and in one messuage or tenement wherin he late dwelt, scituate and being at *Oxenhoth* in West Peckham aforesaid, together with the barnes, stables, edifices, closes, gardens, hemplotts, orcharde lands, meadows, and pastures therunto belonging, or therwith used or occupied, conteyning in the whole by estimacon thirtie acres more or lesse, scituate and being at *Oxenhoth* in *West Peckham* aforesaid; and allso of and in nine severalls or parcells of land, meadow, and pasture belonginge unto or used or occupied with the said messuage, scituate and being in *Wrotham* in the said Countie of Kent, conteyning by estimacon twentie acres more or lesse, All which premisses he the said *John Stanley* heretofore had and purchased of the said *Anthony Tuttesham.*"

John Stanley's granddaughter, Frances Stanley (born in 1635), married Maximilian Dalison, Esq., whose descendants are still possessed of this land, and reside at Hamptons in West Peckham.

W. A. S. R.

BETHERSDEN, ITS CHURCH, AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

BY THE REV. A. J. PEARMAN, M.A.
(FORMERLY VICAR OF BETHERSDEN.)

The parish church of Bethersden is a lofty and spacious building, standing in a good situation at the west end of the village. It follows very much a local type, and consists of nave, with north and south aisles; chancel, with north and south chapels, belonging to the Frid and Lovelace estates; vestry; south porch; and western tower, which contains a clock and peal of six bells. A seventh bell is placed on the exterior of the tower.

No mention is made of Bethersden in *Domesday Book*, but Archbishop Hubert about the year 1194 confirmed "ecclesiam S. Margaretæ de Beatrichesdenne cum bosco et decimis et cum capellâ de Hecchisdenne"* to the Priory of

* Hecchisdenne, or Etchden, lies at the north-eastern extremity of the parish. Hasted says that in Henry III.'s reign "one William de Hacchesden had some claim to the possession of it." 12 Richard II. (1389) Thomas Tryvet, Chivaler, and Elizabeth his wife, held in "Beterisdenne" a certain tenement called "Heithesdenne," a member of the manor of Boughton Aluph, as of the Honour of Boulogne. Four years afterwards it was the property of Thomas, Earl of Stafford. It now belongs to Lord Hothfield. The house has no remains of antiquity, but the moat is still to be seen, and is partially filled with water. There may be also noticed the trunks of some aged oaks; one in particular must have been a fine tree centuries ago. Of late the Haugh has been grubbed. Though I never saw it in its full extent, I remember it of considerable size, and have often enjoyed a ramble among its beeches—a secluded spot, abounding in fox-glove, broom, and gorse. In winter the house was almost inaccessible, and should a heavy rain chance to fall during his stay, a visitor would find some difficulty in leaving it. Mr. Hussey, in his *Churches of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex*, says, "The Taxation of Pope Nicholas (1291) has *Ecclia de Hacchelwelden*, which I have supposed to signify High Halden: it is, however, possible that the name may mean Hecchindenne in the adjoining parish of Bethersden where a chapel is said to have existed." The only reference I have found to the chapel, besides that in the grant of Archbishop Hubert, is in the will of William Wyderden, who, 1471, leaves a bequest to the "*Light of the Blessed Mary of Achenden.*" A wooden shed for cattle, standing among the farm buildings, has always been called *The Chapel*, and a few years since a paved pathway leading towards it from the house was found at some distance below the soil. I think that some of the existing internal wood-work may have been part of the earlier fabric.

St. Gregory in Canterbury, so that a church had been built here and endowed previous to that date. The existing building is mainly Perpendicular; but the double-light window at the west end of the north aisle is "Early English," and the removal of the plaster on the exterior, in 1873, afforded unmistakable evidence that a portion of the fabric is much older than has been supposed. Along the entire length of the north aisle the original wall, which was about 10 feet high, may be traced. The lower part of the wall of the south aisle also belongs to the earlier edifice. There is a "Decorated" niche under the entrance to the rood loft.

Although Archbishop Hubert's charter calls it St. Margaret's, there has been some doubt as to the dedication of the church. The name of the parish has been thought to point, in the words of my predecessor Jonathan Whiston, to "a certain local Saint Beatrice" as the patron. In the *Liber Regis* this is the dedication given, and Kilburne makes the same assertion. But in the face of the Archbishop's charter and of the will of Thomas Brethiam, chantry priest, who in 1467 desired to be buried "in the church of St. Margaret, Bethersden," and of the further fact that, according to Hasted, the fair was formerly held on St. Margaret's Day, July 20th, I can but conclude that to St. Margaret the dedication belongs. The parochial accounts unfortunately throw no light upon the subject, though they tell us that in 1557 eight shillings and fourpence were paid to "Gyllam of Assheford for the Rood, Mary, and John, and the *patren of the Churche*."

Some of the windows contain fragments of good ancient glass—chiefly canopies. More remained until the great storm of 1822 blew in the windows, and did great damage throughout the neighbourhood. Weever says, in his *Funeral Monuments*, that "in this church are the arms of Surrenden, twice singly and once impaled with Crouch, which Surrenden was there the principal inhabitant *temp.* Edward II., 1307–1327." He does not mention whether the arms were in glass, or on wood, or stone; in any case they have long disappeared. On the spandrels of the tower was a cross engrailed, which I take to be the coat of the Hautes of

Surrenden in Pluckley, whose property extended into this parish.

The church was re-seated in 1851 with plain oak pews, open and uniform. The remains of the rood screen were removed; but some of its carved work was placed on the prayer desk. It is of the usual Perpendicular type. In 1873 the stone-work was renewed, the roofs were opened, and a wall was built round a considerable part of the churchyard.

The church is full of the memorials of the departed, though few, if any, of those on the floor occupy their original position. The most ancient are two slabs in the central aisle, commemorating members of the Lovelace family. The first has lost the coats of arms with which it was indented, but bears on a brass plate the inscription, "*Hic jacet Will'mus Lovelace gentilma' quo'dam civi' civitatis Londin' qui obiit* xxvj *die Augusti a° D'ni* M.C.C.C.C.LIX *cu' a'e propicietur Deus. Amen.*" This gentleman, no doubt, was the founder of the Lovelace chantry here.* The other slab retains the coat Lovelace and Eynsham quarterly, and bears the figure of a man apparently much older than is specified in the words: "*Hic jacet Thomas Louelace, unus filiorum Will'mi Louelace, seruietis ad legem, qui obiit* xxiij *die Octobris A° D'ni* 1591, *Annoque Reginæ Elizabeth* 33, *et A° ætatis suæ* 28." This Thomas was a younger brother of Sir William Lovelace, and on the death of his father, the Serjeant, in 1577, inherited the advowson and rectory of Newnham, near Faversham. I have entered so fully into the history of the Lovelace family† that it is not necessary for me to say more of them here, than that they possessed property in this parish from A.D. 1368 to 1649; and that William Lovelace (1540), Alice his wife (1541), Sir William (1629), and Mabella, Lady Collimore, his daughter (1627), are all buried in this church. The two last named certainly lie in the south chapel, although no memorial remains (if one ever existed) to mark the spot.

Next to the Lovelace memorials is one (removed from the Lovelace Chapel) for Richard Hulse, Esq. It has a long

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 187. † *Ibid.*

Latin inscription, of which part is decayed, and part is hidden by the flooring of the pews. The following is a tolerably close translation of it:

"Here lies RICHARD HULSE, Esq., sprung from an ancient and illustrious family, once in flourishing circumstances, but then declining and almost ruined. What his father and grandfather, by supineness and too great liberality, had scattered; he by his own unaided vigour abundantly restored. For after he had travelled through not a few of the nations of Europe, he at length settled in Kent, where his remarkable virtue, together with his activity and singular force of character, secured him wealth and the highest honours in the county. He married MARY CLERKE, a scion of an illustrious stock; being the daughter of SIR WILLIAM CLERKE, Knight, who breathed out his heroic soul while gallantly fighting for King Charles, at the head of his regiment, in the battle with the rebels at Cropredy Bridge. By her he had a daughter, snatched away by death seven years before his own departure, and a surviving son, who bears his name. When at length he had happily ended his course of fourscore years, full of years and riches, and laden with honours, to the grief of the succeeding generation, and particularly of his neighbours, who miss his unwearied zeal in the administration of justice, with the utmost serenity of mind he died, at his mansion of LOVELACE in this parish, on the twelfth of the Calends of March 1687. His devoted wife ordered this poor memorial to be placed and inscribed; that so she might keep alive his memory, if it may be, for ever. Here also lies RICHARD HULSE, Esq., only son of Richard Hulse of Lovelace, Esq., who died 2d April in the year of our redemption 1706; having lived 38 years. Of the family of the Hulses he was the last."

In the Lovelace Chapel is a small black tablet with this inscription:

"Beneath this stone lieth ye body of Cicely Hulse, onely daughter of Richard Hulse, of Lovelace Place in Bethersden, Esq., and of Mary his second wife, daughter of Sr William Clearke of Wrotham, Knt, and of Mary his wife; who on the sixth day of January, in ye yeare of our Lord 1679, returned to heaven in ye tenth year of her age; as hopefull in respect of vertue, witt, and beauty, as her yeares could admit or her parents wish. She departed this life to their great sorrow, who only comfort themselves with ye assured hope of her blessed immortality."

Above the tablet to little Cicely Hulse is one:

"Sacred to the memory of Dorothea Christi Annette, the deeply beloved and only child of Edward Hayward, Esq., Barrister at Law, of the Middle Temple, and of Low-Wood Manor House in this parish. She departed this life 18 Feb. 1864, aged 24. 'Death lies on her like an untimely frost upon the sweetest flower of all the field.' Also the above-named Edward Hayward, Esq., who died June 14, 1877, aged 72 years."

The helmet hanging in this chapel was formerly placed immediately above the Hulse tablet, but was removed to make way for the Hayward monument. The crest more

nearly resembles that of the Clerke family, than any other with which I am acquainted.

Richard Hulse, soon after the death of Charles I., purchased Lovelace Place from the poet Lovelace. He seems, however, to have rented it as early as 1644. His first wife, some years his senior, was Clara Toke of Godinton, widow of John Smith of Romney. The second was Mary, daughter of Sir William Clerke of Ford in Wrotham, who at the age of 36 was killed with his friend Sir W. Boteler in the skirmish at Cropredy Bridge 29 June 1644, exclaiming as he fell, "Look to Sir William Boteler, for I see he is wounded." Richard Hulse the younger sold Lovelace to his uncle, Sir Edwin Stede of Stede Hill, Colonel and Governor of Barbados, who had married Cecilia Clerke. Mr. Hulse retired to Tenterden, where he died. By his will, dated 1701, and proved in 1706, he gives £10 to his relation and good friend, Sir George Choute, Bart., of Bethersden, to purchase mourning, and desires to be decently buried at the discretion of his executrix, his loving wife Elizabeth, to whom and her heirs for ever he leaves his houses and property at Tenterden, and elsewhere in Kent.

In one of Hasted's MSS. in the British Museum there is an elaborate pedigree of this family, drawn up by Taylor for Richard Hulse, Esq., of Bethersden, with the coats of arms coloured. It shews also a figure of the first Sir Hugh in armour, bearing his pennon; a portrait of the Chief Justice in his robes; and apparently the design for the painted glass now at Lovelace Place.* It traces the connection of

* The old mansion, LOVELACE PLACE, occupied, as far as I could gather from the aged inhabitants, three sides of a quadrangle, with a paved court in front, and was approached by an avenue leading to the church. It was taken down by W. Baldwin, Esq., of Stede Hill, early in the present century, and from it some oak panelling and some stained glass were removed to the present house. The glass shews a shield of Arms (with crest, mantlings, etc.)—Quarterly of six:

1 and 6, HULSE, Argent, three piles sable, one issuing out of chief, and two out of base.

2, BUCKLEY, Sable, a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed argent.

3, DUMVILE, Azure, a lion rampant argent, collared gules.

4, ——, Argent, two chevrons gules, on a canton of the second a cross-crosslet fitcheé or.

5, KNOTSFORD, Argent, four fusils sable in fesse.

Crest: A stag's head proper, gorged with wreath vert, between the antlers a sun in splendour.

Below this large quartered shield is another, of Hulse impaling Knotsford. This glass is not in the church, but in Lovelace Place.

the Kentish branch with that of Sutton Courtney, and says, "This Sir Hugh of the Hulse was in the warres in Normandy with King Henry II.; and after went with him with a greate army into Wales, where the Welsh had a greate overthrow, and there was knighted, 1157." "Sir Hugh Hulse of Cheshire, Knight, Lord Chefe Justice, lived 1412; and married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Dumvile of Moberly, Chester." His descendant, William Hulse of Standen, Beds, died in 1588.

William Hulse of Standen. Died 1588. = Elizabeth Snagg, sister of Thomas Snagg of Marson, Beds, a Baron of the Exchequer.

John Hulse, third son. = Margaret, heir of Nicolas Hawkes of Claxwell, Beds.

Clara Toke, born 26 Aug. 1589. Bur. at Bethersden 13 Nov. 1667. = Richard Hulse, died in 1687, aged 80. = Mary Clerke of Wrotham. Born 1645. Mar. 1668.

Richard Hulse, born 21 Oct. 1668. Bapt. 3 Nov. 1668. Died 2 April 1706, s.p. = Elizabeth | Cecilia. Bapt. 11 Jan. 1671. Bur. 11 Jan. 1679-80.

On a slab, in the middle of the church, removed from its original position in the north or Frid Chapel, where I believe it was formerly enclosed by an iron rail, we read, "*Underneath are laid the bodys of* Sir George Choute, *Knight, and of his son,* Sir George Choute, *Baronet.*" To the latter there is also a handsome mural monument, surmounted by the family arms: "*In this chancel lies interred the body of* S^r^ George Choute, *Bar^t^, who dyed Feb^y^* 4^th^ 1721, *in the* 58^th^ *year of his age. He was a true lover of the interest of his country, a generous neighbour, a kind master, and a faithful friend. He left his estate to his relation, Edward Austen, Esq., who erected this monument in memory of his dear benefactor.*"

For about 170 years the Choutes were the owners of Old Surrenden, which was called after them Surrenden-Choute, to distinguish it from Surrenden-Dering. As I have in preparation a paper on the history of this family, I will not now enlarge upon it.

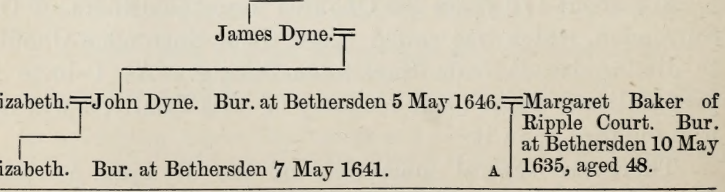
There are several memorials of the Dynes. A stone, formerly within the altar rail, bears this inscription: "*Here*

underlieth the body of Margaret the wife of John Dine, *of Bethrisden, Clothier, who departed this life the* 8 *day of May, aged* 48 *yeares, Anno Dom.* 1635 . . . *had issue four sonnes James, John, Thomas, and Gregorie, and four daughters, Martha, Margaret, Mary, and Grace. Now she resteth from her labours; her soule being at rest with God, and her body asleep under this monument, waiting for the dawning of the resurrection day, when she shall awake to enjoy the perfect consolation of the saints in blisse, with her Head and Husband Christ Jesus.*"

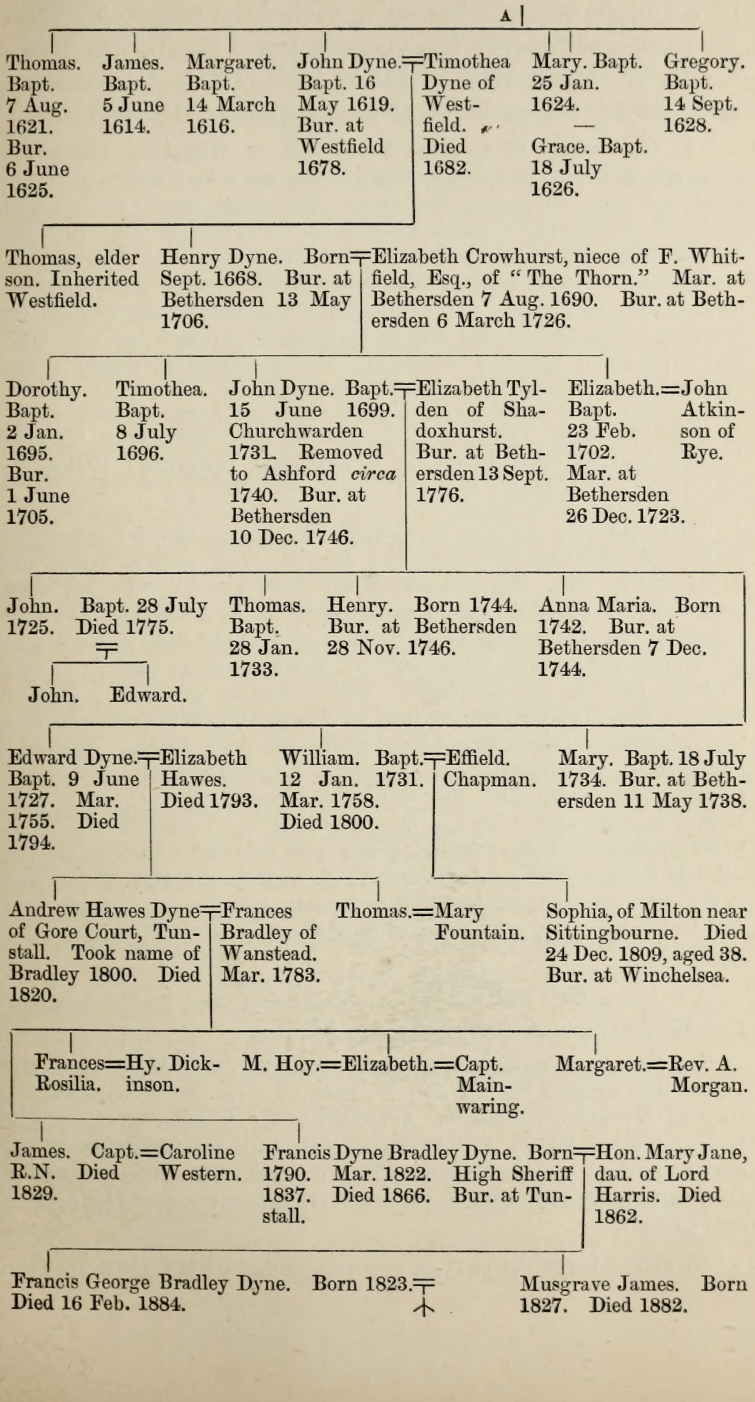
Two slabs, also originally within the rail, but now in the south chapel, and partially hidden by the pewing, have these words: "... Dyne, *who died May* 28*th* 1705, *aged* 13 *years.* ... 1738, *aged* 4 *years. Anna Maria, who died* 2 *Dec.* 1744, *aged* 2 *years. Henry, who died* 20 *Nov.* 1746, *aged* 2 *years and* 6 *months.*" And on brasses let into them: "John Dyne Esquire, *Natus June* 1699, *Obiit Dec.* 1746." "Henry Dyne Gent., *Natus Sept.* 1668, *Obiit May* 1706."

The Dyne family is said to be of Norman extraction, and was connected with Bethersden from some time previous to 1535,* until its late representative sold the Mill Farm about 1870 to Mr. James Adams. Mr. John Dyne, who removed to Ashford towards the middle of the last century, disposed of the greater part of his property in this parish, viz., the farm at Snode Hill, known as Dyne's Hall, where he had resided; Brett's; and a farm at Wissenden, to the Witherdens. The house at Brett's, or Large's as it has been since called, has a carved oak chimney-piece in the front room, and a fine staircase. It stands at the north-west end of the street.

Dyne Pedigree.



* John Dyn is mentioned, 1514–15, as having rented a "shoppe" of the Churchwardens. In 1525 John Dyne was Churchwarden.


A
Thomas. Bapt. 7 Aug. 1621. Bur. 6 June 1625.
James. Bapt. 5 June 1614.
Margaret. Bapt. 14 March 1616.
John Dyne. Bapt. 16 May 1619. Bur. at Westfield 1678.
Timothea Dyne of Westfield. Died 1682.
Mary. Bapt. 25 Jan. 1624.
— Grace. Bapt. 18 July 1626.
Gregory. Bapt. 14 Sept. 1628.
Thomas, elder son. Inherited Westfield.
Henry Dyne. Born Sept. 1668. Bur. at Bethersden 13 May 1706.
Elizabeth Crowhurst, niece of F. Whitfield, Esq., of "The Thorn." Mar. at Bethersden 7 Aug. 1690. Bur. at Bethersden 6 March 1726.
Dorothy. Bapt. 2 Jan. 1695. Bur. 1 June 1705.
Timothea. Bapt. 8 July 1696.
John Dyne. Bapt. 15 June 1699. Churchwarden 1731. Removed to Ashford *circa* 1740. Bur. at Bethersden 10 Dec. 1746.
Elizabeth Tylden of Shadoxhurst. Bur. at Bethersden 13 Sept. 1776.
Elizabeth. Bapt. 23 Feb. 1702. Mar. at Bethersden 26 Dec. 1723.
John Atkinson of Rye.
John. Bapt. 28 July 1725. Died 1775.
John. Edward.
Thomas. Bapt. 28 Jan. 1733.
Henry. Bur. at Bethersden 28 Nov. 1746.
Born 1744.
Anna Maria. Born 1742. Bur. at Bethersden 7 Dec. 1744.
Edward Dyne. Bapt. 9 June 1727. Mar. 1755. Died 1794.
Elizabeth Hawes. Died 1793.
William. Bapt. 12 Jan. 1731. Mar. 1758. Died 1800.
Effield. Chapman.
Mary. Bapt. 18 July 1734. Bur. at Bethersden 11 May 1738.
Andrew Hawes Dyne of Gore Court, Tunstall. Took name of Bradley 1800. Died 1820.
Frances Bradley of Wanstead. Mar. 1783.
Thomas.
Mary Fountain.
Sophia, of Milton near Sittingbourne. Died 24 Dec. 1809, aged 38. Bur. at Winchelsea.
Frances Rosilia.
Hy. Dickinson.
M. Hoy.
Elizabeth.
Capt. Mainwaring.
Margaret.
Rev. A. Morgan.
James. R.N. Died 1829.
Capt.
Caroline Western.
Francis Dyne Bradley Dyne. Born 1790. Mar. 1822. Died 1866.
High Sheriff
Bur. at Tunstall.
Hon. Mary Jane, dau. of Lord Harris. Died 1862.
Francis George Bradley Dyne. Died 16 Feb. 1884.
Born 1823.
Musgrave James. Born 1827. Died 1882.

As might be expected from their long connection with the parish, the church has many traces of the Witherdens.

On the north wall of the chancel is a handsome monument with the arms of Witherden impaling Whitfeld:

"To the memory of SAMUEL WITHERDEN of Wissenden, Gentleman, eldest son of Thomas Witherden, Esquire. He was a kind husband, a tender father, and indulgent master. His manners were gentle, his life adorned with unbiassed integrity and universal benevolence. Who died 6th Oct. 1761, aged 54 years. He married ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of THOMAS WHITFELD of this Parish, Gent., who departed this life 31st May 1779, aged 79 years, and lies interred near this place. Also of their two daughters, whose remains are deposited in this Chancel, and both died unmarried: Elizabeth, 2d April 1777, aged 37; Sarah, 3d August 1763, aged 21. This monument was erected 29 Sep. 1779 by their son THOMAS WITHERDEN, Esquire."

Immediately opposite, on the south wall, is a similar tablet, having the arms of Witherden impaling Wilmott, and this inscription:

"Near this place in hope of a happy resurrection rest the remains of GEORGE WITHERDEN, Gent., he died July 22, 1758, aged 44 years; and ELIZABETH his wife. She died August 30th 1765, aged 50 years. He was a man of public virtue though in private life; he lived respected and died regretted. She was remarkable for conjugal affection and maternal tenderness, and though afflicted with a long series of ill-health was an example of true Christian fortitude and resignation. This monument was erected to their memory, Anno Domini 1778, by their only child Anne Witherden, as a filial acknowledgment of their Parental and tender care of her infancy. The above named ANNE WITHERDEN married THOMAS JACKSON of Camberwell in the County of Surrey, Esquire. She died, much lamented, the 27th day of Jany 1812, in the 62nd year of her age, leaving no issue, and was buried in the vault in the Churchyard. Also, buried in the same vault, the body of BRIDGET HATCH, sister to the said THOMAS JACKSON, who died 30th Sept. 1821, aged 73. Also in the same vault are deposited the remains of the said THOMAS JACKSON, who died at Camberwell in the County of Surrey, on the sixth day of April 1836, aged 92."

On the north wall of the north chapel is a tablet bearing the Witherden arms erroneously painted:

"In memory of THOMAS WITHERDEN, Esquire, late of Wissenden in this Parish, who departed this life July 7th, 1800, aged 63. He left issue one son GEORGE WITHERDEN, aged 19. Anne, the infant daughter of George and Catharine Witherden, ob. April 26, 1804. Also of GEORGE WITHERDEN, Esq., son of the above named, who died Sept. 30th, 1849, aged 68 years. Also of CATHERINE, relict of the above GEORGE WITHERDEN, who died Jany 6, 1867, aged 82 years."

A stone forming part of the pavement of the church, and

much worn, is thus inscribed: "*Here lieth the body of* GEORGE WITHERDEN, *Esq., who died Oct.* 1669, *aged* 50, *and had to wife Mary daughter of Thomas Bret of Snave in Romney Marsh, Esq., and left issue Thomas, George, Amy, Mary Ann, and Dorothy.*"

On a slab, of which the upper part is hidden beneath the pews and must refer to THOMAS WITHERDEN, Esq., who died 1666, we read . . . "*aged* 84 *years, left issue two sons and two daughters, George, Thomas, Mary, and Ann. Here lieth the body of* THOMAS WITHERDEN *of Wissenden in this parish, Gent., he was grandson of Thomas Witherden, abovesaid, who dyed July* 1688, *aged* 33 *years; he left a wife and one son. Here also lieth the body of* THOMAS WITHERDEN *of Wissenden in this parish, Gent., he died Dec.* 2, 1731, *aged* 47 *years. He was son and great-grandson unto the above named Thomas Witherdens. Near this place lieth the body of* ANNE *his wife, who dyed Jan*^{y} 21, 1723, *aged* 36. *They left issue two sons, viz., Samuel and George.*"

On another slab, from which the coats of arms in brass are gone, are these words: "*Here under resteth the body of* THOMAS BEDINGFIELD, *Gent., who deceased this life the* 18*th of May, aged* 35 *yeares, who left issue one daughter, Anno Dom.* 1644." From the Halden Register it appears that he married Anne Witherden. The daughter died aged 16, and is buried in Ashford Church.

WISSENDEN lies about a mile and a half from the village of Bethersden on the way to Smarden. The hamlet consists of some dozen houses by the roadside. One of these bears evident marks of antiquity in, if I remember right, a mediæval casement (such as those described by Mr. Hussey in Vol. X. of *Archæologia Cantiana*), and in the traces of smoke which rose from a fire in the centre, before the erection of a chimney. Another, built (according to the date on its front) in 1611, is very picturesque, with its large gabled window, and finely carved barge board. Mr. Furley says, in his *History of the Weald*, that Wissenden was one of the ancient "Denes," but it is not known to what manor it belonged. For many generations it was associated with the name of Witherden, an old family of yeomen who possessed con-

siderable property, and only became extinct in the male line in our own day. In one of Hasted's MSS. in the British Museum I saw, above an heraldic tracing, the words, "Impressum analogicum sive arma de Witherden in agro Cantiano. The armorial device of the ancient family of Witherden, in the county of Kent, descended from Sandherst, being Argent, a stock of a tree withered, eradicated and erased azure, with a pellet in chief. Ex inf. T. Gibbon, Fecialis." But the coat inscribed on the monuments in the church and on the seal belonging to the late Mr. Witherden was Argent, on a chief azure three Catharine-wheels or. I do not know when the family first settled in the parish, but William Wyderden in 1471 left bequests to the high altar of Bethersden Church, for tithes forgotten; to the lights of our Lord, of St. Kateryn, and of St. John the Baptist; and to the light of the Blessed Mary of Achenden. To his sister Thomasine, whom he made his executrix, he bequeathed two crofts called Prytenden and Sibisden. A copy of the will of Robert Wetherynden, who died in 1527, is preserved in the parish chest. It shews that Prytenden was in the possession of the testator, and so goes to prove the identity of the Wyderdens and the Wetheryndens.

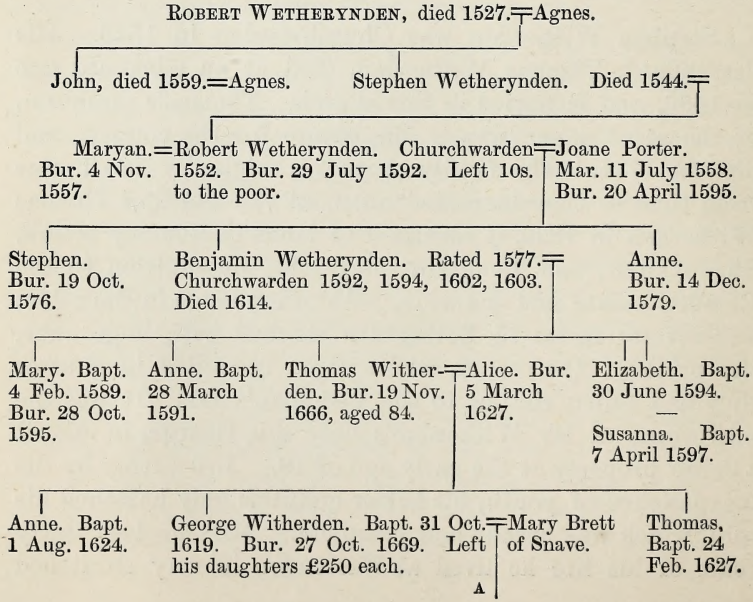
"Thys ys the laste wylle of me, Robert Wetherynden the elther, of Betrysden, made and by me personally reherssed, the xxvj^{ti} daye of Maye, the xviij yere of Kynge Herrye the viij. ffirst I wylle Anone after my decese, that me ffeoffees suffer Agnes my wyfe and here assignees to ocupy, and the p'fits to receue of, all my londs with thappurtennes lyinge and beynge within the parisshe of Smarden, and of one pece of my lond lyinge in the parisshe of Betrysden forsaid callyd Upper Prytynden, duryng all the terme of lyfe of the said Agnes my wyfe, and after decese of my said wyfe, I wille the said pece of lond callyed Upper Prytynden shall remayne unto Stephen Wetherynden, my son; to be held to the said Stephen my son his heres and assignees for ever. Also I wylle after decese of Agnes my wyfe that all my forsaid londs with thappurtenances, lyinge in the parisshe of Smarden forsaid, remayne unto John my son, and Agnes is wyfe, after the forme reherssynge in a dede indentyd by me to them made. Also I wille, anone after my decese, that the said John my son and Agnes is wyfe do ocupy and the p'fits to receuye of, ij pecys of my londe in Betrysden, callyd

Rynsoll, to be had to the said John my son and Agnes his wyfe after the forme reherssynge in the said indent^r^. Also I wylle, anone after my decese, that John my son have iiij acrys of my wodelond, together lyinge in Betrysden, uppon the den of Balyngeherte, to be had to the said John my son his heres and assignees forever. Also I wylle, anone after my decese, that Stephen my son have all my othyr londs and tenements with thappurtenances of the whiche I have lyinge and beynge within the parisshe of Betrysden forsaid, above that I have before wylld unto John my son to be had to the said Stephen my son his heres and assignees for ever; so then that the said Stephen my son his heres, executors or assignees paye or cause to be payd unto Agnes my wyfe, or to here assignees within the space of one yere next folowynge after my decese x marke of lawfull money of Ingelonde; for the whiche x marke I have londs bounde for payment thereof. Also I wylle that Steven my son his heres or assignees paye yerly for ever to the Churchwardens of Betrysden, to thuse of the said Churche, one peny; and for faute of payment of the said peny, the said Wardennys to fores and forayne in one pece of my lond callyd Stasecroft, as often tymes as it shall hap to be behynde unpaid. In witness whereof, to this my p'sent wylle my seale have put. To this witnessith Edmunde Holnesse, Thomas Gebon, Will'm Holnesse, John Clerke, and Peter Glover."

Stephen Witherden was Churchwarden in 1528. His descendant, Thomas Witherden, died at an advanced age in 1666, and is buried in this church. Thomas's grandson, of the same name, was a Magistrate for the county, and died in 1734. The family property, originally small, was from time to time increased until, at the death of Thomas Witherden in 1800, it consisted of lands in Romney Marsh, Shadoxhurst, and Boughton Malherbe, in addition to the Romden estate and mansion, with other lands in Smarden, and several farms in Bethersden stocked with huge oaks, the pride of the owner, whose fame remained long after they had fallen victims to the woodman's axe. It was the misfortune of Mr. Witherden's only son, George, to inherit a large property at the early age of 19. Led astray by the inexperience of youth, his better qualities only hastened his ruin, which was speedy and complete. For the last thirty years of his life he lived at Wissenden in very straitened

circumstances; nominally the "Squire," practically a game-keeper on his own estate. His only child having died in infancy, the property passed at his death, in 1849, to a distant kinsman, F. W. Curteis, Esq., of Wissenden House, Tunbridge Wells, the heir under the entail and present owner. My old friend, the widow of Mr. Witherden, derived some benefit on his death from settlements made at their marriage. She has often told me that after his money was all spent, not an unkind word passed between her and her husband; though his conduct while it lasted had given her too much cause for complaint. Retaining to the last a large share of the remarkable beauty for which she had been distinguished in her youth, she peacefully ended a career which resembled, in many of its incidents, a page of romance rather than the sober chronicle of every-day English life.

Wissenden House is a low brick edifice, and could never have been of much pretension. It formerly had a gabled front. The date 1567 remains on a ridge-tile, removed at the last alterations. In a room upstairs was some curious tapestry, worked by a lady of the family, representing subjects from Old Testament history.



A

Amy. Bapt. 28 Jan. 1656.

Anne. Bapt. 19 Feb. 1661.

Alice. Alice. George. Died in infancy.

George. Bapt. 19 Jan. 1664.

Thomas Witherden. Bapt. 21 Dec. 1654. Bur. 7 July 1688. = Judith.

Mary. Mar. 19 Jan. 1686. = F. Wright of Ashford.

Dorothy. Bapt. 6 Jan. 1668. Mar. 11 Nov. 1684. = Dawson Brett of Farningham. 2nd, Wm. Masterson of London.

Thomas Witherden. Bapt. 18 Feb. 1687. Bur. 7 Dec. 1734. = Anne. Bur. 29 Jan. 1723, aged 36.

Mary. Judith. George. Died in infancy.

George. — Thomas. — Thomas. Died in infancy.

Samuel Witherden. Bapt. 4 Dec. 1707. Mar. 2 Jan. 1736. Bur. 12 Oct. 1761. = Elizabeth Whitfeld. Bapt. 21 Oct. 1699. Bur. 5 June 1779.

George. Bapt. 2 June 1714. Bur. 26 July 1758; of Turnden. = Elizabeth Wilmot. Bapt. 12 Oct. 1714. Bur. 3 Sept. 1765.

Elizabeth. Bapt. 6 July 1739. Bur. 11 April 1777. Owned 85 acres in Smarden.

Thomas Witherden. Bapt. 27 April 1737. Purchased Romden 1790. Bur. 12 July 1800. =

Sarah. Bapt. 14 Oct. 1741. Bur. 9 Aug. 1763.

Anne. Bapt. 10 Jan. 1751. Bur. 4 Feb. 1812. = Thomas Jackson. Bur. 14 April 1836.

George Witherden. Mar. 13 June 1803. Bapt. 17 July 1781. Bur. 6 Oct. 1849. = Catherine Taylor. Born 28 Aug. 1784. Died 6 Jan. 1867.

Anne Witherden. Bapt. 16 Jan. 1804. Bur. 4 May 1804.

On the north wall of the north chapel is a cenotaph with arms of Curteis impaling Thorne.

"In memory of the late Rev. WHITFELD CURTEIS, M.A., Rector of Smarden, in this County, who died at Bath on 31 July 1834, aged 56. His attention to the wants of the poor, and his kind and conciliatory conduct towards all his Parishioners, deservedly procured for him their highest respect and esteem. He lived in the sincere regard of his numerous relatives and friends, and died deeply regretted. The remains of himself and sister were deposited in the Crypt of St. Saviour's Church, Walcot, Somersetshire. Also of Mary, wife of the above Rev. Whitfeld Curteis, M.A., who died on 22d Oct. 1853 in the 69th year of her age. Mary Ann Curteis, his sister, died at Bath on 2nd day of June 1835, aged 51."

"THE THORN," the residence of the Whitfelds, stands at the east end of the village, and is a handsome though

decayed house, containing a good entrance hall and staircase, and in the left-hand portion a fine chimney-piece of Bethersden marble, on which is cut the arms of the Whitfelds in the centre with the crest on each side. This family is of northern extraction, being originally seated at Whitfeld in Northumberland. Miles Whitfeld, of Aldston in Cumberland, had a son, Robert, who, attracted by the iron-works with which the Weald of Sussex then abounded, removed to Wadhurst about 1491, and some thirty years afterwards, in the reign of Henry VIII., was apprehended on suspicion of being a Scot. He was the direct ancestor of the Whitfelds of Canterbury, Ashford, and Lewes. One of his descendants, Francis Whitfeld of Tenterden, died possessed of The Thorn in 1660, and was buried in this church. By his ultimate successor, Mr. Curteis, it was sold to Mr. Edward Wood of Bethersden, who left it to his daughter, Anne, wife of Mr. George Small, and her representatives parted with it, about 1855, to Mr. James Adams of Mill Farm, the present owner.

The Whitfeld arms are: Argent, a bend plain between two cottises engrailed sable. Crest: Out of a pallisado crown argent, a stag's head or.

The following memorials remain to the Whitfelds:

"....Who (viz., FRANCIS WHITFELD) departed this life the 11 of April 1695, aged 62 years, who had two wives, viz., Elizabeth his first, the daughter of THOMAS WATERMAN of this Parish, Gent., by whom he had issue one son, Thomas; and Martha, the second wife, daughter of THOMAS RUCK of Harmons Sole, in the Parish of Nether Hardes, in this county Kent, who also lieth underneath this stone, by whom he left issue one son, William, and one daughter, viz., Martha. Under this stone lieth the body of THOMAS WHITFELD of this Parish, Gent., son to the above-named Francis, who died April 19, 1714, aged 46. He left a wife, the daughter of STEPHEN HAFFENDEN, of the Parish of Egerton, Clerk, by whom he left issue one son and four daughters, viz., Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Francis, and Margaret. Under this stone lieth the body of ELIZABETH, wife to the above-named Thomas, who died 11 May 1740, aged 69. Near here also lieth the body of Mary...."

In characters much defaced:

"Under this stone lieth the body of MARGARET WHITFELD, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Whitfeld.... this place. She died March 1745, aged 34."

On a tablet, bearing the arms of Whitfeld impaling Wilmott, within the altar rails on the north side of the chancel:

"Francis Whitfeld, Gent., died 14th June 1782, aged 73 years. Sarah, his wife, was daughter of Thomas Wilmott, Gent. She died 10th Nov. 1778, aged 62. They had issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. Sarah died unmarried 29th Sept. 1781, aged 28 years. William Curteis, of London, Merchant, in Nov. 1775, married Elizabeth. They, in 1784, erected this monument. In this Chancel lie interred the remains of Sarah Whitfeld, late of Ashford, one of the daughters of Thomas Whitfeld of this Parish, sister to the above Francis. She died 8th March 1795, aged 90 years. Elizabeth, the wife of William Curteis, ob^{t} 29 Dec. 1795, ætat. 43, lies buried in the family vault at Tenterden, leaving issue three sons and two daughters, viz., William, Whitfeld, Edward, Sarah, and Mary."

Whitfeld Pedigree.

Francis Whitfeld, Churchwarden of Smarden, 1637. Married 1629. Bur. at Bethersden 28 July 1660. = Dorothy Jott. Bur. at Bethersden 19 May 1659.

- Elizabeth Waterman. Bur. at Bethersden 14 Sept. 1671.
- Francis Whitfeld. Bapt. 1633 at Smarden. Bur. 17 April 1695 at Bethersden. = Martha Ruck. Bur. at Bethersden 1 Feb. 1689-90.

 - Elizabeth. — Maria. — Francis. — Dorothy. Died s.p.
 - Thomas Whitfeld. Bapt. 10 Nov. 1668. Bur. 21 April 1714 at Bethersden. = Elizabeth Haffenden. Mar. 1698. Bur. at Bethersden 17 May 1740, aged 69.
 - William. Bapt. 4 Dec. 1673. Removed to Bibrook in Ashford.

 - Elizabeth. — S. Witherden.
 - Thomas, s.p. — Mary, s.p.
 - Sarah. Bapt. 13 Aug. 1705. Bur. 17 March 1795 at Bethersden.
 - Margaret. Bapt. 15 Feb. 1711. Bur. 8 March 1745 at Bethersden.

 - Francis Whitfeld. Bapt. 1 Oct. 1708. Mar. 18 Feb. 1747. Bur. 22 June 1782 at Bethersden. = Sarah Wilmott. Bapt. 5 July 1716. Bur. 17 Nov. 1778 at Bethersden.

 - William Curteis, Merchant of London. Died 1813. Bur. with his wife at Tenterden. = Elizabeth Whitfeld. Bapt. privately 29 Feb. 1752. Mar. at Ashford 2 Nov. 1775. Died 29 Dec. 1795.
 - Sarah. Bapt. 8 Oct. 1753. Bur. 6 Oct. 1781, s.p.

 - William Curteis. = Frederick William Curteis of Tunbridge Wells.
 - Whitfeld Curteis, Rector of Smarden. Died 1834, s.p. = Mary Thorne of Ashford. Died 1853.
 - Edward Curteis of Ireland.
 - Mary Anne. Died 1835.
 - Sarah.

On the south wall is a tablet with the arms of Wilmott impaling Thurston, inscribed with these words: "*Near this place lie interr'd the remains of* Thomas Wilmott, *late of this*

Parish, Gent., who departed this life Nov. 24th, 1769, *aged* 52 *years. (Mary, his wife, erected this monument.) Also the aforesaid* MARY, *who died 29th March* 1789, *aged* 70 *years.*"

On the same wall is another memorial to the same family:

"In the middle vault at the west end of the Churchyard are deposited the remains of EDWARD WILMOTT of Low Wood, in this Parish, Esq., who died 3rd April 1797, aged 70 years. Elizabeth, his first wife, died without issue 13th Jany 1759, aged 34. Mary, his second wife, died 19th May 1793, aged 59, by whom he had issue six sons and one daughter. Three died in their infancy, and Thomas 24 July 1790, aged 23; left surviving Edward, George, and Elizabeth. Also ANN WILMOTT, sister to the aforesaid Edward Wilmott, Esq., died 7th July 1783, aged 50. Edward died 12th March 1836, aged 70. George, son of George and Mary Wilmott, died 17th May 1814, aged 4 years."

On a slab:

"... WILMOTT and MARY his wife. He died 26 July 1701, aged 75 years. Mary his wife died 1st Jany 1689, aged 41 years. They left issue one son and two daughters. Also THOMAS WILMOTT, son of the above said Thomas Wilmott and Elizabeth his wife. He died 1st May 1753, aged — years. Elizabeth his wife died 9th July 1741, aged 48 years. They left issue two sons and three daughters. Also Ann Wilmott, Spinster. She died 7th July 1783, aged 50 years."

The Wilmotts were clothiers. Thomas Wilmott, in 1701, left £10 *per annum* issuing out of land in Bethersden to his daughter Mary, wife of John Browne, and £5 to his daughter Margaret, issuing also out of land in Bethersden. All his other property in Bethersden, Woodchurch, and elsewhere he bequeathed to his son.

LOW-WOOD stands near the Turnpike Road to Tenterden. From the Wilmotts it passed into the hands of Mr. James Avery, who, becoming embarrassed, parted with his interest in it to Mr. Burr of Maidstone, by whom it was sold, about 1847, to Edward Hayward, Esq. Shortly before his death, in 1877, Mr. Hayward alienated it to J. D. Cameron, Esq., J.P., the present owner, who has built a new house there. In the old house there was found fixed to the south end a large iron plate, doubtless the back of a fire-place, ornamented with the royal arms and the letters J. R. There was in my remembrance a remarkably fine aspen in front of the house, and some good chestnuts remain in which is a rookery. Mr. Furley states that "Le-wode" was a "dene" in Bethersden belonging to the Manor of Mersham, and suggests that it may possibly be identified with Low-wood.

WILMOTT PEDIGREE.

Thomas Wilmott. Born 1626. Died 1701, aged 75. Bur. at Bethersden. = Mary. Born 1648. Died 1690, aged 41. Bur. at Bethersden.

- Mary. Bapt. 2 Feb. 1675. Mar. 19 Dec. 1700. = John Brown.
- Thomas Wilmott. Bapt. 11 Dec. 1678. Died 1 May 1753, aged 74. Bur. at Bethersden. = Elizabeth. Born 1693. Died 9 July 1741, aged 48. Bur. at Bethersden.
- Margaret. Bapt. 11 Dec. 1676.
- John. — Edward. Died in infancy.

- Elizabeth. Bapt. 12 Oct. 1714. Died 30 Aug. 1765, aged 50. Bur. at Bethersden. = George Witherden.
- Sarah. Bapt. 5 July 1716. Mar. 18 Feb. 1747. Died Nov. 1778, aged 62. Bur. at Bethersden. = Francis Whitfeld.
- Thomas Wilmott. Bapt. 1 Aug. 1717. Died 24 Nov. 1769, aged 52. Bur. at Bethersden. = Mary Thurston. Born 1719. Died 29 March 1789, aged 70. Bur. at Bethersden.

- Elizabeth Favell. Born 1724. Died 13 Jan. 1759, aged 34. Bur. at Bethersden. = Edward Wilmott. Bapt. 21 June 1726. Died 3 April 1797, aged 70. Bur. at Bethersden. = Mary Viny. Born 1734. Died 19 May 1793, aged 59. Bur. at Bethersden.
- John. — John. — Daniel. Died in infancy.
- Anne. Bapt. 17 Nov. 1732. Died 7 July 1783, aged 50. Bur. at Bethersden.

- Edward Wilmott. Born 1766. Died 12 March 1836, aged 70. Bur. at Bethersden.
- Three sons. Died in infancy.
- Thomas Wilmott. Born 1767. Died 24 July 1790, aged 23.
- Elizabeth. Mar. at Bethersden 21 Oct. 1794. = S. P. Newington of Goudhurst.

George Wilmott of Deal. Sold Low-Wood. Born 1770. Bur. at Bethersden 17 June 1846, aged 76. = Mary Glover. Dead.

- George Wilmott. Died 17 May 1814, aged 4. Buried at Bethersden.
- Edward Wilmott. Living 1865.

1648. Jan. 1. Thomas Wilmott buried.
1671. Dec. 1. Widow Wilmott buried.
1654. Thomas Tucker married Alice Wilmott.

On a stone close to the Vestry door is the fragment of an inscription referring to THOMAS GIBBON, Esq., of Frid, "who departed this life July 1623, and in the 72 yeare of his age." The adjoining slab, from which the brass has been removed, is believed to have commemorated one of the Gibbons.

FRID lies on the northern side of the parish. The Gibbons

were a branch of the family seated at Rolvenden, from which the Historian of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* descended. They seem to have been at first tenants of the Darells, and to have subsequently purchased the property. In 1412 John Gybon sold "marle pits" in Bethersden to John Lovelace In 1527 Thomas Gebon was a witness to the will of Robert Wetherynden.

Thomas Gibbon. Rated to the Poor 1577. Buried at Bethersden 27 May 1583. = Dorothy Davis.* Bur. at Bethersden 6 June 1600.

- John, of Bishopsbourne.
- Joane. Bapt. 27 March 1559.
- Thomasine Stonestreet, a widow. Mar. 21 Sept. 1580. Bur 7 June 1607 at Bethersden. = Robert. Bur. at Bethersden 3 July 1618. = Elizabeth Ashurst. Mar. 2 June 1608.
 - John. Bapt. 9 Sept. 1610. Dead in 1618.
 - Thomas. Died in infancy.
- Israel. Edward. Died young.
- Alice Bacon. Bur. at Bethersden 19 Feb. 1602. = Thomas. Bur. at Bethersden 4 Aug. 1623, aged 71. = Anne Boorne of Sharsted. Mar. 11 April 1603.
 - Sara. Bapt. 5 Feb. 1581. Had issue 5 sons and 7 daughters. = Simon Harlstone of Fordwich.
 - Lydia. Bapt. 28 Aug. 1586. Mar. 27 Sept. 1608. Bur. 17 Nov. 1631, aged 45. Had issue 5 sons and 6 daughters. = Edward Chute of Old Surrenden in Bethersden.

Close to the porch are the following monumental inscriptions:

"Here under lieth buried the body of THOMAS WATERMAN of Bethersden, who deceased 21 Dec. in the year of our Lord God 1637."

"Under this stone lieth interred the body of EDWARD WATERMAN,† late of Bethersden, who deceased the 25 day of March in the yeare of our Lord 1659, and in the 74 year of his age."

"Here under rest in assured hope of a joyful resurrection the bodies of MARGARET, the late wife, and RICHARD, y^e^ son of RICHARD BARROW, Gent., who left issue two sons, William and Richard, and departed this life Sept. 13, 1636, aged 21 yeares."

"Here lyeth buried y^e^ body of THOMAS WORRALL, son of Francis and

* From Bethersden Register: "June 6^th^ was buried Dorothy Gybbon, widdowe, uppon w'ch day was distributed the summe of iij*l.* amonge the poore in Bethersden, given as a legacye by the sayd Dorothy in her last will and testament, and payde by Rob't and Thomas Gybbons, her executors. Witness, R^d^ Gresbrooke, Stephen Odiarne, C^h^warden, Isaac Brissenden, with others."

† The Watermans were yeomen and lived at Chequer-Tree in the south-west corner of the parish.

Rachel Worrall, who departed this life Dec. 29, in the year of our Lord 1701, aged about 36 years. Hee lived 25 years with Sir George Choute, Bart., where he behaved himself faithfully and honestly, and in whose service he died."

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS BUTTON of this Parish, who departed this life 12 July 1841, aged 38 years. Also of Elizabeth, wife of the above, who died May 4, 1855, aged 50 years."

We may note here that the communion paten has these words engraved on it: "Bethersden in Kent, 1726. T. W. and T. W., Churchwardens"—*i.e.* Thomas Witherden and Thomas Wilmott. On the chalice is the sacred monogram, I.H.S., surrounded by a nimbus and this sentence: "We have redemption through His blood." On the flagon: "The giuft of Thomas Sharpery, 1631." The "inventory of the church goods," 1552, will be found Vol. VIII., *Arch. Cant.*, pp. 106-7. Bishop Goldwell of Norwich, who died 1498, left to the "Church of Beterysden two tunicles or habits for deacon and subdeacon, for his own soul, his father's, and Will. Lovelas's."

The original Parsonage or rectorial premises, to which the Manor of Bethersden was appendant, stood on the south side of the road, *i.e.* on the opposite side to that on which the Court Lodge now stands. The *Chester House*, as it was called, at any rate in its latter days, was large and full of massive oak beams, but being dilapidated, and partly occupied as a cottage, was pulled down by the lessee in 1807.

The Church of Bethersden seems to have been a portion of the original endowment of the Priory of St. Gregory at Canterbury founded by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1084 In the 8th year of Richard II. a vicarage was endowed. In *Valor Eccles.*, 26 Henry VIII., the manor and rectory are entered among the possessions of the Priory at £12 6s. 8d., and the oblations at 3s. 4d. At the dissolution the property belonging to St. Gregory's was surrendered to the King. Soon afterwards this church became by exchange part of the revenues of the See of Canterbury, and (except the presentation to the vicarage, which the Archbishop retained) was leased from time to time. Sir William Lovelace was either the immediate or sub lessee in 1602, as in that year he gave permission for the erection of some seats in the high chancel. In 1633 his son's widow Anne, Lady Lovelace, mentions in her will that she had from the Honeywoods a lease, with eleven years to run, of the Manor of Bethersden (appendant to the Rectory). Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, and George Gipps, Esq., of Canterbury, were subsequently lessees, until about the year 1800 this, with other property, was sold for the redemption of land tax on the Archiepiscopal estates. The sale had the unforeseen result of depriving the vicar of the augmentations to which, under recent legislation, he would

have been entitled had it continued in the possession of the Archbishop. The rectorial tithe was commuted for £480 19s. 6d., and there are 85 acres of glebe. The present owner is F. W. Cornwallis, Esq., of Linton Place.

The vicarage is valued in the King's Books at £12, and the yearly tenths at £1 4s. A modus of fourpence per acre (excepting woodland, which was exempt as being within the Weald) was paid to the vicar, and has been commuted for a rent charge of £98 6s. 5½d. Archbishop Juxon, at the Restoration, augmented the vicarage with £30 per annum from the rectory, and other additions have been made from reserved rents belonging to the See of Canterbury. The vicar has three acres of glebe, as well as five acres purchased about 1820 by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and known as the Jones Land.

Church Land.

Thomas Margant gave a house, barn, stable, and seven pieces of land, containing sixteen acres to the church, and Stephen Glover left for the same purpose eight acres now called Longberries. This latter was formerly known as "Wisbregges" or "Westbreggs," and the former as "Lamp Land." The oldest existing appointment of Trustees bears date 8 April 1658. Thomas Witherden, gent., of Ashford, and Lawrance Smith, of Bethersden, yeoman, the surviving trustees, "enfeoff Edward Chute, Esquire, of Bethersden, Richard Hulse, gent., of the same, Edward Chute, sonne and heir of Phillip Chute, late of Kennington, gent., deceased, George Witherden, gent., and Thomas his sonne, Thomas Toke, gent., James Bateman, gent., John Waterman, yeoman, and John Chittenden, yeoman, all of Bethersden," in the church land. Personal possession was given to Edward Chute, Richard Hulse, and George Witherden in the presence of Andrew Symson (Vicar), Vavasour Barnham, Edward Melsted, and John Clerke. The previous trustees, appointed probably in 1588, when 6s. was paid by the Churchwardens for "wrytynge our newe deade of ffefemente for the church lande," were Sir William Lovelace, senr., Knt., Sir Anthony Dering, Knt., Stephen Odiarne, Thomas Holness, Thomas Browne, Joseph Chittenden, and William Hopper, in addition to Thomas Witherden and Lawrance Smith. The rents are still appropriated to the support of the church and services.

VICARS OF BETHERSDEN.

With Extracts from the Registers relating to them.

John atte Brok, died 1319.
Thomas de Ikelynton, 1319.
Richard Yonge, who exchanged in 1352 for St. Mary's, Sandwich, with
William Auncell, 1352.
Peter of Burton Leonard, 13—; exchanged for Offham with
Edmund Harrendenne, 1372; exchanged for Walthamstow with
Richard Rynet, or Kynet, 1377; exchanged for Chillenden with
Thomas Middleton, 1387; exchanged for Denynton with
Alan Boys, 1390.
Thomas Boye, 1392-3.
John Hestynges, 1423; he exchanged in 1429 for Egham with

Robert Wardrobe, 1429; exchanged for Tilbury, near Clare, with Thomas Leche, 1433.
William Thomas, 1446.
William Beverley, 1449, on death of W. Thomas.
John Byngham, 1458, Vicar of Stoke, Kent.
William Watson, 1467, on death of Byngham.
Thomas Thorpe, 14—; exchanged in 1475 for Reculver with Alexander Syday, 1475.
William Clerk, 1491, on death of Syday.
John Maydwell, died 1504.
John Styleman, LL.B., 1504, resigned 1507.
Thomas Denys, 1507, died 1524.
John Millett, 1524, Vicar of Lyminge 1508–11.
Christopher North, 1530, "on death of last incumbent." Dr. Wm. Claiburgh, patron for this turn.
John Atkenson, 1549, on death of North.
John Julyn, 15—, died 1560.
John Robson. "Oct. 10, 1560, were married John Robson, Clerke and Vicar, and Margery Shargram."
Robert Cuthbert, inducted 23 June 1565. "Jan. 4, 1568, was buried Robert Cuthbert, Vicar of Betrisden."
Andrew Dowle, inducted Feb. 11, 1568. "March 8, 1572. Baptized Elizabeth Dowle, y^e^ daughter of Andrew Dowle." He became Rector of Woodchurch in 1579, and died in 1582.
Nicholas Astyn, inducted March 28, 1578. Under date 1596 appears in the Churchwardens' Accounts: "Spent when wee weare citted to court by y^e^ vicar's meanes, 12/2," and "pay^d^ at the court when I was excommunycat 7/6." We do not know what the dispute was about. "July 4, 1598, was buried Nicholas Astyn, Vicar of Betrisden."
Richard Gresbrooke, A.M., inducted Dec. 7, 1598, by John Pickerde, Rector of Pluckley. "Feb. 6, 1603. Bap^d^ Marye, daughter of R^d^ Gresbrooke." "May 11, 1606, Richard, son of Richard Gresbrooke, minister." "Sep. 10, 1609, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Gresbrooke." "Sep. 14, 1609, was Richard Gresbrooke, Vicar of Bethersden, buried." What a tale of family trouble do these two entries tell.
John Hepborne, A.M., Oct. 27, 1609. "Sep. 3, 1612, was buried John Hepborne, Vicker" (*sic*).
John Copley, inducted by Alexander Keith, Curate, 18 Oct. 1612. He was the fourth son of Sir Thomas Copley, Knt., of Gatton, Surrey, and married Martha Moone. In 1616 he became Rector of Pluckley, where continual quarrels occurred between him and Sir Edward Dering. Vide *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. III., p. 194. About September 1643 he was deprived by the House of Commons in favour of Samuel Immatt, but recovered possession of his rectory at the restoration of Charles II. He died at Ashford and is buried in the chancel of that church. The inscription on

his stone was as follows: "Heere lyeth the Body of Mastar John Coply, late minister of Pluckley. He died June 2, 1662." His widow, who died in 1663, gave, by her will, twenty shillings to some "able and orthodox divine" to preach a sermon annually on the 3rd of June for ever in Ashford Church, and ten shillings to be distributed among the poor on the same day, the anniversary of her husband's funeral. These sums are charged on property in "New Rents," Ashford. She also bequeathed half a crown each to "those two men that were Churchwardens of Pluckley that year" Mr. Copley was restored to his benefice.

John Arnoyn, A.M., inducted on Sunday afternoon, 24 Nov. 1616, before service, by W. Lawse, Rector of High Halden, and "read himself in" the same day in the presence of Edward Chute, Robert Gibbon, Thomas Witherden, and Knight. In 1622 he was deprived by the High Court of Commission for drunkenness. He is styled in the proceedings Perpetual Curate of Bethersden.

Richard Taylor, M.A., was inducted by Mr. Copley 12 July 1622. "Feby 2, 1627. Baptd Edward, son of Mr. Rd Taylor." In the same year, 1627, he resigned this living on being appointed to the Rectory of High Halden, where he died and is buried. Walker says that though a man of a sober and pious life "his house at Halden was broken open, and he was abused in his person," besides being often insulted in time of divine service, when once a "fellow cried aloud to him, 'You lye.'" Near the chancel arch in that church is a stone bearing the inscription: "Sub hoc tumulo jacet sepultus Ricardus Taylor, Ecclesiæ Haldensis Pastor, qui mortem obiit 6to die Martii, Anno Dom. 1650, ætatis 65." And on another we read: "Here lieth the body of Dorathee, daughter of Richard Taylor, Parson, who died the 22d of April 1642, ætatis 7."

John Thrifte, A.B., inducted 25 Feb. 1627 by Henry Elye, Curate of Charing. "April 20, 1630, was buryed Master John Thrifte, Minister of God's Word." From his will, in the office at Canterbury, it would seem that he lived at Surrenden with Mr. Chute. He desires to be buried in the church or churchyard at Bethersden, and leaves £5 to be employed in placing out some poor child at the discretion of Edward Chute, Esq. Gives 5s. each to all the men and maidens dwelling with Mr. Chute and to Mrs. Master's maid (Mrs. Master was by birth Elizabeth Chute); 2s. 6d. each to Spratt and Wills. He bequeaths to Mabell Chute "six Turkie cushions," adding "as for the Basen and Candlesticks they are Mrs. Chute's." His three worst suits of clothes he gives to three poor persons to be selected by Mr. Chute. He desires Mr. Doctor Featley to look through his books and take his own. To the doctor's servant he leaves 5s., and to Widow Powell,

his aunt, if living, 20s. Giving the residue to his executor and son, Thomas Thrifte. Dr. Featley, Chaplain to Archbishop Abbot, and Rector of Lambeth, was son of John Featley, by Marion Thrifte, and doubtless a relation.

William Turner, inducted 2 May 1630 by R. Taylor, Rector of High Halden. His incumbency was very short. "Dec. 7, 1631, Mr. Turner, doctor of phisicke and Vicar, buried."

Ralph Abbot, A.B., 19 Dec. 1631. In the Ashford Register is this marriage: "1641–2, Jan. 20 (or 29). Ralph Abbott, Vicar of Bethersden, and Joanna Haycomplaynte de Ashford, widdow, per licenciam." In the Bethersden: "Jan^{y} 10, 1643. The wife of Mr. Ralph Abbot buried." Near the vestry is a slab: "Here under resteth the body of Joan, wife of Ralph Abbot, Vicar of this church, who deceased the . . Jan^{y} Anno Dom. 1643. Thou fading earthe farewell. My soule aspire to heaven. Hasting there. Thy Saviour's glorie, who shall once again unite thee to my Flesh with Him to reign. Reader admire. Beneath this stone Lies Good and Woman both in one."

John Wood. "Nov. 3, 1645. Samuel, son of John Wood, Clark, and Dorothy his wife, baptized."

John Keith. "March 14, 1651. Mr. John Keith, minister, buried."

Andrew Symson signed the Register as "Minister" in 1651. "Dec. 1, 1658, was buried Susanna, y^{e} wife of Andrew Symson, Clerke." "June 12, 1660, was buried Mr. Andrew Sympson, Clerke." In 1660 two bills, amounting to £16 6s. 2d., for repairs of the Vicarage House, are entered in the Churchwardens' Accounts; and in the following year, "For a Pone to distrayne Mr. Symson's bookes and Attorney's Fees, and spent in the apprizing the bookes 9/8." "Spent upon the workmen when they came to survey the dilapidations of the Vicaridge 2/0." He was probably a Presbyterian,

Robert Cole, B.D., inducted 3 Nov. 1660. After the Bartholomew Act he became, 14 Oct. 1662, also Rector of Smarden and of Shadoxhurst. Sir George Chute, Knt., left him 40s. by will 31 May 1664. The entries in the Register look as though he died of some infectious disorder. "July 31, 1667. Robert Cole, Clarke, Vicar of Bethersden, buried." "Aug. 21, 1667. John Cole of Bethersden buried." "Aug. 26, 1667. Mrs. Cole, wife of Rob^{t} Cole, was buried."

Richard Rands, M.A., inducted 24 March 1668 by Jonathan Crawford, Rector of High Halden, also Rector of Smarden. He was educated, if not born, at Northampton, and took the degree of M.A. from Exeter College, Oxford, 11 April 1662.

Jonathan Whiston, M.A., 9 Aug. 1669. He was born at Northampton in 1635 or 1636, and there educated until he reached the age of 17. He was then removed to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he remained seven years and took the

degree of M.A. Four years afterwards he was ordained, acting as Chaplain to Sir Lionel Tollemache; and in 1669, on the resignation of his old schoolfellow, Richard Rands, was, through the interest of His Grace's domestic chaplain, Samuel Parker (afterwards Bishop of Oxford), who had himself been "brought up among the Puritans at Northampton," presented to the Rectory of Smarden and the Vicarage of Bethersden by Archbishop Sheldon. Mr. Whiston appears to have greatly preferred Bethersden to Smarden, as he resided here, and speaks in the Smarden Register in the strongest terms of the heresy, schism, and infidelity which prevailed among the inhabitants of that parish. A few months after he had accepted the living the ancient Vicarage House of Bethersden, "a cottage of timber and thatched," was destroyed by fire. From the very substantial manner in which he erected the existing house, which, in its day, must have been unusually handsome and commodious for so small a benefice, we may conclude that he was a man of property, more especially as his brother Samuel, who was his Curate at Smarden from 1672 to 1678, built a house at Headcorn, of which he became Vicar, and bequeathed it to his successors. Mr. Whiston probably belonged to what is called the "Caroline" School of Divines, and seems to have been very attentive to the duties of his office. The following letter by him is published in the *History of Archbishop Laud's Troubles:* "I do remember that being Chaplain to the Honourable Sir Lionel Tolmach, Baronet, about the year 1666, I heard him relate to some person of quality how that in his younger days he was at Rome and well acquainted with a certain Abbot, which Abbot asked him 'whether he had heard any news from England?' He answered, 'No.' The Abbot replied, 'I will tell you then some; Archbishop Laud is beheaded.' Sir Lionel answered, 'You are very sorry for that I presume.' The Abbot replied again that they had 'more cause to rejoice that the greatest enemy of the Church of Rome in England was cut off, and the greatest champion of the Church of England silenced;' or in words to that purpose. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of Sept. 1694. Jona. Whiston, Vicar of Bethersden in Kent." He made his will, "being very lame with the goute," leaving to each of his four daughters, Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, and Cecilia, on attaining the age of 21, an equal share in land and tenements at Littlebourne, Wickhambreaux, Charing, and Kennardington, and 60 acres at Goodnestone next Wingham. To Aphra, his wife, he gave her gold rings and all his plate, furniture, implements, etc., on certain conditions, failing which the executor was directed to sell and invest the proceeds in land or houses for the benefit of

the daughters. His "study of books" he bequeathed to his brother Samuel, whom he appointed sole executor. On the wall of the north aisle of the church is a small black tablet with this inscription to his memory: "Beneath, at foote of this wall, lyeth the body of Jonathan Whiston, late Vicar of this Parish Church, who rebuilt the Vicarage House of Brick as it now stands in the spring, 1676, the former, of timber and thatched, being burnt downe to the ground Oct. 23, 1669. He changed this life for a better November the 30th 1697." "1676. Mary, the daughter of Jonathan Whiston, Vicar, and Aphra, borne Nov. 28, and bapt. Nov. 30." "1677. Anne, daughter of Jonathan Whiston, Vicar, and Aphra his wife, borne Oct. 24, bapt. Oct. 26." "1678. Thomas, ye son of Jonathan and Afra Whiston, bapt. Aug. 20, buried in woollen Aug. 21." "1681. Elizabeth, the daughter of Jonathan Whiston, Vicar, burd Sep. 8th." "1683. Elizabeth, the daughter of Jonathan Whiston, Vicar, bapt Sep. 5." "1687. Cecilia, the daughter of Jonathan Whiston, Vicar, borne Feb. 8, betwixt 8 and 9 a clock at night, bapt. Feb. 18." "1697. Mr. Jonathan Whiston, late Vicar, buried Dec. 3." "1708. (Ashford.) John Morton and Elizabeth Whiston, both of this Parish, married April 8." "1719. The Rev'd Mr. Robert Turner, Vicar of Tenterden, and Mrs. Mary Whiston, of the Parish of St George's, Canterbury, married Nov. 12." "1721. Mary, the wife of the Revd Mr. Robert Turner, Vicar of Tenterden, buried Nov. 5." "1756. Mrs. Elizabeth Moreton, widow, from Ashford, buried May 14th." Close to the vestry is a monument inscribed: "Near this place lieth the body of Mary, wife of Robert Turner, Vicar of Tenterden, and daughter of Jonathan Whiston, late Vicar of this Parish, and Afra his wife. She was born Nov. 28, 1676, and died Nov. . . 1721. Here also lieth Elizabeth, daughter of the said Mr. Whiston, and widow of Mr. Jno Morton of Ashford. She was born Aug. 29, 1683, and died May 7, 1756. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

HENRY HUGHES, inducted 8 June 1698. He was the son of the Rev. Henry Hughes, Rector of Woodchurch, whom he succeeded in that benefice. In 1684 he was Rector of Falconhurst, which he held until his death in 1704.

SIMON HUGHES, B.D., succeeded his father 2 Sept. 1704. "1707. Edward Hughes, son of Simon Hughes, Vicar, and Mary his wife, was born Aug. 9, about noon, and bapt Aug. 26." He resigned in 1711, on being appointed Rector of Smarden. In 1719 he became a Prebendary of Chichester, and Vicar of St. Stephen's, Canterbury, where he was buried within the altar-rails, having been a benefactor to the vicarage-house. A slab remains to his memory, incised with the arms, "A chevron between three lions rampant, impaling

a chevron between three ducks," and the words, "Beneath this stone lies interred the body of the Rev^{d} Simon Hughes, late rector of Smarden, and vicar of this parish. He departed this life the 52^{d} year of his age, and in that of our Lord 1728, in expectation of a joyful resurrection through the merits of the Saviour of mankind, having constantly endeavoured to approve himself a faithful servant of his God. Near those remains lies also the body of his only daughter Mary, who in the bloom of life, having arrived at the 25 year of her age, patiently resigned her soul into the hands of her Creator in the year of our Lord 1745."

Thomas Muriel, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, inducted 3 April 1711. "1712, Oct. 23. The Rev^{d} Mr. Thomas Muriel and Mrs. Elizabeth Hulse married." I take this to be the widow of the last of the Hulses—her name was Elizabeth. "1717. The Reverend Mr. Thomas Muriel buried Aug. 25."

Thomas Hurdis, LL.B., 3 Oct. 1717. He was the son of Thomas Hurdis of Atherstone in Warwickshire, and London, merchant, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheiress of W. Samborne, merchant, of London, and was born in 1673. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1695 became a member of the Middle Temple. 9 Nov. 1727, he was collated to the rectory of Ringmer in Sussex, and died 1733. By Mary his wife, daughter of James Bowyer of Oxford, he had eight children, of whom Mary married Rev. James Barham, his successor at Bethersden, and Anne the Rev. Richard Morton of Staplehurst. His son Thomas was D.D., Canon of Windsor and Chichester, Vicar of Amport, Wantage, and Seaforth, and Private Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle. His grandson (by his son James), Rev. James Hurdis, D.D., who died in 1801, was Rector of Bishopston, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and author of *The Village Curate*, and other poems. His lines on a Bird's Nest are admired wherever they are known. Arms of Hurdis granted in 1695: Azure, a ducal coronet or between three ostriches' heads erased argent. Crest: On a wreath argent and azure a sea-horse proper, gorged with a ducal coronet or, reposing his dexter foot on an anchor sable, the stock gold. "1726. The Reverend Mr. James Barham, Vicar of Hedcorne, and Mrs. Mary Hurdis of this Parish, married Dec. 21st."

James Barham, 1728. In 1723 he had been presented to the vicarage of Headcorn, which he seems to have held with this until his death. "1734, March 17. Rev^{d} Mr. James Barham buried."

John Fetherston, M.A., inducted 6th April 1734. In 1732 he resigned the vicarage of Benenden for that of Leysdown

and Warden, which latter he vacated on his appointment to Bethersden.

HENRY DELL, 2 April 1747. He was a man of property, and had for some time officiated as minister of a Presbyterian congregation at Canterbury. "1756, Aug. 25. Mary, wife of Rev. Henry Dell, Vicar of this Parish, buried." "1763, Oct. 23. The Rev[d] Mr. Henry Dell buried." "1774, July 18. Elizabeth Dell a woman buried." "1776, Oct. 9. Miss Mary Dell a woman buried." The four paving-stones lying in the nave near the tower, with the letters M. D., H. D., E. D., M. D. cut thereon, were moved from the south aisle, where they covered the remains of the above. A tablet on the south wall at the west end is inscribed, "Mary Dell died 21 Aug. 1756, aged 64. Henry Dell, Vicar of this Parish, died 17th Oct. 1763, aged 73. Elizabeth, daughter of the above Henry and Mary Dell, died 12th July 1774, aged 52. Mary, daughter of the above Henry and Mary Dell, died 4th Oct. 1776, aged 57."

WILLIAM JONES, M.A., F.R.S., inducted 16 Dec. 1763. This most illustrious of the Vicars of Bethersden was born at Lowick, Northamptonshire, 30th July 1726, and educated at the Charter House, whence he obtained an exhibition to University College, Oxford, and in due time became Curate of Finedon, in his native county. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Bridges of Wadenhoe. Archbishop Secker presented him to the vicarage of Bethersden in 1763, and in 1765 preferred him to the rectory of Pluckley, which he vacated in 1777 for the Perpetual Curacy of Nayland in Suffolk, with the rectory of Paston, Northamptonshire. Subsequently he was appointed Chaplain to his early friend, the amiable and pious Horne, Bishop of Norwich, and died 6th February 1800, aged 73. Mr. Jones was not only highly distinguished as a philosophical writer, but was also an excellent preacher, and an exemplary and laborious pastor in an age of coldness and neglect. His *Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity* and his *Lectures on the Figurative Language of Holy Scripture* are still considered standard works. There is a monument of white marble to his memory in Nayland Church, bearing his arms: Gules, a chevron or guttée de poix between three choughs proper; impaling, Argent, three water-bougets or, a bordure ermine.

HENRY KENT, D.D., 24 Nov. 1765, resigned 1780. Of Merton College, Oxford. B.A. 16 April 1741; M.A. 1745; B. and D.D. 12 December 1769. He appears to have been non-resident.

DAVID MARTIN, 24 January 1781. He resigned in 1786 for the vicarage of Leysdown, with which he held for thirty-two years the curacy of Eastchurch, where he was buried

30th October 1821, aged 78. Mary his wife died in 1800, aged 66, and also lies at Eastchurch.

Lisc. M. Stretch, M.A., May 1786. In 1762 he was appointed Vicar of Leysdown, and exchanged with David Martin. In 1774 he was Curate of Merstham, Surrey.

Daniel Wilcox, M.A., 1787. He had been presented in 1780 to the rectory of High Halden, and continued to reside there after his appointment to Bethersden. There is a memorial of him in the chancel of Halden Church: "Near the outside of this door are deposited the mortal remains of the Rev. Daniel Wilcox, A.M., for Twenty-Six years Rector of this Parish and Vicar of Bethersden. He lived much respected by his Parishioners and Friends, and died greatly lamented 26th June 1806. This grateful tribute to his memory was erected by a few surviving friends." When I went to Bethersden he was remembered by the older inhabitants as a short stout man, wearing the three-cornered hat then used by the clergy.

Daniel Williams Davies, B.A., 1806. He came to Cranbrook as Curate in 1802, and married a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Greenall. From 1807 to 1813 he was Vicar of Cranbrook. Afterwards he became Master of the Grammar School. Mr. Tarbutt, in his *Annals of Cranbrook Church*, gives extracts from a sermon preached by him on the Fast Day of 1803, and some touching lines composed on the death of his young wife in 1808, and mentions some improvements effected during his incumbency. Affixed to the south wall of that church is a monument: "In memory of the Rev. Daniel Williams Davies, M.A., of Brazenose College, Oxford, formerly Vicar of this Parish, and for upwards of xxxvii years Master of the Grammar School in this town, he died November xiv, M.D.C.C.C.L., aged lxxv years. Also of Louisa, his wife, who died April vii, M.D.C.C.C.VIII, aged xxii years. Also of Sarah, his second wife, who died April ist, M.D.C.C.C.LXII, aged lxxxiv years." Mr. Davies's son was the late Vicar of Tewkesbury. His Curate at Bethersden was the Rev. Joseph R. Henderson, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, who died about 1870 as Rector of Dufton, Appleby. A most impressive preacher to the poor, and the originator, in conjunction with Mrs. Knight, of the Bethersden Church Sunday-school, which was held at first in a room at The Thorn.

Thomas Greenall, 1807. Mr. Greenall came to Bethersden by an arrangement with his son-in-law. "1814, July 25. The Revd. Thomas Greenall, Vicar of this Parish, buried." "1814, Sepr. 8, Sophia Greenall, aged 37." A tablet on the chancel wall is thus inscribed: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Greenall, late Vicar of this Parish, who died July 20th 1814, aged 71 years. He was born at Hucking

Hall, Middleton, Westmorland, and was many years Master of the Grammar School at Cranbrook. Also Sophia Greenall, daughter of the above, who died Sep^{r} 4 1814, aged 37 years." There is also a stone to their memory in the churchyard, erected by Miss Greenall of Cranbrook in 1860.

Patrick Keith, M.A., 1816. During the vacancy the duty was performed by Rev. George Norwood (who declined the living), then Curate of Great Chart, and subsequently Rector of Mersham. Mr. Keith was a man of considerable ability, and of a somewhat caustic turn. He wrote a work on botany, and had a reputation as a tutor, but his theological views are said to have been peculiar. He resigned this vicarage in 1823 for the rectory of Ruckinge, and also held the vicarage of Stalisfield. In that church is a monument: "To the memory of the Reverend Patrick Keith, late Vicar of this Parish, who died 25 Jan^{y} 1840, aged 70 years, in the hope to rise when the last trumpet shall sound to a glorious resurrection. This monument was erected as a mark of affection by his disconsolate widow." Mrs. Keith lived for some years in Cogan's Hospital at Canterbury, where she died. Their beautiful but unfortunate daughter is understood to have been the heroine of a book published some twenty years ago, in which reference was made to persons and scenes in Ashford and the neighbourhood.

Richard Burnet, M.A., 1823. Mr. Burnet, who had the reputation of being an excellent reader, had been Curate of Bungay in Suffolk, and Chaplain at Heligoland, and for a few years previous to his appointment to Bethersden held the Curacy of Woodchurch. In the last years of his incumbency the church was restored, and the national schools were built, mainly by the energy of his Curate and (subsequently) son-in-law, the Rev. James George Darling, B.A., now Rector of Eyke, Suffolk. "Jan^{y} 7th 1830, buried Mrs. Elizabeth Naylor, aged 82." "Nov. 4th 1840, Charles Reginald Burnet, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 32." "Jan^{y} 15th 1857, Revd. R. Burnet, Vicar of Bethersden, 84." "March 12th 1861, Catharine Burnet, widow of Revd. R. Burnet, Vicar of this Parish, 82." On a slab near the reading desk: "Here beneath lie the mortal remains of Charles Reginald Burnet, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Burnet, Vicar of this Parish, and Catharine his wife, who died 27 Oct. 1840, aged 32, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Also of Elizabeth Naylor, his maternal grandmother, widow of Lieut. John Naylor, of 16 Reg. of Foot, who died 28 Dec. 1829, aged 82 years."

Augustus John Pearman, M.A., 1857. Of Pembroke College, Oxford. Ordained to the Curacy of Ashford 1854. Vicar

of Rainham 1866. Rector of Merstham, Surrey, 1876. He expended a large sum in repairing and improving the vicarage-house.*

George Cole, B.A., 1866. Mr. Cole was a native of Worcester. He graduated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was ordained in 1829, and having served curacies in Liverpool, Ipswich, Worcester, Weymouth, Chelsea, and Buckingham, was placed "in sole charge" of Rainham in 1851, where he remained until the death of Dr. Poore in 1866. In 1869 he became by exchange Incumbent of St. Michael, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and died there 11th August 1874, aged 68. He was the author of *The Threefold Cord*, *Tracts on the Prayer Book*, *Euthanasia*, etc.

William Clementson, M.A., 1869. Of Trinity College, Dublin. Superintendent of the Special Missions to Roman Catholics in Great Britain, conducted by the Protestant Reformation Society, 1852–57; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, 1857–69. Mr. Clementson during his residence at Bethersden greatly improved the church and churchyard and enlarged the school. To improve the vicarage, he borrowed £450 from Queen Anne's "Bounty" in 1869. This debt causes an annual charge upon the benefice until A.D. 1900. The present annual payment is £23, but it will decrease by a few shillings every year. He became in 1877 Vicar of Wymynyswold, which living he resigned in 1880.

Augustus Francis Smith, M.A., 1877. Of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Ordained 1854. Curate of Littlebourne 1859–77. Became in 1884 Vicar of Nackington, Canterbury.

Robert Palmer, M.A., 1884. Of Trinity College, Dublin. Vicar of Queenborough 1873–84, where by his exertions he collected funds sufficient to increase the endowment of that benefice from £85 to £200 per annum.

Chaplains of the Lovelace Chantry.

1511. William Norrington, died 1524.
1524. Thomas Dalby, died 1530.
1530. James Goldwell, LL.B. Patron, William Goldwell, gentleman.
1533. Maurice ap Richards. Patron, William Goldwell, gent.

* In the course of the work some charred timber was found under the hall floor—a relic probably of the house burnt down in 1669.

Parochial Registers.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts for the 3rd and 4th years of Queen Mary we find, "It^m pd. for paper to make the Regester booke for the Churche iiij d." Of this "booke" a single leaf is yet in existence. A book of parchment was provided in 1600, into which the entries from 1556 were copied in a very neat hand by Richard Gresbrooke, the Vicar. The portion kept by Jonathan Whiston is also remarkable for its clearness. The entries from 1653 to 1660 were made in a separate volume, which was "long missing and given up for lost, but recovered in 1819 by Mr. Haffenden at 'Lovelace.'" We find also that in 1649 the Churchwardens paid two shillings each to Goodman Ward, Richard Anow, and Widow Haffenden for portions of the Register in their possession.

The following are some of the more noticeable entries:

Burials.

1578. April 21st was buried Creature, sonne to Robert Lappam.

1632. November 18 buried Joan a pilgrime.

1652. Feb. 2. Goodman Day who would not be buried neare any other corps, and said he should rise againe within three years.

1665. April .. John (soe called) the son of Thomas (a Brownist, beinge first buried without the minister and covered with earth, was taken up againe and buried by the minister).

1666. June 11. Elizabeth Butcher, widow (who about a fortnight before her death took Christopher Clarke of Smarden, carpenter, to bee her concubine, I cannot say Husband because they took one another's woords in the Anabaptist Congregation), was buried.

1666. Dec. 8. Peter Gilsonne buried by the overseers without the minister.

Marriages.

1591. December 18th were married John Golding, Gentleman, and Lettice Engeham, Gentlewoman.

1660. Dec. 17. Mr. Richard Daulinge, Clerk, Rector of Ringwould, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tylden, of Bethersden, were married by Lycense.

Baptisms.

1668. Richardus filius primogenitus Richardi Hulse et Mariæ Uxoris suæ natus erat Die vicesimo primo mensis Octobris horâ circiter tertiâ pomeridianâ anno D'ni 1668 et baptizatus erat Die tertio Novembris An'o p'dict p: me R. Rands Vicariu' de Bethersden.

1670. Filia Ricardi Hulse Armigeri et Mariæ uxoris ejus nomine Cicelia (orthographiam lector ne quæras quandoquidem Infantis susceptrices sic ei suu' indiderunt nomen; attamen no' inepte quum vocabulum præposteri prolatu' ingenio sexus segnioris perverso sit maxime congruu') nata est decimo primo calendas Februarias inter horas undecima' et duodecima' nocturnas Anno ineunte a Virginis puerperio CIↃ IↃC LXX et postero die manu Jonathanis Whiston obstetricante δια λουτρου παλιγγενεσιας renata fuit.

1672. Cæcilia Stede cui Pater Edwinus Stede Armiger e gente Stedoru' qui nuper montem Caballinu' apud Haretsham in agro Cantiano possederunt ac Mater cognominis ex antiquâ, illustri, equestrique Clericorum prosapiâ quæ jamdiu tenuit Ford non procul à Wrotham in eodem comitatu: nata est paulo anté Horam tertiam matutinam octavo calendas Octobris anno CIↃ IↃC LXII* et baptismate sacris sanctissimi Jesu sexto nonas subsequentes initiata fuit.

1679-80. March 21. George the son of Robert Austen, Esq., and Mrs. Judith Austen his wife, baptized.

* An x is omitted in original.

Miscellaneous Entries.

1653. The Ordinatio Vicariæ lost and supposed taken away to Rome at this time.

1661. The Covenant burned the nine and twentieth day of May. John Waterman and Sollomon Oxley, Churchwardens.

1669. Tugurium Bethersdensium quondam Vicariorum antiqua sedes heu decimo calendas Novembris anno Servatoris nostri CIↃ IↃC LXIX sibi pyra funerea factu' Vicariu' Habitatorem nuper suu' cineribus suis vivum et videntem sepelivit unde se resurrecturum desperat etiamsi illud Phœnicis instar pulchrius nitidiusque resurgat.

Bethersden Marble.

A paper on Bethersden would hardly be complete without some allusion to the marble of which so many specimens remain in our Kentish cathedrals, churches, and mansions. "It is made up chiefly of the shells of *Paludinæ*, whole or in fragments. Occasionally the shells retain their form and weather out on exposure; but often only their casts are exposed, the matrix being calcareous matter derived from the disintegration of the shells. The shells of Uniones also occur, rarely retaining their form ; more often as casts. Cypridæ also occur in abundance. The animal matter of the Paludinæ appears to be often preserved in this marble, and to give to the polished sections the dark grey and black markings so characteristic of the stone. Purbeck marble is a similar stone, older than that of the Weald clay, and formed of a Paludina of smaller size."—*The Geologist*, No. 36.

It is dug throughout the greater part of the parish but chiefly at Tuesnode. The term "quarry" can hardly be applied to the pit from which the stone is taken, as it is found at a few feet below the surface in thin courses of variable thickness and extent. It differs in colour, some being of a blue, other of a brownish tint, and is now used mainly in mending the roads. It has, however, been recently employed for paving the sacrarium in Ashford Church, and for the Font in Christ Church, South Ashford.

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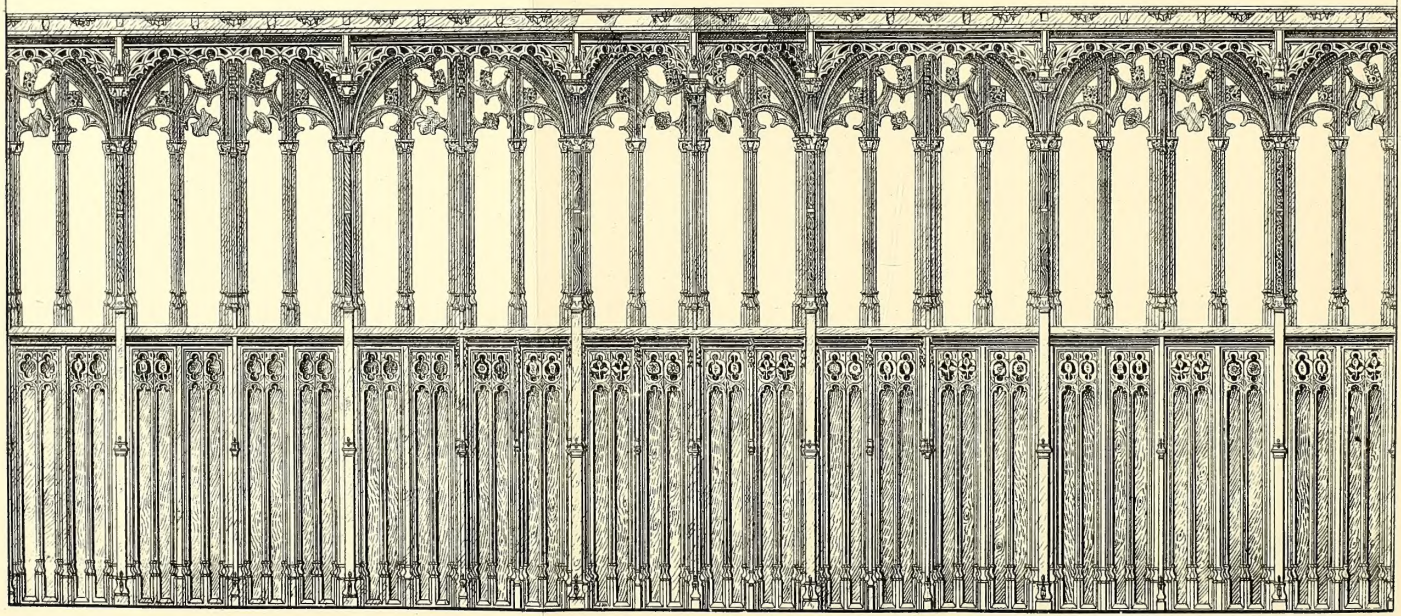
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ROOD SCREEN, LULLINGSTONE CHURCH, KENT.

THE PRESENT GALLERY IS MODERN.

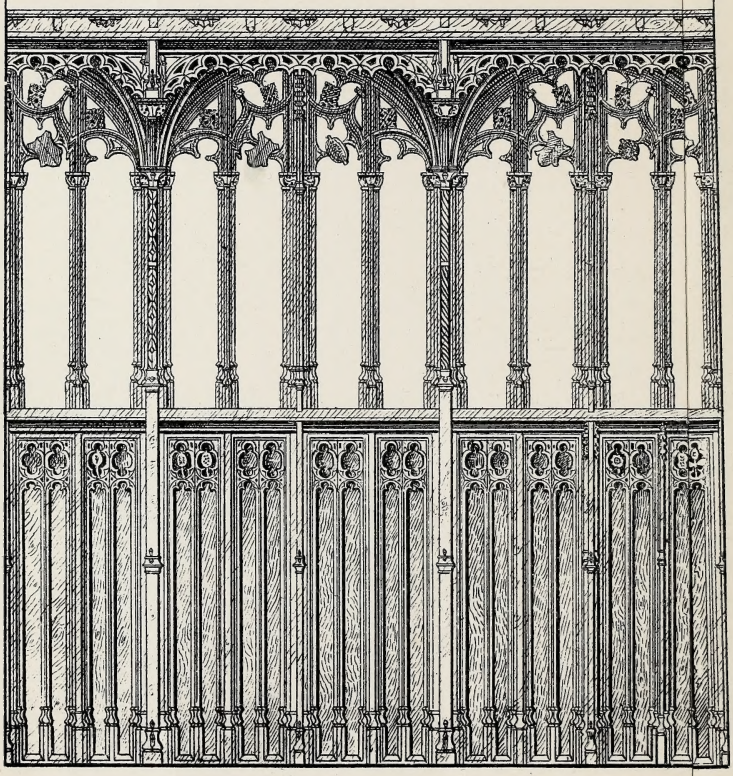


G.F.Kell Photo-Litho. London. E.C.

SCALE. INCHES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 FEET

H.Baker, mens.t et del.

THE



C.F. Kell. Photo-Litho. London. E.C.

SCALE.

INCHES 0 1'

mens.t et del.

CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH, LULLINGSTONE.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

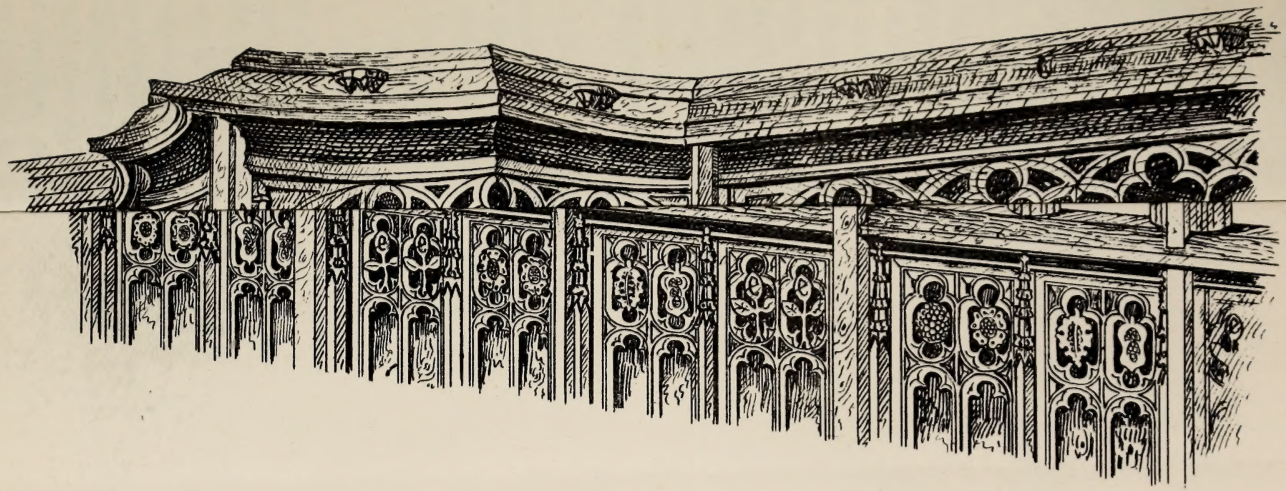
The Norman church here was so much restored in the reign of Edward III. (by John de Rokesle, probably) that the casual observer would assign its erection to the Decorated period. The church originally consisted of a nave and chancel, with a western bell-cot, in which hung one bell. The Edwardian restoration added nothing to this plan; but in Tudor times Sir John Peche and his widow added a north chapel to the chancel, built for him a magnificent monument of elaborately carved stone on the north side of the high altar, inserted a very handsome rood-screen, and filled the windows with painted glass.

The admirable carving of the rood-screen fixes its date. We see upon it the pomegranate badge of Katherine of Aragon, sometimes alone, but several times united with the rose of England; and there are also peach-stones which symbolize the donor's name. It must have been designed between A.D. 1502 and A.D. 1520. By a quaint conceit the carver cut the letter "é" upon each peach-stone, thus suggesting the word "peché," the sound of which resembles that of the family name of Peche (pronounced Peachey). From the designs of the carving on six shafts of this screen, we are led to compare it with the metal screenwork around the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey. Similar work is found upon wooden screens in the churches of West Wickham and Brook; and we may perhaps be justified in suggesting either that Torregiano designed these screens, or that some of his Flemish workmen executed them upon the model of their master's work. I speak simply of the screen itself; the top rail, or balustrade, above the coving, is of later date.

In the year 1614 Sir Percyvall Hart restored part of the church. In the north window of the north chancel or chapel I read these words: "*Re-edified by Sir Percyvall Hart, knight, Anno Domini* 1614."

A century later another restoration took place. This was due to the care and liberality of Percyvall Hart, Esq., an ardent Jacobite, devoted to Queen Anne, who visited him at Lullingstone. Several personal relics of that Queen, kept by Mr. Hart, are still preserved in Lullingstone Castle by his descendant Sir William Hart Dyke. Mr. Hart died in 1738, having been a "munificent repairer and beautifier of this church," as his epitaph declares. His monument, with 50 escutcheons, occupies the west wall of the north chapel. The ceilings of the church were his work. In the decorative plaster on the chancel arch, the alternation of mitres with royal crowns suggests Mr. Hart's devotion to "Church and Queen."

His generous interest in this house of prayer was continued by his son-in-law Sir Thomas Dyke, who caused the south window, of three lights, in the nave, to be repaired and restored. The subject chosen by him for the centre was Our Lord's Ascension. On either side of it are figures of St. Luke and St. Botolph. The artist was W. Peckatt, and the work was completed in the year 1754. The forty-four quarterings of the Harts' armorial bearings appear in this window, impaled with the Dyke coat (*Or*, three cinquefoils *sable*). As Sir Thomas Dyke's arms are placed in both the northern windows of the nave, we must suppose that he did something towards their restoration also. In the apex of the easternmost of the two appear the arms of his father-in-law Percyvall Hart (Party per chevron *azure* and *gules*, three harts tripping *or*); and in the dexter light at base, below the figure of Elijah the Prophet, are the Hart arms, with the eagle coat of Mr. Hart's wife Sarah Dixon. The arms of Sir Thomas Dyke, bearing those of his wife Ann Hart on an escutcheon of pretence, appear at the base of the sinister light, beneath the figure of St. John the Baptist. We must therefore infer that this north-east window of the nave was probably filled with its present glass



ROOD SCREEN, LULLINGSTONE CHURCH, KENT.

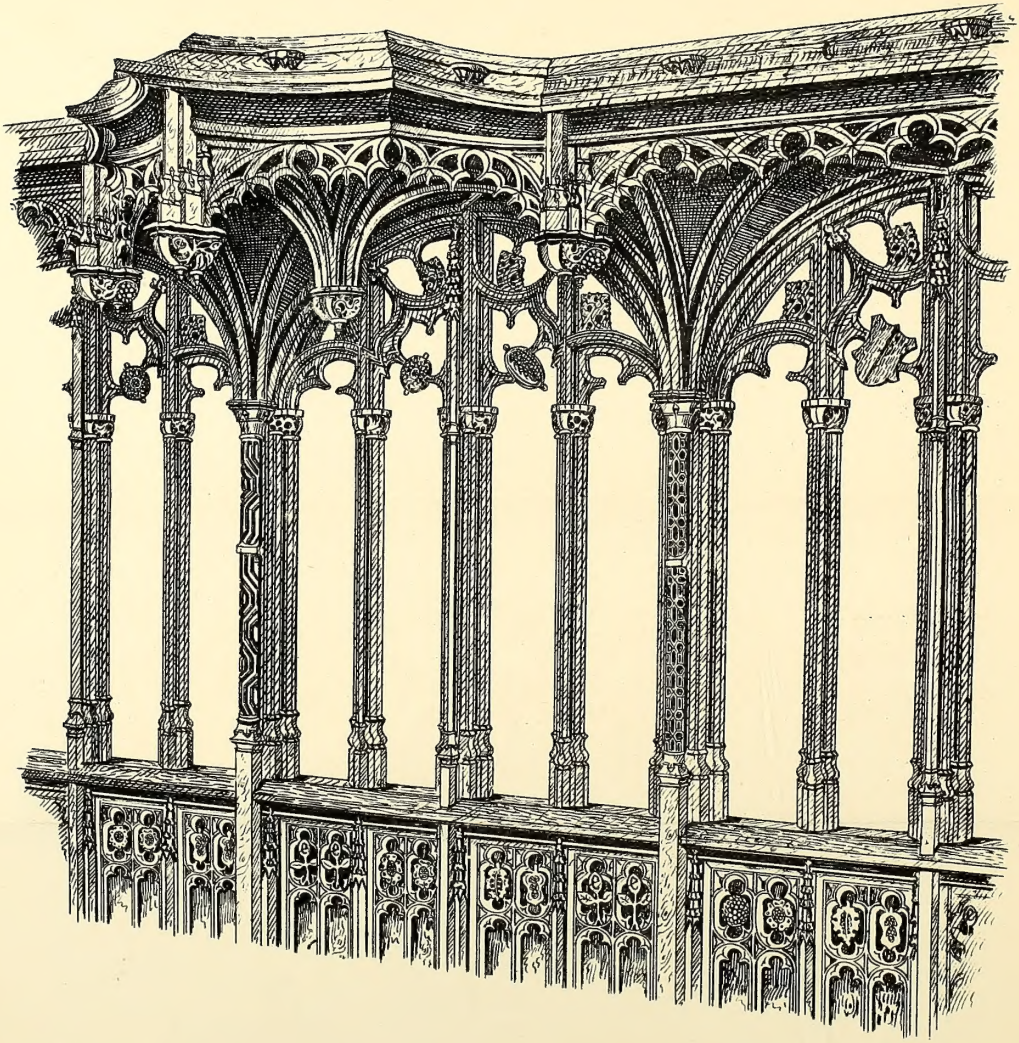
C F Kell Photo-Litho London E.C.

H. Baker, del.

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C.F. Kell Photo-Litho. London. E.C.

H. Baker, del.

before Mr. Percyvall Hart died in 1738. The north-west window of the nave has the Dyke arms, bearing the Nutts coat in pretence, in the sinister light, beneath the figure of St. George slaying the dragon; and in the dexter light the Dyke coat with Hart in pretence, and the Hart crest with Peche motto, beneath glass which is of much earlier date than the time of Sir T. Dyke. That glass was made not later than the time of King Henry VIII. It represents a horrible legend of the martyrdom of St. Erasmus, a bishop, whose prostrate body is lying beneath a windlass, by the winding of which the saint is being disembowelled. It seems probable that Sir Thomas Dyke and Mr. Hart, both of them, repaired these windows, which may have been inserted by Sir John Peche or his widow, when they built the north chapel and his tomb.

The Decorated mouldings of the south-west and south-east doorways are good but simple. The chamfer-stops upon them shew, I think, how the semi-pyramid or dagger-stop of the Perpendicular style was suggested, and gradually attained.

Very interesting is the chancel of Lullingstone Church. As we enter, beneath the rood-screen, our feet pass over a strip of brass which commemorates John de Rokesle, who died in 1361. It is thus inscribed:

> "*Hic jacet dominus Johannes de Rokesle quondam dominus de Lullyngston qui obiit primo die mensis Septembris Anno Domini Millesimo tricentesimo lxi cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.*"

I believe that this John de Rokesle, the last of that family who possessed the manor of Lullingstone, was a younger son of Walter de Rokesle, and in Holy Orders. He seems to have been Rector of Chelsfield. His armorial bearings are on the sepulchral slab, a cross having in its dexter quarter a chess-rook, with a punning reference to the name Rooksley or Rokesle, now written Ruxley. From the feoffees of John de Rokesle the manor was purchased by John Peche, Alderman of London, whose great-grandson Sir William Peche is commemorated by a fine brass effigy in the centre of the chancel floor. Sir William, who probably died in 1488, not

in 1487, is represented in full plate armour (shewing five inches of a skirt of mail), with bare hands and head, the latter resting on his tilting helm. His sword, which lies above his body, has upon its scabbard the representation of a peach-tree running down its entire length. The inscription beneath him is remarkable, and perhaps unique:

"Enea Willelmi Pecche hec est mortis imago
Marmore suppressi cui sua facta manent
Olim miles erat non prosunt militis arma
Mors jubet et morti cuncta creata fauent
Qui legis hoc scriptum memor esto quod morieris
Pro illo funde preces has que sequacis habes.
9° die Mensis Aprilis Anno Domini 1487."

The date of the year is engraved in Arabic numerals, seldom used in the Middle Ages. The figure 4 resembles an 8 which has lost the extremity of its base; the 8 is exactly like a small black-letter ȣ; and the 7 is simply an isosceles triangle which has lost its base. Dates were almost always engraved in Roman numerals until long after the year 1487. The Peches' fork-tailed lion appears alone in two corners of the slab; in the others we see it once quartered with the three unicorns' heads borne by the family of Shelley, and once impaled with a fess on a chequy field (no doubt the arms of Sir William's wife), similar to the arms of the Cliffords.

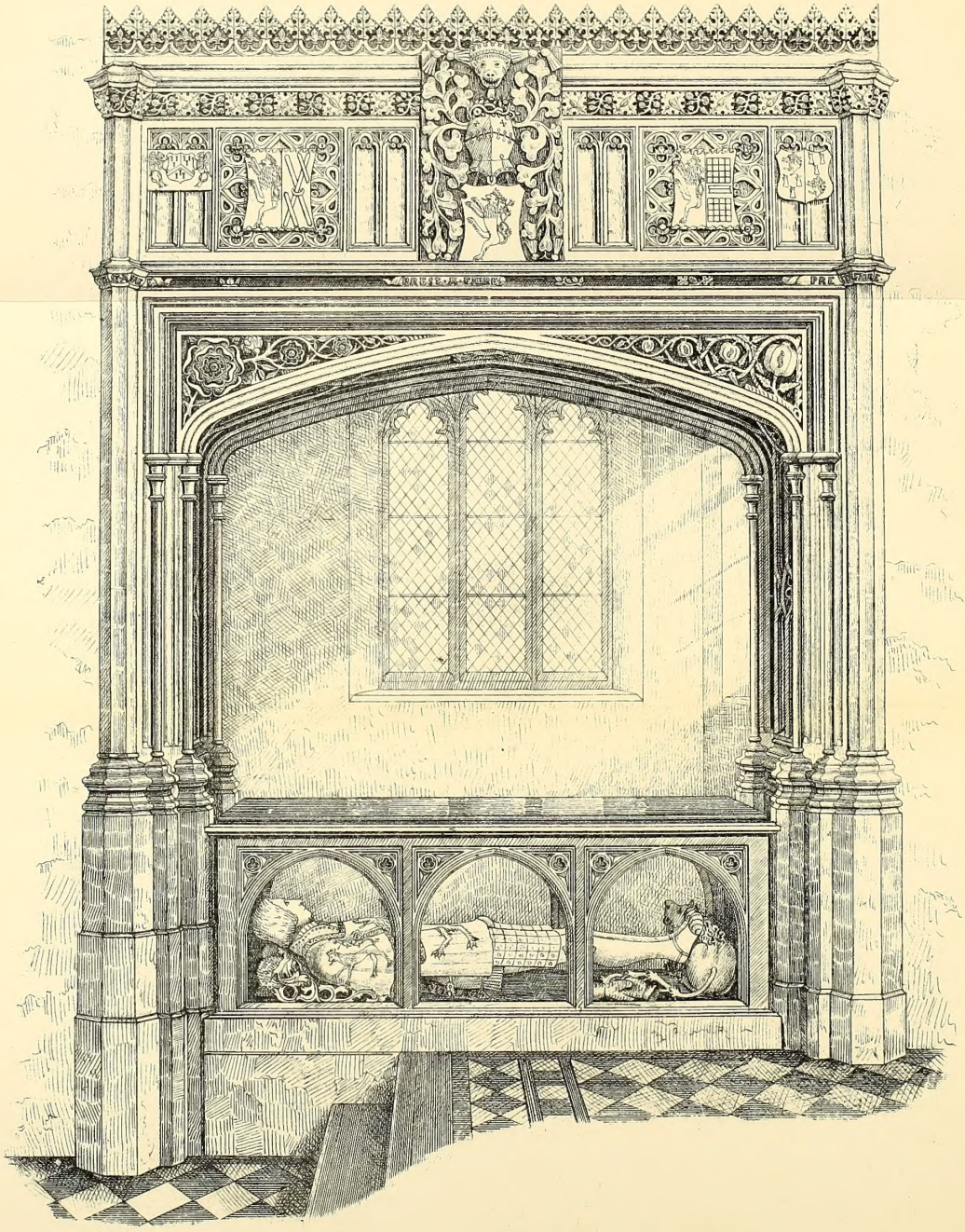
The magnificent tomb erected in memory of Sir John Peche, son of Sir William, and the last of his name here, occupies the whole space north of the communion-table. The minute elaboration of its carving in every part quite baffles description. Sir John is represented at full length, clad in plate armour, over which he wears a surcoat embroidered with his arms. The motto, "*Prest à Faire*," is wrought upon the breast of his surcoat, and its borders represent peaches in fruit upon two trees, which issue each from a separate flower-pot and wind along the edges of the neck and sleeves. The arms of Peche (*Azure*, a lion rampant *ermine*, with a forked tail, and with a crown of gold) appear repeatedly. The elaboration of carving extends even to the veins of the hands, which are forcibly sculptured. Above the effigy there is a handsome canopy of stone, exquisitely carved on its north and south sides. On both sides we see

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The date of the year is engraved in Arabic numerals, seldom used in the Middle Ages. The figure 4 resembles an 8 which has lost the extremity of its base; the 8 is exactly like a small black-letter ȝ; and the 7 is simply an isosceles triangle which has lost its base. Dates were almost always engraved in Roman numerals until long after the year 1487. The Peches' fork-tailed lion appears alone in two corners of the slab; in the others we see it once quartered with the three unicorns' heads borne by the family of Shelley, and once impaled with a fess on a chequy field (no doubt the arms of Sir William's wife), similar to the arms of the Cliffords.

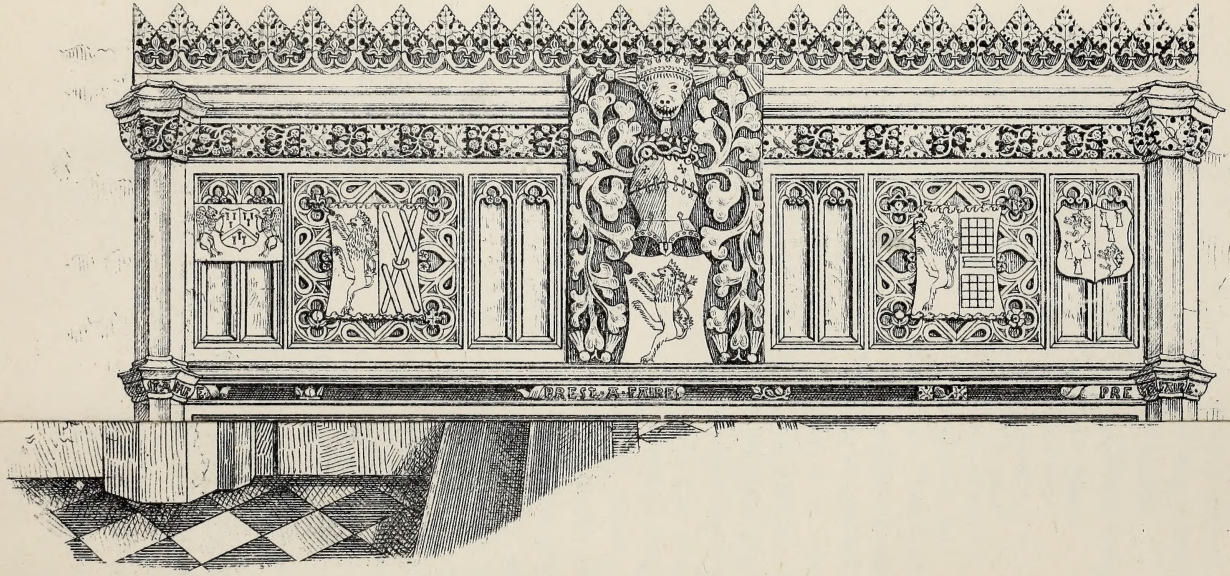
The magnificent tomb erected in memory of Sir John Peche, son of Sir William, and the last of his name here, occupies the whole space north of the communion-table. The minute elaboration of its carving in every part quite baffles description. Sir John is represented at full length, clad in plate armour, over which he wears a surcoat embroidered with his arms. The motto, "*Prest à Faire*," is wrought upon the breast of his surcoat, and its borders represent peaches in fruit upon two trees, which issue each from a separate flower-pot and wind along the edges of the neck and sleeves. The arms of Peche (*Azure*, a lion rampant *ermine*, with a forked tail, and with a crown of gold) appear repeatedly. The elaboration of carving extends even to the veins of the hands, which are forcibly sculptured. Above the effigy there is a handsome canopy of stone, exquisitely carved on its north and south sides. On both sides we see



Herbert Baker, mens. et del. 1885

TOMB OF SIR JOHN PECHE IN LULLINGSTONE CHURCH, KENT.

SCALE 0 INCHES 6 12 1 2 3 4 FEET



Herbert Baker, mens. et del. 1885

TOMB OF SIR JOHN PECHE IN LULLINGSTONE CHURCH, KENT.

SCALE 0 INCHES 6 12 1 2 3 4 FEET

in the centre the Peche arms and crest, and on each side of that two other shields. On the south face, these flanking shields bear (1) the arms of the Grocers' Company; (2) those of Sir John Peche and Elizabeth Scroope his wife impaled; (3) those of Sir William Peche and his wife; (4) the arms of Peche quartered with Shelley's three unicorns' heads. On the north face, the flanking shields shew (1) the arms of Lord Scroope (Quarterly—1 and 4, *Azure*, a bend *or*, SCROOPE; 2 and 3, ——, a saltire, intended for TIPTOFT), impaling eleven roundels with a bird in dexter chief; (2) the capital letter A, having immediately beneath it a pomegranate; (3) the impaled arms of Sir John Peche and his wife; (4) a capital letter A of large size. On the south side, in the spandrels of the canopy, are pomegranates on the east and roses on the west, emblems of the royal mistress and master of Sir John. On the cornice, above the spandrels, thrice repeated, is his motto, "*Prest à Faire.*" On the north side of the canopy we read the words, "*Pecche me fieri fecit.*" We see in the west spandrel of the north side a branch laden with peaches pecked by a bird, and the initials I. and E. interlaced, being those of Sir John Peche and his wife Elizabeth. At the corresponding eastern end are peaches, on which the letter "é" is carved, intertwined with the pomegranate, together with the Peche lion, and the motto, "*Prest à Faire.*" The monument is a work of art, which repays careful study. Without such study its elaboration of details cannot be appreciated. It is quite probable that Sir John employed upon it Torregiano, and the artists who had been working in Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster.

The repetition of the pomegranate of Katherine of Aragon, in close conjunction with the letter A and the rose, suggests that Arthur, Prince of Wales, was still alive when the tomb was designed. It is a remarkable fact that upon no other monument or building is there known to exist any similar allusion to the popular marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales, to Katherine of Aragon. It thus becomes of double interest, as being unique. Some writers have mistaken this large capital letter A for the armorial coat of Kemsing (*Or*, a chevron and a fess intertwined *sable*), which was one of

the quarterings borne by the Peches. But no true herald could make this mistake.

Sir John Peche was Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports. He was also Lord-Deputy of Calais, and a great benefactor to the Grocers' Company in London, of which he was a freeman. He augmented the income of the Rector here, and left a dole to the poor, which is still distributed annually on the 1st of January.

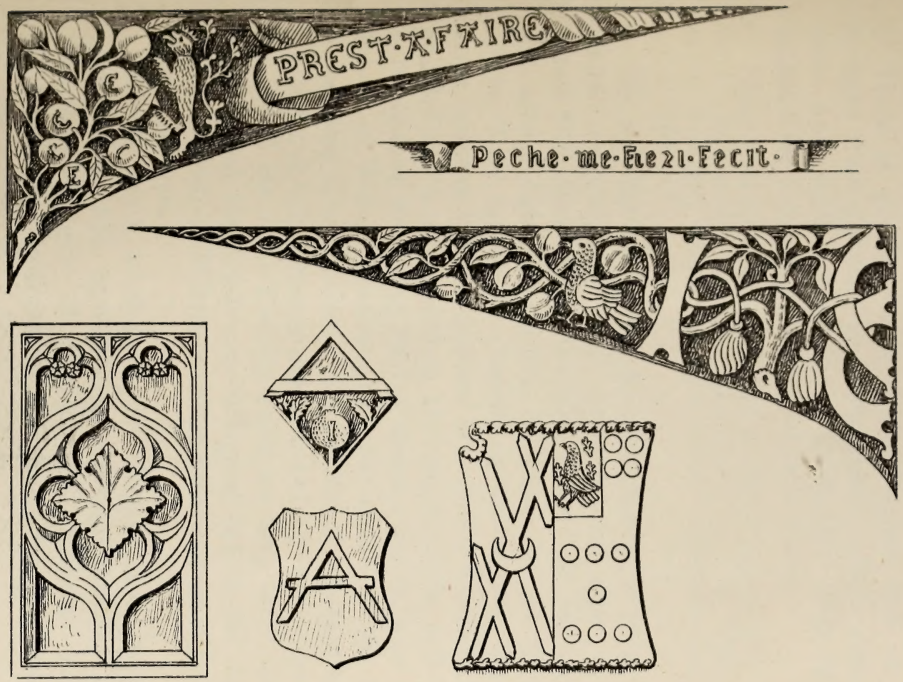
As Sir John Peche left no issue, his estates were inherited by Percyval Hart, the son of his only sister Elizabeth, who was twice married. Her first husband was John Hart of the Middle Temple, and of Orpington. After his death she became the wife of George Brooke, a younger son of John, fifth Baron Cobham. It was a remarkable match,* because her daughter married (as his third wife) Thomas Brooke, sixth Lord Cobham (ob. 1529), the eldest brother of George Brooke whom the widowed mother married. She died in July 1544, when she must have been nearly seventy years of age, if not more. On the floor of Lullingstone chancel there is a monumental brass bearing her effigy; the inscription runs thus:

> "Of yo^{r} charyte pray for the soull of Elizabeth Cobham late the wyfe of George Cobham brother to the ryght honorrable lord Cobham, and for the soule of her fyrst husband John Hart gentylman father and mother to the ryght worsshipfull Syr Percyvall Hart knyght wyche Elizabeth decesed the xvj day of July, in the yer of o^{r} lord god M^{l} CCCCCxliiii, on whose soules Jh'u have m'cy."

The effigy represents her as wearing an outer gown with very wide, shortened, open sleeves, lined with fur. Beneath them we see the large muslin sleeves (with ruffles at the wrist) of an under-robe. Between the tips of the fingers of her uplifted hands there is an object which may be a heart, but it looks like a small shield chequy. The large silk tassel of her girdle, formed of two rows of beads, hangs a little above her feet. She wears the common headdress of the period.

Another brass here commemorates a lady whose connection with the family cannot easily be traced. Her effigy is

* So remarkable that I, at first, doubted the accuracy of the inscription upon her monumental brass. She married the younger brother of her son-in-law.



H·B·
'85·

DETAILS OF CARVING UPON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CANOPY OF SIR JOHN PECHE'S TOMB.

smaller than that of Elizabeth Brooke or Cobham (*née* Peche). The inscription beneath it is:

"Of youre charrite pray for the soule of M^res^ Alice Baldwyn late gentil-woman to the lady Mary Princes of England which Alice decessed the x^o^ day of July Anno 1533, on hir soule jhu have mercy. Amen."

There is in the church a small square slab of brass, brought from a church in Rutlandshire, which commemorates Ann Hall, a daughter of Frideswide Bray and her husband Sir Percyval Hart, son of John Hart:

"Here lyeth Anne the wyfe of Edward Hall y^e^ daughter of S^r^ Percifall Harte knight Her mother daughter and one of the coheires of the lorde Braye which Anne deceased the xxix^th^ of September Anno Domini 1594."

We now lift our eyes to the east window, of three lights, which contains very good glass of the time of King Henry VII., inserted by Sir John Peche. It represents, in the several lights, St. Agnes, St. Anne, and St. Elizabeth. Above these figures we observe, in the tracery, the royal arms, forming the 1st quarter in a shield, whereon the 2nd and 3rd bear a cross between 12 cross-crosslets, and the 4th is the coat of Mortimer, Earl of March; beside them are the Prince of Wales's feathers, and the motto of the Garter. Connecting these emblems with the linked representation of the letter A and a pomegranate, found on both sides of the canopy of Sir John Peche's tomb, we may infer that this window and the tomb were designed before the death of Arthur, Prince of Wales, but after his marriage with Katherine of Aragon.

In the south window of the chancel there is painted glass, dated 1563, representing Solomon praying for and receiving the gift of wisdom; St. Nicholas with the children he had restored to life, in a tub; and three other subjects.

The whole wall south of the communion-table is occupied by a huge emblazoned monument to the memory of Sir Percyvall Hart and his wife Frideswide, sister and coheir of John, Lord Bray. Succeeding before May 1547 to the estates of his grandfather Sir John Peche, he was the first of the Hart family who resided here, and he did not remove to this

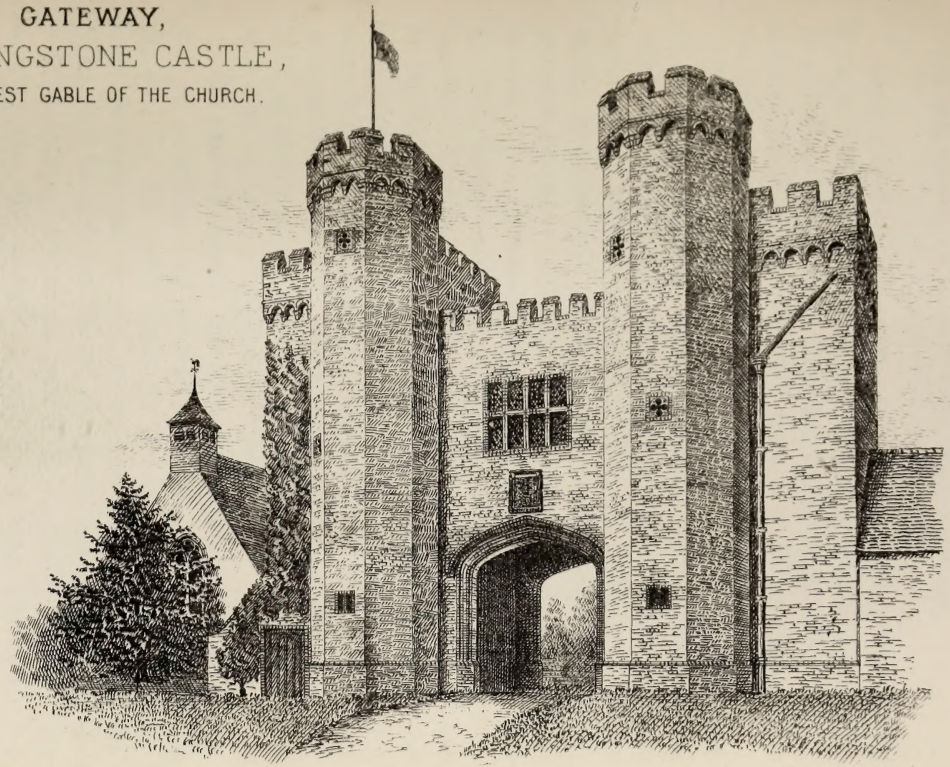
place until about A.D. 1560. Of the three shields of arms emblazoned on his tomb two bear quarterly Hart and Peche, but that upon the right hand (or west) contains the many quarterings of his wife. These Bray quarterings can be seen to advantage here and at Cobham, as George, Lord Cobham, married another Bray heiress.

Sir Percyvall Hart acted as Chief Server and Knight Harbinger to four sovereigns, Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. King Henry VIII. was sponsor for Sir Percyvall's eldest son, Henry, at his baptism on the 29th of March 1531. The King's gift to the child cost £3 6s. 8d.* Six years later he knighted Sir Percyvall Hart, on the 18th of October 1537. In his old age, Sir Percyvall Hart entertained Queen Elizabeth, in July 1573, at his house in Orpington, which she christened Bark Hart, in memory of a water pageant on the River Cray, prepared by Sir Percyvall in her honour. Two years later was painted a triptych, with portraits of Sir Percyvall and his two sons, which still adorns the hall of Lullingstone Castle. Sir Percyvall leans one hand on a gold-headed cane, but his left rests upon an hour-glass, beneath which we read, "*Expecto horam libertatis meæ.*" He died in 1580, aged eighty-four. The silver-hilted dagger depicted as being in his girdle is still preserved at Lullingstone—its hilt contains a knife and fork; the remainder of the suit of clothes in which he sat for his portrait was destroyed in 1832, when the ravages of moths in them had rendered them rotten and full of holes. The quaint inscription on his tomb is as follows:

"Percivall Hart, goode knight, lieth here; ye heir to Peche was,
Who did his daies in service of four worthi princes pass;
Of whom the first him knighthode gave, but all him favoured muche.
And though the change of reignes and sway of state sometime were suche,
As serched all sorts, his name in question never came nor went.
His yowth in wars abrode, his age at home in peace, he spent.
Chief sewer and knight harbinger in court his places were,
And those two rowmes, in those four reignes, with credit great he bare.
In Lord Braie's blode he matched, wherethrough twelve children he obtaind;
Which, as their states and ages cravde, he orderlie uptraind.

* *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, p. 136.

GATEWAY,
LULLINGSTONE CASTLE,
AND WEST GABLE OF THE CHURCH.



H·B· DEL.
1885.

C.F.Kell, Photo-Litho London E.C.

Himself, his house and houshold train, his diet, and his port,
With what to worship else might tend, he usde in such goode sorte
As to his praise just proofe procur'd, wheras he had to deal,
A friend to all, a foe to none, fast to his common weal.
Here fourscore years and four, with men, he lyvd on earth to die;
And dead, with saints in heaven now lives, and shall eternallie.
Obiit vicesimo primo die Maii 1580."

Before leaving the chancel, we draw attention to its fittings. Oaken stalls line its walls, and are returned at its west end. Its pavement, like that of the nave, is formed of marble, black and white; but here it is laid in squares; in the nave, it is in lozenges.

The north chapel was not completed until after the death of Sir John Peche in January 1521-2. In a codicil to his will he left to his wife, for the cost of its completion, all the gold chains, which he had with him in Ireland, valued at £220. A three-light window in the north wall of the chapel contains fragments of glass of various ages. In the central light the oldest glass shews an archbishop and a bishop side by side; the colouring is very good. There is a red rose at the top. The Hart coat of arms, and the words, "Re-edified by Sir Percyvall Hart, knight, 1614," appear beneath the archbishop, and lower still some scene is depicted. In the right-hand (eastern) light is this text, "If ani man thirst come to me and drinck," surrounding a representation of our Lord as crucified on the trunk of a huge vine; from the base of the trunk flows a fountain of water.

The east window of this chapel contains views of Venice and of a castle, and several armorial coats of the Peche family. In the north light the Peche lion impales, quarterly, Scroope and Tiptoft; these were the arms of Sir John Peche and his wife Elizabeth, who built this chapel. In the central light we see, twice repeated, a small rebus of their names; viz., the initials J and E flanking the stem of a peach-tree. Above them on a large scale is this coat, a cross between twelve crosslets *or*. Higher up is a fragment shewing the Peche lion, impaling Butler and Sudely quarterly. At base appears the Peche lion in a wreath of peach branches, as engraved by Boutell in his *English Heraldry* (1875, p. 149) to illustrate the word "rebus."

The east end of this chapel is occupied by the large monument of Sir George Hart and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Bowes of Staffordshire. He was the second son but ultimately the heir of that Sir Percyvall Hart who entertained Queen Elizabeth. He died July 16th, 1587, aged fifty-five. The full-length effigies of Sir George and his wife represent them as each clasping affectionately one hand of the other. The heraldic shields of both appear; the arms of the lady being, *Ermine*, three bows *gules* in pale. Between their heads there is a sheaf of arrows, and at their feet a lion. Allegorical figures adorn the corners of the tomb. Behind is a standing skeleton, beneath which we read the word "mors"; an angel, bearing a wreath, is labelled "resurrectio": in front are two cherubs—one, with a spade, represents "labor"; the other, with a skull, is "quies." The tomb likewise enumerates the five children of Sir George, named Percyvall (who restored this chapel in 1614), Robert, George, Frances, and Elizabeth. The effigies of the worthy knight and his lady are coloured; the whole group is pleasing; the artist has gone out of the ordinary groove, and produced an original work; although it is not one which modern taste will thoroughly approve.

The restorer of the north chapel, the second Sir Percyvall Hart, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, June 1, 1601. He died in March 1641-2, having enjoyed the Lullingstone estate more than fifty-four years; he succeeded his father, Sir George, in 1587. He married twice; his first wife died in July 1595; she was Anne Manwood, whose brother, Sir Peter Manwood, married Frances Hart, sister of Sir Percyvall. His second wife was Jane Stanhope, daughter of Sir Edward Stanhope. By each of these ladies Sir Percyvall had a son.

He was succeeded here by William, his son by Anne Manwood, who enjoyed the estate for nearly thirty years, dying in 1671, aged seventy-seven; his monumental slab is in the floor of this chapel. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Weldon of Swanscombe, who survived him until 1677, but he left no issue. Consequently his nephew, the third Sir Percyvall (whose father, Sir Henry, was son of the

second Sir Percyvall by his second wife Jane Stanhope), became the heir and successor of Mr. William Hart. Sir Henry Hart, who was knighted at the coronation of King Charles I., Feb. 2, 1525-6, died before 1640.

The third Sir Percyvall, after thirty years' tenure of the estates, died in 1700, and was followed by his more celebrated and active son, Percyvall Hart, Esq., who twice represented Kent in Parliament, and five times contested the seat. He was honoured by a visit from Queen Anne. The bedroom, with the identical furniture used by her Majesty, is still shewn. There is a full-length portrait of "good Queen Anne" in the state drawing-room of Lullingstone Castle. This good church restorer and warm Jacobite, Mr. Hart, had no son by his wife Sarah, daughter of Edward Dixon, Esq., of Tunbridge. Consequently he was the last of his name here. His daughter and heiress Anne Hart (who up to the day of her death always wore in her bosom a miniature of "The Pretender") married (as her second husband) Sir Thomas Dyke, who restored the park and readopted the title of castle for his house. The quaint epitaph upon Mr. Percyvall Hart in Lullingstone Church was probably written by Sir Thomas Dyke:

"In memory of Percyvall Hart Esq^{re} the Munificent Repairer and Beautifier of this Church: Himself a true lover of the Church of England and Representative of this County in the two last Parliaments of her most Pious Majesty Queen Anne during which time the Church and Clergy received greater tokens of Royal Bounty than from the Reformation to her time, or, since, to this day. M^{r} Hart's steady attachment to the old English Constitution Disqualified him from sitting any more in Parliament; Abhorring all Venality and scorning as much to buy the People's Voices as to sell his own, Conscious of having always preferred the interests of Great Britain to that of any Foreign State, he passed the remainder of his life in Hospitable Retirement with as much tranquillity as possible under the declension both of his own health and that of His Native Country which when he could not serve he never ceased to deplore.

"He married Sarah y^{e} daughter of Edward Dixon Esq. of Tunbridge by whom he had one Daughter, Anne, married to Sir Thomas Dyke, Baronet, of Horeham in Sussex. He dyed the 27th day of October 1738, aged 70. M^{rs} Hart dyed y^{e} 6th day of November 1720, aged 57. The curious Inspector of these monuments will see a short account of an Ancient Family for more than four Centuries contented with a moderate estate, not wasted by Luxury nor increased by Avarice. May

their posterity emulating their Virtues long enjoy their Possessions. Percyvall Hart Esq^re^ was Baptized y^e^ 7th of May 1666 and Buryed the 6th of November 1738. M^rs^ Sarah Hart wife of Percyvall Hart Esq^re^ was buryed November 14, 1720."

In this long but quaint epitaph we have a very graphic picture of the state of feeling in Kent when the Hanoverian succession to the throne was still a novelty.

Sir Thomas Dyke, having completed in 1754 the restoration of the south window in the nave, probably the last portion of his work in this church, died two years later in 1756, aged fifty-eight; but his wife Anne (*née* Hart), the true owner of Lullingstone, survived until November 1763, when she died, aged seventy-one. "Dame Anne Dyke" is commemorated by a handsome mural tablet, with profile bust of her, on the north wall of the north chapel. It bears, upon a lozenge, her own Hart arms between those of her two husbands. On the dexter side is the coat of Sir Thomas Dyke; on the sinister is that of her first husband, John Bluet, Esq., of Holcomb Court, Devon, who died Dec. 17, 1728, aged 29, and was buried here. The Bluet coat is, *Or*, a chevron *argent* between three eagles displayed *sable*. Her son, Sir John Dixon Dyke, disliked passing over a bridge every time he entered or left his house. Consequently he pulled down the handsome inner gateway of Lullingstone Castle, and filled up the moat. His epitaph in this church carries on the history of the family:

"To the memory of Sir John Dixon Dyke of Lullingstone Castle and Horeham in the County of Sussex, Baronet, and of Dame Philadelphia Payne, his wife, daughter of George Horne Esq^re^ of the Co. of Sussex, who departed this life the 8th day of January 1804.

"Sir John Dixon Dyke was son of Sir Thomas Dyke and Dame Anne his Wife. He was born the 25th of November 1732, and departed this life the 6th of September 1810. Generous, Loyal and Hospitable, Sir John was beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was a right true English Gentleman and the sound principles which secured to him the esteem of his friends are affectionately remembered by him who offers this slight tribute to his memory.

"Also to the memory of Sir Thomas Dyke bart., son of the above Sir John Dixon Dyke, and Dame Philadelphia Payne his wife. He was born the 29th of December 1765 and departed this life the 29th of November 1831."

This Sir Thomas Dyke (the fourth baronet) never married;

consequently his brother, Sir Percyval Dyke, succeeded to the title and estates in 1831. Having enjoyed them for fifteen years, he died in 1846, aged seventy-nine, leaving several children, of whom the eldest became Sir Percyval Hart-Dyke. That baronet was the father of the two young men whose epitaphs here follow:

"Also to the memory of William Hart Dyke, seventh son of Sir Percyval Hart Dyke of Lullingstone and Horeham before mentioned, Baronet, and Dame Anne his wife, who died in the East Indies, the 7th of September 1831 aged 23 years.

"Of Anne Jenner Dyke their eldest daughter who departed this life the 21st day of October 1836 in the 37th year of her age.

"And of Octavius Hart Dyke their eighth son a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He departed this life the 8th of July 1844 aged 35."

Sir Percyval Hart-Dyke died in 1875, and the traditions of the family are now worthily upheld by his second but eldest surviving son, the Right Hon. Sir William Hart-Dyke, M.P. for Mid-Kent, and Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1885. Sir William has recently done much to improve the interior of the church, by cutting down the old square oaken pews to a proper height and rearranging them, and by flooring them with solid blocks instead of boards. He thus brought to light a pretty piscina in the nave.

The well-preserved monuments of Lullingstone Church present to us memorials of the history of one family, which for more than five centuries has been seated here, and has during that long period been ever careful for this their parish church. The pedigree of the Lords of Lullingstone Manor, for 500 years, from John Peche (1361) to Sir William Hart-Dyke (1885), will be found on a subsequent page of this volume. Whether called by the name of Peche, or of Hart, or of Dyke, the unbroken descent of the same strain of blood and of feeling finds in this church abundant testimony. A family tradition directs that, whenever the heir to the property marries, he shall drop a gold coin into an ancient bag of similar coins, which have been so deposited by his predecessors. He and his family are forbidden to count the contents of the bag. To worthy scions of this old family, my kind friend the late Colonel John Dixon Dyke of Sittingbourne, and his nephew Sir William Hart-Dyke, I am indebted for much assistance in preparing this paper.

RECTORS OF LULLINGSTONE ST. BOTOLPH.

GALFRIDUS.

1322. April 2. PETER NICOLE DE GELDEFORD (resigned in 1331). Patron, *Isabel de Rokeslee.*

1331. April 4. JOHN DE ROKESLE (on resignation of Peter de Guldeford). Patron, *Isabel de Rokeslee.*

1334. Jan. 14. PETER DE ROKESLE (on resignation of John de R.). Patron, *Isabel de Rokesle.*

1335. Nov. 18. RICHARD DE CHESTRE. Patron, *Isabel de Rokesle.*

1338. July 9. ADAM DE BRANKETRE (succeeded R. de Chestre).

1349. Feb. 20. WILLIAM SPACKETT (succeeded Adam de B.). Patron for this turn, *Ds. John de Rokesle.*

WILLIAM CHATTESWORTH (exchanged in 1355).

1355. Mar. 26. RICHARD SUTHTERNEYE, rector of Lokton (exchanged again in 1356).

1356. July 2. JOHN DE SUTTON (rector of Woldham). Patron, *Master John de Rokesle.*

1361. June 1. WILLIAM CHAMBERLAYNE (exchanged in 1373). Patron, *John de Rokesle.*

1373. July 5. ROBERT GAYNESBURGHE (vicar of East Malling).

ROGER BARET (exchanged in 1391).

1391. Feb. 6. ROBERT HARDEGRAY (rector of Wyngford, Lincoln dioc.). Patron, *Sir Wm. Peche.*

1398. April 15. RICHARD WHITE* (on the death of Hardegray). Patron, *Sir Wm. Peche.*

1418. May 11. THOMAS WESTBORNE (on the death of White). Patron, *John Pechey.*

ROBERT AILEWARD (died in 1449).

JOHN SQUERY in 1466 was "custos of the Free Chapel."

1499. May 22. JOHN HATTUN.†

1502. May 1. JOHN BISHOPTREE† (canon of St. Augustine's), resigned 1508.

1508. Nov. 14. JOHN BEDALL† (died 1528). Patron, *Sir John Pechey.*

152$\frac{8}{9}$. Feb. 10. JOHN DEANE, who resigned in 1547. Patron, *Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Peechey.*

1547. May 17. THOMAS CLAVELL† (on the resignation of J. Deane). Patron, *Percyval Hart.*

155$\frac{8}{9}$. Jan. 21. John Lawghe was rector of Lullingstane.

* During the incumbency of Richard White the Parish of St. John the Baptist, Lullingstane, was in some sense united with that of St. Botolph, Lullingstone, on the 8th of October 1412 (*Registrum Roffense*, p. 478).

† Rectors also of St. John the Baptist, Lullingstane, to which Mr. Simon Bynde was presented, Feb. 2, 1528-9, by the feoffees of Henry Borough; but John Deane was presented on May 1st, 1529, by Sir Thomas Borough. In 1582 Michael Anstey was presented by George Haute, who was authorised by J. Sybill, to whom the first and next presentation had been granted by William, Lord Borough.

1560. June 9. John Dawlyn was instituted to Lullingstane, being presented by Joan Goldwell.

1570. May 22. Robert Underwood was rector of Lullingstane.

1575. July 8. Thomas Gatte, Goffe, or Gosse, died 1578.

1578. June 1. Michael Anstey* (buried 1630-1, Jan. 15). Patron, *Sir Percyval Hart.*

1631. April 29. Richard Harriot, also vicar of Eynsford. In Aug. 1647 the Committee of Parliament said he had deserted his cure, having two benefices. Patron, *Sir Percyval Hart.*

1663. Aug. 18. William Gibson (vicar of Mepham and West Malling), died in 1671. Patron, *William Hart.*

167½. Feb. 26. Edward Tilson† (died 1726), vicar of Eynsford. Patron, *Percyval Hart.*

1726. Jan. 27. Edward Tilson, junior, who had been a scholar in Rochester Cathedral School, and died vicar of Eynsford March 1747-8. Patron, *Percyval Hart.*

1748. David Lamb, also rector of Ridley (died 1772). Patron, *Sir Thomas Dyke.*

1772. April 10. Marmaduke Lewis, who was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He died in June 1806. Patron, *Sir John Dixon Dyke.*

1806. John Kemble, until Nov. 1819.

1820. Jan. 3. John Thompson, resigned June 12, 1828.

1828. Thomas Hart Dyke, died June 25, 1866.

1866. Oct. Robert Browne, until 1871.

1871. Mar. 1. Hugh Hathorn Wood, until 1877.

1877. Jan. 11. Albert Brooke Webb.

* See note † on preceding page.

† In April 1712 when Edward Tilson was rector of Lullingstone, and the vicarage of Lullingstane was vacant, the two benefices were united in perpetuity (*Registrum Roffense*, p. 478).

CHEVENING CHURCH.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

The plan of St. Botolph's Church, at Chevening, is peculiar. Its eastern gables shew some symmetry, the two chancels being conterminous; but there is no symmetry of plan elsewhere. The south aisle is much shorter than the nave, and terminates far to the east of the line where the Early English nave joins the fine Perpendicular western tower, which has an octagonal turret at its north-east angle, and an embattled parapet. On the north side of the nave's east end, stands the small burial chapel of the Wyndhams and Strodes; it is now used as a vestry. There is a south porch which was rebuilt in 1858.

Three wide Early English arches of the thirteenth century, supported by circular columns, divide the nave from the south aisle; and two similar arches separate the high chancel from the Stanhope Chapel or south chancel.

The north wall of the nave is remarkable for its three mural arches of Early English character. In the westernmost of these arches there was a small lancet window, which Mr. Sikes, the Rector, caused to be removed some years ago to its present position in the north wall, almost exactly opposite to its original site. That lancet, I have no doubt, was the relic of three which stood within these mural arches, one in the centre of each arch. Such an arrangement was much used by architects in the thirteenth century for the ornamentation of chancel walls.* Sir Stephen Glynne, from a cursory look at this church, supposed that these arches went through the wall, and indicated the existence formerly of a north aisle which had been destroyed. I

* Clear traces of this arrangement still remain at Upchurch, Rainham, Sittingbourne St. Michael, Hartlip, and other churches in Kent, and at Merstham in Surrey.

believe, however, that these arches do not go through the wall, and that there was no such aisle.

In the south aisle we find architectural peculiarities still more remarkable in their character. In its outer wall (the south) we see two groups of low arches beneath the level of the window sills; three arches of unequal width in each group. In each case two of these arches resemble the canopies over founders' tombs; and the third in each group is a piscina niche. In the western group, the piscina indicates that an altar formerly existed here in a very unusual position, about midway down the south aisle. Probably a screen of woodwork ran across the aisle, from south to north, immediately eastward of this altar.

Under one of the arches, in the easternmost of the two groups, now lies a crossed coffin slab (probably of the fourteenth century), which is not *in situ*. It originally formed part of the pavement of the space within the communion rails. The Rev. Thomas Sikes informs me that, soon after he became Rector of Chevening, he stumbled badly over this slab, while administering the Holy Communion, and he consequently caused it to be removed to this place.

A monumental brass, now at the east end of the south aisle, has likewise been removed from its original position. It commemorates John Lennard, "Prenotary of North Wales,"* who purchased Chevening Place and Manor in the 4th year of King Edward VI., but was resident here before 1542, and died about A.D. 1555, aged 76. This brass formerly stood east and west, upon an altar-tomb of Bethersden marble. The stained-glass window near this monument commemorates Mr. Charles Candy of Chipstead Place, who died in 1872.

The pulpit is a small, well-carved, specimen of the Jacobean type.

There is no chancel arch, but its place is now supplied with open woodwork, of unique form and screenlike character. This was inserted by the Rev. Thomas Sikes, and was much admired by the late Henry Parker, C.B., no mean authority. In the high chancel we see, on the north wall, a mural

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, XI., 402.

monument for Anne, Lady Herries, sole daughter and heir of Robert Cranmer of Chipstead Place, and wife of Sir Arthur Herries of Cricksea in Essex. She died in 1613, aged 27. Another monument commemorates her father, Robert Cranmer, who died in 1619; he was a son of Thomas Cranmer, Esq., of Aslacton, Notts.

The painted glass in the east window, made by A. Gibbs of London, was inserted as a memorial of Mr. Frederick Perkins of Chipstead Place, who died in 1860, aged 80. The glass in the north window of the chancel was put in by the present Rector, the Rev. Thomas Sikes, and will form a memorial of him hereafter.

In front of the communion rails, near the south side, lies a monumental brass, dated 1596, from which the names of those who lie beneath are gone. By the aid of Mr. Steinman and Mr. Gibbs, the Rector has ascertained that this brass commemorates one of his predecessors, the Rev. Griffin Lloyd* (or Floyd), and his wife Anne. He died in 1596, aged 61, and was buried here, as the Register testifies, on the 6th of October in that year. The only remaining inscription shews that one of the persons commemorated died on the 3rd of October 1596. The eight separate pieces of brass, which now appear upon the slab, had been scattered about the church and the rectory; but they were collected by Mr. Sikes, about 25 years ago, and were inserted in the stone slab they now occupy at the expense of the late Earl Stanhope. The eight pieces of brass bear effigies of Mr. Lloyd, his wife, his seven sons, and his two daughters; also

* Mr. H. H. Gibbs identified the shield of arms thus:—

1. Lloyd:—*Ermine*, on a saltire *gules* a crescent *or*, in chief an escallop (*the arms of Osborne Fitzgerald, borne by his descendants the Lloyds*).
2. Griffith ap Adam:—*Or*, a lion rampant-regardant *sable*.
3. Unknown:—Apparently a Gothic M.
4. Rhys ap Tudor Mawr:—*Gules*, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed *or*.
5. Owen Cyfelioc:—*Or*, a lion rampant *gules*.
6. Tudor ap Griffith Vychan:—Paly of 7 *argent* and *gules*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*.
7. Tudor Trevor:—Per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermines*, a lion rampant *or*.
8. Unknown:—A chevron between 3 mullets.
9. Ynyr of Yale:—*Gules*, 3 pallets in a bordure *or*.
10. Sandiff Burton:—*Vert*, a lion rampant *or*.
11. Cadwgan ap Bleddyn:—*Argent*, a lion rampant *azure*.
12. Owen Gwynneth:—*Vert*, 3 eagles displayed in fess *or*.

his coat of arms of twelve quarterings, two scrolls inscribed, "Mihi vita Christus, et mors mihi lucrum," and an inscription giving the date of his death.

The late Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs informed Mr. Sikes that Mrs. Lloyd was buried on the 7th of June 1605; and that the names of her daughters were Martha (baptized in 1570), and Anne (1590): five of the sons were William (1572); Michell (1573), who died in 1644; Jonathan (1576); Gideon (1581); and Christopher (1589). A sixth son is mentioned in the Knockholt Register of Baptisms, on the 31st of August 1578, as Griffin, son of Griffin Lloyd, minister of Knockholt Church. The Sundridge Register shews that the eldest son, "William Floyd, gentleman," was married, September 11th, 1598, to Susan Cranmer.

Michael Floyd, the second son, seems to have taken Holy Orders, and succeeded his father as Incumbent of Knockholt, where he died in 1644. His name was often written as Flud. Those who take interest in surnames, and their history, may here trace the easy method by which the Welsh name Lloyd became corrupted into an English shape, as Flud and Flood. The original corruption arose from the peculiar sound given by the Welsh to their double L. When Englishmen strove to write the name Lloyd, according to the sound which Welsh tongues gave it, they naturally began with a capital F. The corruption of Floyd into Flud followed naturally.

The third son, Jonathan Floyd, also settled at Chevening, and his children were baptized there. One of them, named Margaret, was buried at Knockholt on the 24th of March 1613.

The south chancel is rich in tombs of the Lennards and the Stanhopes; and around its walls hang the emblazoned funeral hatchments* of four Earls Stanhope, of three

* *On the west wall* are three hatchments (*i.e.* atchievements):
(Central and uppermost.) Louisa (Grenville), 3rd Countess Stanhope. Arms of Stanhope impaling Grenville (*Vert*, on a cross *argent*, 5 torteaux *gules*).
(Southern.) Philip, 2nd Earl Stanhope, *ob.* 1786. Arms: Stanhope impaling Hamilton of Byers and Melross quarterly (1 and 4, *Gules*, on a chevron between 3 cinquefoils *argent*, a buckle *azure* between 2 spots of *ermine*, all within a bordure *or*, charged with 8

Countesses Stanhope, of a Viscountess Mahon, of Colonel the Hon. Jas. Hamilton Stanhope, of the Hon. Mrs. Henry Grenville, and of the Lady Frederica Stanhope.

The handsome monuments, at the east end of this chancel, of John Lennard and his son Sampson (whose wife became Lady Dacre) have been engraved in Hasted's *History of Kent*, 8vo, vol. iii., pp. 124–5, and were fully described by Mr. Steinman, in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. iii., pp. 211–3, A.D. 1858. The altar-tomb upon the north side, without a canopy, commemorates John Lennard, son of John Lennard who purchased Chevening Place and Manor; he died on the 12th of March 1590-1, aged 81. He was a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. His wife, who is also commemorated, died five years before him, on the 26th of October 1585. She was Elizabeth, daughter of William Harman of Ellam in Crayford. They are represented (he in full armour) as lying on a mattress upon an altar-tomb, the north side of which is divided into three panels. The inscription* is on

thistles *vert*; 2 and 3, a fess wavy between 3 roses *gules* barbed and seeded *proper*).

(Northern.) GRISEL (daughter of Lord Binning, and sister of the Earl of Haddington), wife of the 2nd Earl Stanhope, *ob.* 1811.

On the south wall are three hatchments:

(West.) LADY FREDERICA STANHOPE, eldest daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Mansfield, and wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, 3rd son of the 3rd Earl Stanhope. Arms: Stanhope impaling Murray (quarterly, first and fourth, *azure*, three mullets within a double tressure counter-fleury with fleur-de-lis *or*, for Murray; second and third, *gules*, three crosses patée, *argent*, for Balvaird).

(Centre.) JAMES, 1st EARL STANHOPE. Arms: Stanhope impaling Pitt (*Sable*, a fess chequy *argent* and *azure* between 3 bezants *or*).

(East.) CATHERINE LUCY (4th daughter of the 1st Lord Carington), 4th COUNTESS STANHOPE, *ob.* 1845. Arms: Stanhope impaling Smith (*Or*, a chevron cottised between 3 demi-griffins *sable*, the two in chief respectant).

On the east wall are three hatchments:

(Centre, uppermost.) LUCY (daughter of Governor Pitt), 1st COUNTESS STANHOPE, *ob.* 1723. Arms: Stanhope impaling Pitt.

(North.) MARGARET (daughter of Joseph Banks, Esq., of Revesby Abbey, Lincoln), widow of the Hon. HENRY GRENVILLE, mother of Louisa, 3rd Countess Stanhope. Arms: Grenville impaling Banks.

(South.) HESTER (daughter of the 1st Earl of Chatham), VISCOUNTESS MAHON, *ob.* 1780, 1st wife of Charles, afterwards 3rd Earl Stanhope. She was the mother of Lady Hester Stanhope and Lady Lucy Taylor. Arms: Stanhope impaling Pitt.

* Huc secessit Johannes Lennard, armiger, una cum Elizabetha uxore sua. Hæc mortem obiit 26 Octobris 1585. Ille quatuor principum diplomatibus an

the central panel, and armorial quarterings occupy the other two. In the easternmost appear, Quarterly,* 1 and 4 LENNARD, 2 BIRD, 3 BICKWORTH; impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4 HARMAN, 2 and 3 WESTON. On the westernmost panel is the shield of Sampson (son of John and Elizabeth) Lennard, bearing the same 4 quarterings of the Lennards, impaling his noble wife's coat of 14 quarterings.† The west end of the tomb bears the arms of LENNARD quarterly as before.

The tomb of Sampson Lennard (ob. 1615) and his wife Margaret Fienes, Lady Dacre, has a semi-circular canopy, panelled in relief, supported by marble obelisks at the corners, and originally surmounted by six shields of arms, three on the north side and three on the south, most of which still remain. Beneath lie effigies of Sampson Lennard (in armour) and his wife, upon an altar-tomb, around the sides of which are small kneeling effigies of their children, three sons (Henry, Gregory, and Thomas) on the north, and five daughters on the south. The Lennard arms quarterly occupy, alone, the central shield on the north side; the similarly central shield on the south side bearing the 18 quarterings of Fienes.‡ The same quarterings of Fienes appear on the western shield of the north side. The other shields bear Lennard impaling Fienes.

Along the north and south friezes of the altar-tomb run long inscriptions, as follow:—

"Gloriosum Domini nostri Jesu Christi adventum expectans, hic requiescit Samson Lennard armiger una cum charissima conjuge Margareta Baronissa Dacre (sorore et proxima hærede Gregorii Fienes militis, Baronis Dacre de le South), cui quadraginta septem annos, quatuor menses, et supernumerarios aliquot dies conjugali vinculo ligatus suaviter et beate vixit; suscepitque ex eadem

varia reipublicæ munera designatus, quum in illis exequendis summam diligentiam, paremque prudentiam fidemque diu præstitisset: tandem octogesimo secundo ætatis anno ineunte moritur Custos Brevium de Banco: relictis duobus filiis et quinque filiabus, 12 Martii 1590.

* LENNARD, *Or*, on a fess *gules* 3 fleurs-de-lis of the field; BIRD, Quarterly *argent* and *sable*, in the first quarter an eagle displayed of the second; BICKWORTH, *Vaire*, a chief *ermine*; HARMAN, *Argent*, a chevron between 3 scalps *sable*; WESTON, *Sable*, 3 leopards' heads *argent*, crowned *or*.

† 1 Fienes, 2 Say, 3 Dacre, 4 Multon, 5 Gillesland, 6 Morvill, 7 Bowett, 8 Fitz Hugh, 9 Staveley, 10 Furneaux, 11 Gray, 12 Marmion, 13 St. Quintin, 14 Gernagan.

‡ 1 Fienes, 2 Boloigne, 3 Say, 4 Mandevill, 5 Dacre, 6 Multon, 7 Gillesland, 8 Ufford, 9 Clavering, 10 Merley, 11 Fitz Hugh, 12 Grey, 13 Odingsells, 14 Warren, 15 Marmion, 16 Lisle, 17 Fitz Gerald, 18 Tyes.

septem filios, Henricum Baronem Dacre, Gregorium et Thomam superstites, reliquis quatuor in infantia extinctis; et sex filias, quarum una perijt infantula, quinque supersunt; Pietatis comitatis, hospitalitatis laude celebris, et in commune bonus; prepropera nobilissimæ uxoris morte ampliorem Regis gratiam anticipante: honore primogeniti filij Baronis Dacre de le South, diplomate illustrissimi Regis Jacobi decoratus; Anno Ætatis septuagesimo primo, ineunte salutis 1615, Septembris vicesimo, ex hac vita migravit."

"Margaretæ Fienes Baronissæ Dacre, filiæ Thomæ Baronis Dacre, filij Thomæ Fienes militis, filij Thomæ Baronis Dacre, et Annæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Humfridi Bourchier militis, filij Johannis Baronis Bourchier de Berners, filij Gulielmi Bourchier Comitis Essex et Ewe, et Annæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Thomæ de Woodstock Ducis de Glocestriæ. Et ex materna stirpe filiæ Mariæ, filiæ Georgij Nevile Baronis de Bergevenny, filij Edwardi Nevile Baronis de Bergevenny, filij Radulphi Nevile Comitis Westmerlandiæ et Johannæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Johannis de Gaunt Ducis Lancastriæ: amoris et honoris ergo posuit charissimus idemque mœstissimus conjux, Quem cum felice prole beasset, exemplarque pietatis in Deum, obsequij in maritum, Charitatis in pauperes, humanitatis in omnes, supra sexum exhibuisset, tandem die Marcij decimo, Anno salutis millesimo sexcentesimo undecimo, ætatis septuagesimo, cum summo bonorum omnium desiderio, supremum spiritum libens lubensque Patri spirituum exhalavit."

There are not any other monuments to the Lords Dacre remaining in Chevening Church, but they held the manor until the title became extinct in 1715 on the death of Thomas Lennard, last Lord Dacre, who had been created Earl of Sussex.*

A mural monument at the north-west angle of the south chancel is a triple memorial. It commemorates James, first Earl Stanhope (ob. 1720-1), as well as his father the Hon. Alex. Stanhope (ob. 1707), and Philip, second Earl (ob. 1786), by whose widow this tablet was erected. Immediately beneath the composite monument is a white marble tablet to the memory of Charles, third Earl Stanhope, who was often called "Citizen Stanhope," and was eminent for his scientific attainments. The inscription on this tablet was written by the first Lord Holland.

The Hon. Alex. Stanhope (a son of the first Earl of Chesterfield) was half-brother of that Philip, Baron Stanhope,

* The Earl was buried at Chevening Nov. 11, 1715; so also were Henry, Lord Dacre (Aug. 9, 1616), and Grisogan his wife (Sept. 30, 1616); Elizabeth (*née* Throgmorton), 1st wife of Richard, Lord Dacre (she was buried 19 Feb. 1621-2); and the Hon. Dorothy (dau. of the 3rd Lord North), second wife and eventually widow of the same Lord Dacre (she was buried April 21, 1698). Probably Francis, Lord Dacre (died May 12, 1662), and Challoner Chute (died April 15, 1659) second husband of Dorothy, Lady Dacre, were also buried here; but the burial registers are lacking for those dates.

who married a coheiress of a great Kentish landowner, Thomas, Lord Wotton of Boughton Malherb.

The first Earl Stanhope is again commemorated by a tablet on the south wall. Other memorials of him are the surcoat, tassels, gauntlet, spurs, and sword hanging in the south chancel, which were carried at his funeral service in Westminster Abbey.

Over the doorway is the monument of Lady Lucy Taylor (daughter of the third Earl Stanhope), who married Dr. Taylor of Sevenoaks.

The celebrated marble monument, with a reclining figure, by Chantrey, represents the beautiful wife of the third son of the third Earl. She was Lady Frederica Louisa Murray, daughter of the third Earl of Mansfield, and she married Colonel the Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, M.P.; she died young in 1823. Her husband could not live without her; he died in 1825. Their son, James Banks Stanhope, Esq., of Revesby Abbey, was for seventeen years M.P. for North Lincolnshire.

Philip Henry, fourth Earl Stanhope (ob. 1855), is commemorated by a black marble slab on the north side of this chancel, fixed at the back of the choir seats. West of it is a tablet for his second son, George Joseph, who died in 1828, aged 22. This fourth Earl's faithful valet and secretary, George Goodall, who died in 1853, has a tablet on the south wall.

The Historian, Philip Henry, fifth Earl Stanhope (so well known for a long period as Lord Mahon), who died in 1875, has a tablet on the south wall, next to that of the first Earl. His Countess (mother of the present Earl), Emily, daughter of Sir Ed. Kerrison, has more than a tablet to commemorate her here. The painted glass in the east and south windows of this chancel owes much to her artistic handiwork, as we learn from small brass plates inserted beneath the windows.

As to the Benefice, it is on record that in the 56th year of Henry III. (1271-2), at an assize held in Greenwich, a cause was tried to ascertain who presented the last "parson" to "Chiveningge," then vacant. Owing to the vacancy of the See of Canterbury, by the death, in 1270, of Arch-

bishop Boniface, the King had claimed the right of presentation to this benefice. It was, however, claimed likewise by "Master Peter de Lymoges, parson of Otteford." From the pleadings it appears that the last rector of Chevening had been Master Godfrey de St. Dunstan, who was presented by Archbishop Boniface. His predecessor in the benefice seems to have been one Reginald, who, in 1262-3, was paying 5 marks per annum to Godfrey by order of the Archbishop's official, Hugh de Mortimer, probably as the stipend of a Vicar or Co-adjutor. On the death of Reginald the said Godfrey de St. Dunstan was admitted to the benefice by Archbishop Boniface.

Rectors of Chevening.

.... Reginald (in 1262).

.... Mag. Godfrey de St. Dunstan (dead in 1272).

.... Mag. Hugh de Forsham, in 1301, and until he became Rector of Sundridge in May 1310.

1310. Mag. Peter Brisk, collated by Archbishop Winchelsey (Reg., fol. 47^{b}) on 4 Ides of May. He is also called Peter de Brixia, and de Brigea. He exchanged this rectory in 1320 for that of Bridgham St. Mary in Norfolk, which he resigned in 1322, for Welbourne in Lincolnshire.

1320. Master Panucius Bonoditi de Controne, or Panchius de Controun, Professor of Physics, who was instituted in November 1320, but eleven months later exchanged Chevening for the Church of St. Mary Arches, London.

1321. William de Bycterle, Rector of St. Mary Arches, London, was instituted to Chevening on 16 Kal. Nov. 1321.

Peter de Geldesford exchanged in 1363-4 this benefice for that of West Horndon, Essex.

136$\frac{3}{4}$. Richard de Everdon, Rector of West Horndon, Essex, became Rector of Chevening 7 Kal. Feb. 1363-4.

136$\frac{6}{7}$. Alan de Sudbyry, Rector of Chalfhunt St. Giles, exchanged with Everdon, and was instituted to Chevening 3 Kal. Feb. 1366-7. He exchanged it in 1370 for St. Martin's, Ismonger Lane.

1370. Stephen Randulf, Rector of St. Martin's, Ismonger Lane, London, became Rector of Chevening on the 1st of June 1370, but resigned this benefice for that of Conyngton in the diocese of Ely in 1373.

1373. Walter Milmete succeeded Randulf, and was instituted

on the 25th of April, but held this benefice for about two months only.

1373. John Criell was instituted to Chevening 7 Kal. July.

William Daper exchanged Chevening in 1378-9 for Westmill, Herts; he was Vicar of Croydon until 1402.

1378. Thomas Alborne, Rector of Westmill, Herts, became Rector of Chevening on the 22nd of March 1378-9, but he held it for less than two years, exchanging it in 1380 for the Rectory of Boiton in the diocese of Sarum.

1380. James Gillott, Rector of Boiton, was instituted to Chevening on the 8th of August 1380.

1429. Richard Belgrave was admitted to this benefice on the 23rd of April 1429, but exchanged it for the Rectory of Newington within two years.

$14\frac{30}{31}$. John Penley, who had been Rector of Newington, held Chevening from the 24th of February 1430-1 until the 18th of April 1441, when he exchanged it for the benefice of East Ham.

1441. Richard William having been Vicar of East Ham from Aug. 21, 1439, to April 1441, then exchanged it for Chevening. How long he retained it we cannot ascertain.

1464. John Potter, who was instituted on the 4th of October 1464, held this benefice for nearly 30 years. He resigned it in 1493, and was succeeded by Robert Dokett or Duckett.

1493. Robert Dokett or Duckett, S.T.B., was instituted to Chevening by Cardinal Morton on the 7th of May 1493, and retained it until his death in 1522.

$152\frac{2}{3}$. Thomas Baschurche was collated to Chevening, by Archbishop Warham at Knole, on the 24th of January 1522-3, but resigned it ten years after. He appears to have been Rector of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, from May 1520 until 1537, when he died.

1533. Richard Astall, M.A., was collated by Archbishop Cranmer on the 15th of October 1533, and held Chevening until his death in August 1546. During the last five years of his life he was a Canon of Wingham, holding the Pedding Prebend there. He was also Rector of Ightham, where he was buried.

1546. John Thorpe, Chaplain to Cranmer, was Astall's successor, being preferred by his patron in Aug. 1546, both to Chevening Rectory and to the Pedding Canonry at Wingham which Astall had vacated.

William Gouge died in 1558 holding this Rectory.

1558. Peter Lucas was collated to Chevening by Cardinal Pole on the 9th of May 1558, but he enjoyed it little more than three years, dying in 1561.

1561. Griffin Lloyd was presented by Archbishop Parker, on

the death of Lucas, and was admitted to this benefice on the 21st of October 1561. He held likewise the Perpetual Curacy of Knockholt, during the greater part, or all, of his incumbency here. He died in October 1596, aged 61, and was buried in the chancel of Chevening Church, beneath a monumental brass which still remains.

1596. Dr. Henry Parry, who exchanged the benefice of Great Mongeham, in June 1596, for the rectory of Sundridge, was collated to Chevening, by Archbishop Whitgift, on the 5th of October in the same year. Whether this gentleman was or was not identical with that Dr. Henry Parry who became Bishop first of Gloucester in 1607, and then of Worcester in 1610, I have not been able to ascertain. Probably not.

.... Francis Sidney, a relative of Robert Sidney, Viscount Lisle and Earl of Leicester, K.G. (who presented him to the rectory of Penshurst, in October 1617), was also Rector of Chevening. He held this living for more than twelve years, and died in 1633. Mr. Sidney seems to have been an active and useful man. In 1631 he obtained permission from Archbishop Abbott to build a south aisle in Penshurst Church. This aisle was to be 46 feet long and 10 feet broad.

1633. Dr. Thomas Buckener was collated by Archbishop Abbott to be Sidney's successor here, on the 14th of May 1603. How long he retained this benefice I do not know, but I am told that in 1644 the name of Dr. Clarke occurs as Rector of Chevening.

1660. Edward Clarke was presented by King Charles II. to Chevening Rectory in 1660, and was instituted by Archbishop Juxon on the 17th of August. The King also gave him the rectory of Buers Gifford on the 1st November 1661, and Mr. Clarke held them both when he died in 1681. It is remarkable that either he or one of the same name held both Chevening and Buers Gifford during the last troubled years of Charles I.

1681. Henry Maurice, D.D., July 30, 1681. Dr. Maurice was Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford. He had been Rector of Llandrillo, and was Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral from 7 January 1681-2 until the end of 1691. In 1685 he resigned Chevening, and was instituted to the Rectory of Newington, Oxon. He died in 1691.

1685. William Needham, M.A., was collated to Chevening on the 26th of March 1685, by Archbishop Sancroft, but he resigned it within twelve months.

$168\frac{5}{6}$. John Gaskarth, M.A., held this benefice for less than six months, being collated February 3rd 1685-6, and resigning it in the following July, when he was preferred to the vicarage of All Hallows, Barking, which he held for twenty years or more.

1686. Thomas Skinner, B.A., collated by Archbishop Sancroft July 19, 1686, remained here for twenty years. He suffered the old rectory house to fall into ruinous decay. It was one of those old-fashioned houses, which had in its centre a small courtyard, around which the rooms ran.

$170\frac{6}{7}$. Edward Gee, D.D. Col. Chester traced Dr. Gee's history carefully, and records that he was born at Manchester in 1659, the son of George Gee, shoemaker. Admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, May 1676, aged 17. Graduated B.A. 1679, and M.A. 1683. Was a D.D. when installed Prebendary of Westminster Abbey 6 Dec. 1701. In May 1688 he became Rector of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, London; and he was Chaplain to King William III. and Queen Mary. For four or five months, 1721-2, he was Dean of Peterborough; but he was admitted to the Deanery of Lincoln 21 May 1722. He held the Prebend of Welton Paynshall, in Lincoln Cathedral, from April 1722 until his death. The benefice of Chevening he occupied for twenty-three years (1707-30), and with it also held the Incumbency of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He married, in 1702-3, Jane, daughter of Henry Limbrey of London, merchant, by Jane Mathew, sole heir of Brian Mathew of Hoddington, Esq. In 1707, with the Archbishop's sanction, Dr. Gee began to pull down great part of the old rectory-house, and he rebuilt it upon a totally different plan. He did away with the very small central courtyard; occupied its area with rooms, and removed the brewhouse to a distance from the dwelling-house. A dozen years later, he exchanged some of the glebe for other land which had belonged to the first Earl Stanhope. He died on the 1st March 1729-30, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 6th of that month.

1730. William Geekie, D.D. Rector of Woodchurch for one year, March 1729 to March 1730, when he became Rector of Chevening. He held this benefice for two years only. The Rectory of Southfleet he retained with these and with other preferments, holding it for thirty-eight years from 1729 to 1767. He was a Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral from June 10th 1731 to 1767. The Archdeaconry of Gloucester he likewise held from 1738 until 1767. Dying in

July 1767, he was buried in the Heads' family vault in Ickham Church, near Canterbury, of which his brother-in-law, Archdeacon Sir John Head, was Rector.

1733. Edmund Bateman, D.D., retained this benefice for eighteen years, and died on the 28th April 1751. He was Archdeacon of Lewes from March 1736 until his death; and a Prebendary of Lichfield, from November 1734 to December 1741.

1751. Thomas Herring, M.A., was collated to this benefice by Archbishop Herring on the 8th of May 1751. He obtained a dispensation enabling him to hold it with the Rectory of Coulsdon in Surrey. Mr. Herring held a Prebendal Stall in Southwell Collegiate Church; he was Precentor of Chichester Cathedral (1761–74), and a Principal Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He died March 25th 1774.

1774. Samuel Preston, B.A. Oxon. 1740, M.A. Cantab. 1774, died July 6, 1803.

1803. Arthur Onslow.

1813. John Austen.

1851. Thomas Bartlett.

1854. Thomas Sikes, M.A., who graduated B.A. from Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1827, and had been Curate and Vicar of Luton, in Bedfordshire, from 1828-54. He likewise held the Rectory of Puttenham, Herts, from 1835 to 1848, and was Rural Dean and Surrogate.

CHEVENING HOUSE.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

Roman Monuments.

In the garden of Chevening House there are several ancient Roman monuments, which were sent home from Spain in or about the year 1708, by General Stanhope, who purchased Chevening nine years after that date.

These Roman monuments were presented to the General, by the *Cuerpo Municipal* of Tarragona, as a token of gratitude for the great services he had rendered to that town and to Spain.

One of the monuments bears an important inscription, which has been printed in the *Anthologia Veterum Latinorum* (curâ Burmanni, Amsterdam, A.D. 1773), vol. ii., p. xxxv. The editor of that edition of the *Anthologia* was not aware that this monument had been presented to General Stanhope, and by him transported to England.

Burman supposed that it still remained where it had been seen, in the seventeenth century by Andrew Schott, at Tarragona, "in angulo horti Commensalis Pocorrull."*

The late Earl Stanhope, the well-known historian, from whose memorandum printed in 1864 all my information is obtained, calls it a monument of the Blue Faction, *Factionis Venetae*, from the first words of the inscription, which speak of it as an altar dedicated to Fuscus, a member of that Faction. Lord Stanhope refers, in explanation of this term, to Gibbon's description of the remarkable divisions and strife which prevailed in ancient society, at Rome and Constantinople, between the Blue and Green Factions of the Circus.†

One or two lines of the inscription are defaced by a fracture in the monument, so that the perfect copy made by Schott, and printed in the *Anthologia*, is now valuable. Modern punctuation was inserted by Lord Stanhope in the following copy, to render it more intelligible:

* Schedulæ Andreae Schotti manu exaratae in Bibliothecâ Regiâ Madridensi.

† Gibbon's *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vol. vii., p. 78, ed. Dr. Milman.

" Factionis venetae Fusco sacravimus aram,
De nostro certi studiosi et bene amantes;
Ut scirent cuncti monimentum et pignus amoris.
Integra fama tibi. Laudem cursus meruisti.
Certasti multis. Nullum pauper timuisti.
Invidiam passus semper fortis tacuisti;
Pulchre vixisti; fato mortalis obisti.
Quisquis homo es quaeres talem. Subsiste viator,
Perlege si memor es, si nosti quis fuerit vir.
Fortunam metuant omnes; disces tamen unum
Fuscus habet (titulos mortis habet) tumulum.
Contegit ossa lapis. Bene habet, fortuna, valebis.
Fundimus insonti lacrimas, nunc vina. Precamur
Ut jaceas placide. Nemo tui similis.

ΤΟΥΣ ΣΟΥΣ ΑΓΩΝΑΣ ΑΙΩΝ ΛΑΑΗΣΕΙ."

CHEVENING HOUSE.

This house is of three periods.

I. The central portion, or main building, was erected for Richard Lennard, 13th Lord Dacre of the South, by Inigo Jones, between the years 1616 and 1630. His grandson, Thomas, Lord Dacre, was created Earl of Sussex by King Charles II., and died without male issue in 1715. The Earl's daughters sold Chevening, in 1717, to General Stanhope (a grandson of the 1st Earl of Chesterfield), who was created Earl Stanhope in the following year.

II. James, 1st Earl Stanhope, added shallow wings to the east and west sides of the house, erected large detached wings, north-east and north-west of the house, with which he connected them by means of two curved galleries. The lake, south of the house, was also formed by the first Earl. The works, being unfinished when he died in February 1721, were continued by his widow (*née* Lucy Pitt), an aunt of the great Earl of Chatham. She died in 1723.

III. Charles, 3rd Earl Stanhope, who held the title from 1786 to 1816, hid the red bricks, employed by Inigo Jones, with a facing of cream-coloured mathematical tiles. He also added the stone pilasters upon the front, and all the stonework about the front door and about the basement. He removed the kitchen-garden (which had flanked the house east and west), and placed it on the north-west, across the road.

THE HALL.

The dimensions of the Hall, 31 feet by 28, were planned by Inigo Jones. The panelling was all renewed, or added, about 1720. Over

the doorway, inside, is a shield bearing a monogram of the word *Stanhope*, surmounted by an earl's coronet.

The fairy-like circular staircase of old oak was finished in or about 1722; it has 56 steps, 28 in each of its two tiers. Its design was chosen by the first Earl, when he saw one like it in the house of Captain Dubois, a Frenchman, in Brewer Street, Soho. Captain Dubois superintended the erection of the staircase here.

The arms which form trophies upon the walls belonged to a disbanded regiment of militia, and were given to Thomas Pitt, Earl of Londonderry, brother of the first Countess Stanhope. The muskets and pistols were all made in Dublin, during the reign of Queen Anne, and bear the initials of two manufacturers, C. O. and P. T. The names of individual militiamen, *e.g.*, W. Juggins, W. Rose, I. Vaughan, and G. Keen, are engraved upon some of the rifles.

On the east wall a fine suit of armour inlaid with gold is flanked by two sword trophies, each formed of 48 swords interlaced like lattice-work. Each blade is stamped with the figure of a fox running. Flanking the latticed swords, are trophies formed each of 32 muskets (16 horizontal and 16 vertical). Above the vertical muskets, on each side, are 36 pistols; around the helmet are other 20; and above all is a circle of 36 pistols surrounding the arms of Earl Stanhope. In the four angles of a parallelogram around that circle there are 36 sword-blades; nine in each angle. Upon many of the pistol-heads are brass plates engraved with the crest of a bull's head issuing from a ducal coronet, and surmounted by an earl's coronet.

Upstairs in the Hall, a glass-case contains: (i) A despatch-box of William Pitt, with the royal cipher of King George; (ii) An ivory medallion portrait of the first Earl Stanhope when thirty-five years old in 1708; (iii) His ivory snuff-box, used at Barcelona; (iv) A miniature of Napoleon I.; (v) Part of the oak under which Wellington stood at Waterloo; (vi) Telescope used by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo; (vii) Gold powder-horn, once the property of Tippoo Sahib, presented to Mr. Pitt, and by him given to Lady Hester Stanhope; (viii) Necklace which belonged to Lady Hester Stanhope; (ix) Gold pen and pencil holder, given by Philip, second Earl Stanhope, to his wife Grisel on their wedding-day in 1745; (x) Snuff-box used by James, first Earl Stanhope, on his campaigns; (xi) Silver box containing Freedom of the City of Geneva, and presented to Philip, second Earl Stanhope, in 1776; (xii) Seven miniatures: (1) Hon. Alexander Stanhope; (2) Philip, second Earl Stan-

hope; (3) Philip, Lord Mahon, his son; (4) Grisel, second Countess Stanhope; (5) Lady Dalmeny; (6) Emily, Lady Mahon; (7) Hon. George Stanhope, died 1828.

On the eastern wall of the Hall (upstairs) are portraits of (1) Thomas Pitt (1653—1726), with the Pitt diamond—his daughter married the first Earl Stanhope; (2) King George I.; (3) James, first Earl Stanhope (1674—1721).

In the West Vestibule (upstairs) there is a remarkable portrait of the third Earl as Charles, Viscount Mahon, "*Commandeur de l'Exercice de l'Arc.*" It is an allegorical picture, with a white Cap of Liberty on a pole; an olive branch; the scales of Justice, and book of "*Les Loix;*" a bow and sheaf of arrows, and an armorial shield of Geneva, bearing half a black eagle, impaling *Gules*, a key. Philip, the second Earl, and his wife Grisel, Countess Stanhope, passed several years (*circa* 1763–76) at Geneva, for the education of their only surviving son Charles, Viscount Mahon.

In the South Bedroom is an ancient Elizabethan bedstead, with tester and posts of carved oak. It came from Hever Castle, whence it was purchased in 1860 by the late Earl Stanhope.

The Boudoir of Lady Stanhope is entirely hung with exquisite tapestry, presented in 1708 to General James Stanhope (1st Earl) by Frederick the First, King of Prussia. The King's monogram is wrought across the Prussian arms in the tapestry. On a pale brown ground are wrought various bright scenes. The very large panel covering the wall opposite the fireplace represents King Solomon receiving the Queen of Sheba. Over the mantelpiece is a portrait of the first Earl Stanhope by *Denner*.

The Chatham Room is a bedchamber on the eastern side of the house, with windows looking north. Portraits of Hester (*née* Grenville), Countess Chatham, 1750, by *Diepenbeck*, of W. Pitt, and others are here. A mirror bears the monogram of Thomas Pitt, father of the first Countess Stanhope.

PORTRAITS IN THE DRAWING-ROOMS.

WEST WALL.

.....The 1st Earl of Chatham in Peer's robes.
Sir Peter Lely Anne Hyde, Duchess of York.
Allan Ramsay.....Philip, 2nd Earl Stanhope, ob. 1786.
Allan Ramsay.....Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey.
Sir Peter Lely Elizabeth, Countess of Chesterfield.

EAST WALL.

Allan Ramsay.....Anne, Countess Temple.
Gainsborough 4th Earl of Chesterfield (over fireplace).
.....Richard, Earl Temple.
Schalcken, 1702 Mary (*née* Stanhope), Viscountess Fane.
Gainsborough William Pitt, the younger (over fireplace).
.....Col. Edw. Stanhope (killed 1711 at Cardona).

WESTERN VESTIBULE OF DRAWING-ROOMS.

Jackson Duke of Wellington.
Sir Josh. Reynolds...Charles, Earl of Harrington.
.....Lucy (*née* Pitt), 1st Countess Stanhope.
.....George Keith (attainted 1715), Earl Marshal.
Dickenson Philip Henry, 5th Earl Stanhope (the Historian).

PORTRAITS IN THE DINING-ROOM.

WEST WALL.

Gainsborough Charles, 3rd Earl Stanhope, ob. 1816 (over fireplace).
Allan Ramsay.....Philip, 2nd Earl Stanhope, ob. 1786.
Allan Ramsay.....Grisel, 2nd Countess Stanhope, ob. 1811.

NORTH WALL.

.....Mary, Countess Beauchamp (1876).
Buckner Hon. Ed. Stanhope.
Buckner Arthur Philip, 6th Earl Stanhope.
Buckner Evelyn, 6th Countess Stanhope (1871).

EAST WALL.

.....Lucy (*née* Pitt), 1st Countess Stanhope.
.....James, 1st Earl Stanhope.
.....Mary, Lady Fane (sister of 1st Earl Stanhope).

SOUTH WALL.

Allan Ramsay.....Philip, Viscount Mahon, ob. 1763,
Allan Ramsay.....Charles, 3rd Earl Stanhope, ob. 1816, } brothers.

PORTRAITS IN THE MORNING-ROOM.

WEST. James, 1st Earl Stanhope (over fireplace).
NORTH. Philip Henry, 4th Earl Stanhope (ob. 1855).
EAST. Sir Wm. Stanhope, brother of the 1st Earl of Chesterfield.
Sir Michael Stanhope, beheaded in 1551, with Protector Somerset.
SOUTH. Philip, Viscount Mahon (ob. 1763).

LORD CHATHAM'S RIDE.

During the summer and autumn of 1769, the great Earl of Chatham resided for some months in this house, which was lent to him by Lord Stanhope. While here he planned a new road towards Hayes, through the Park, which road Lord Stanhope afterwards made. It is still called Lord Chatham's Ride.

Some extracts from letters written during Lord Chatham's stay at Chevening, by Lord and Lady Chatham, and by Mr. J. Brampton (Lord Stanhope's steward), are interesting.

July 25th, 1769. *Lord Chatham to Lord Stanhope.*

"The place is in high beauty. . . . To retire from scenes without, to the noble feast of the mind within,—your Lordship's admirable library [*my son Lord*] Pitt was struck with admiration and some fear at the sight of so much learning; but I have relieved his apprehensions by assuring him that he may be the most learned gentleman in England, except Lord Stanhope, if he will read and remember the tenth of the books he sees there. . . . He has aptness enough towards mathematics, and likes them well; the exercise of the body also (amongst which cricket is not forgot) he is not bad at."

September 25th, 1769. *Lady Chatham to Lord Temple.*

"Hayes calls my Lord frequently thither, and I, with the young folks, visit the different parts of this charming country, see some of our neighbours, and now and then look at a cricket match. Saturday my Lord-Chancellor [*Camden*] dined with us."

October 18th, 1769. *Lord Chatham to Lady Stanhope.*

"I carry my ambition to be remembered at Chevening so far, that I wish it may be said hereafter, if ever this plan for the road should go into execution, he, the overseer, who made this way, did not make the Peace of Paris."

July 23rd, 1769. *J. Brampton to Lady Stanhope.*

"Lord and Lady Chat^{m} (*sic*) and all their family are greatly delighted with the house, garden, and every thing here. . . . The stables are not big enough to contain all their horses; I have therefore, by the desire of Lady Chat^{m}, fitted them up one under the lodges in the cowyard, which serves well for the purpose it may be possible your Ladyship may like to have it continue as it is after Lord Chatham's family leaves us, as it is very convenient."

September 6th, 1769. *J. Brampton to Lady Stanhope.*

"Lord and Lady Chat^{m} lies in your room; Lord Pitt in the Brown Room; the two young Ladies in the Yellow Mohair Room; their two youngest sons, M^{r} Will^{m} and Mas^{r} James, lies in the Nursery; all the other Rooms are made use of by the upper servants; two beds likewise was Brought from Hayes and put up, one in the Music Room, and the other in the Room above it; one for M^{r} Wilson, Lord Chat^{ms} Chaplain, and the other for M. Jovancel, his late Secretary that was; the Yellow Satin Room bed is a spare one, I suppose, for company that come. Lady Lambard, Sir Jef. Amherst, and M^{r} and M^{rs} Herrings have been here on morning and afternoon visits. . . . M^{r} Colecroft (*Calcraft*) from Greenhive Dined here on Monday was sennight. . . . Lord Chat^{m} is out on horseback most days if the weather is fine; today he is gone to Hayes; he often goes there. Tomorrow the whole family, I imagine, will go to Mereworth where I believe they will stay the whole day and dine, as a cold loaf is preparing for them today."

September 20th, 1769. *J. Brampton to Lady Stanhope.*

. . . . "It was doubted some few days ago that Lord Chat^{m} was going to have a fit of the gout, but it proved to be nothing but his overtiring himself with playing at Billiards with the young gentlemen and ladies, which occasioned a little pain in his ancle. He takes a deal of exercise when the weather is fine, is out most days and sometimes twice a day on horseback, is greatly delighted with the new rides that are made for him in Chevening Park.

"L^{d} Chat^{m} seems very anxious about M^{r} Winter's Estate; if it should be again offered to sale, he would not advise my Lord to stick for a trifle of money in regard to the purchase."

SQUERRYES COURT, THE CAMP, AND THE PICTURES.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THIS handsome mansion, of red brick, seems to have been built a few years before A.D. 1686. Colonel Warde has a Plan of the estate made for Sir Nicholas Crisp, Baronet, who purchased Squerryes in A.D. 1680. This Plan is thus signed: "Arthur Hewes fecit, 1686;" and in one corner of it will be found a small sketch of the existing house.

Hither came King William III., on the 30th of May 1701, to visit the first Earl of Jersey, who had purchased Squerryes in 1700 from Sir John Crisp. The second Earl of Jersey, who resided here much, was buried in Westerham Church in July 1721. The third Earl sold Squerryes to John Warde, Esq.

Mr. Warde was the son of Sir John Warde, Lord Mayor of London in 1719, who was himself a nephew of Sir Patience Warde, Lord Mayor in 1681 and M.P. for London in 1688. Portraits of both these worthy knights adorn the Hall at Squerryes. A large mirror, now fixed in Colonel Warde's study, was made for Sir John Warde; as we learn from the armorial bearings at its apex. They are those of Sir John impaling the coat of Sir William Bucknall, whose daughter was Sir John's wife (*Argent*, two chevrons *gules*, between three bucks' heads *sable*).

If Mr. John Warde purchased Squerryes in 1731, he had been a widower for four years when he bought this estate. His wife, Miss Frances Bristow, of Mitcheldever, died in 1727, after eight years of wedded life. Yet there are many memorials of her throughout this house. Her portrait is here, together with portraits of her two noble sisters, the Countess of Buckinghamshire and the Countess of Effingham, and also portraits of their brother Robert Bristow and his wife Sarah Warde, a daughter of Sir John Warde, the Lord Mayor.

Much of the CHINA to be seen in this house bears the arms of Bristow, impaled with those of John Warde, suggesting that the china was made during his wife's lifetime (perhaps at the time of her marriage in 1719), before he purchased Squerryes. The

TAPESTRY seen upon the backs and seats of several chairs, and hanging on the walls of one bedroom, bears the same arms woven into its texture. Thus the china and tapestry have been in this house more than 150 years.

Much of the furniture, in the style named after "Queen Anne," has likewise been here for the same long period, and has much interest for *connoisseurs*.

John Warde, eldest son of the purchaser of Squerryes, by Frances, daughter of Robert Bristow, collected the majority of the pictures now in the house. This gentleman was 10 years old when his father bought Squerryes.

His youngest brother George was only six years of age when Squerryes became their father's country residence. At that time there was in Westerham a little boy, who subsequently achieved renown. Young James Wolfe was then but four years old. Consequently George Warde and the future General Wolfe grew up together. They were attached playmates in youth, and firm friends in later life. One day early in November 1741, the two lads were together in the garden at Squerryes, when an ensign's Commission arrived for young Wolfe. He was then only 14 years old. A monumental urn now marks the spot in the garden where Wolfe was when his Commission arrived. When General Wolfe sailed from England, for the last time, in February 1758, he wrote from Portsmouth, to his old playfellow, then a Major in the Army, stationed at Windsor, in these terms :—"Dear Major If my Father shou'd die in my absence I desire that you and Carleton will let my Mother know that jointly with her you are empowered to transact my business ; as the enclosed general letter of attorney sets forth ; and if you will assist her with your good Council, I shall think of it with more satisfaction, and acknowledge it with more gratitude, than anything done to myself."

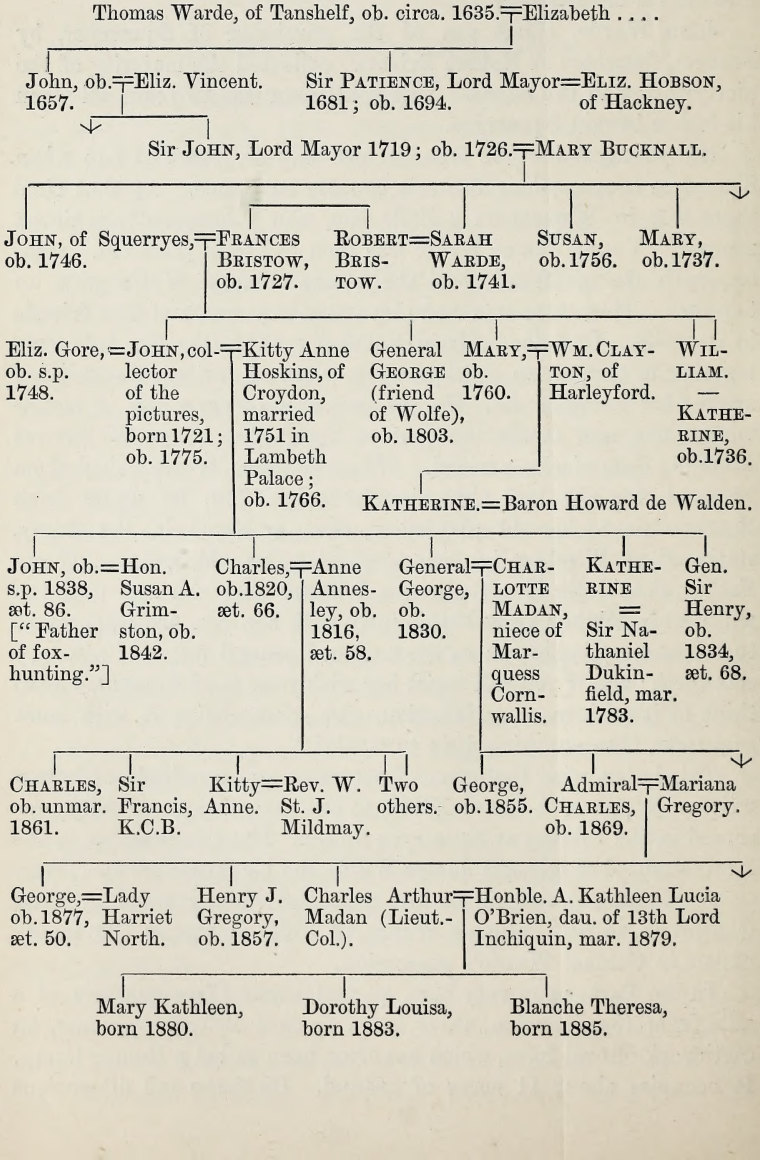
This letter, with the letter of attorney, and hundreds of letters written by General James Wolfe to his parents, are carefully preserved in the Library at Squerryes Court. The Commissions in the Army granted to General James Wolfe and his father are also there.

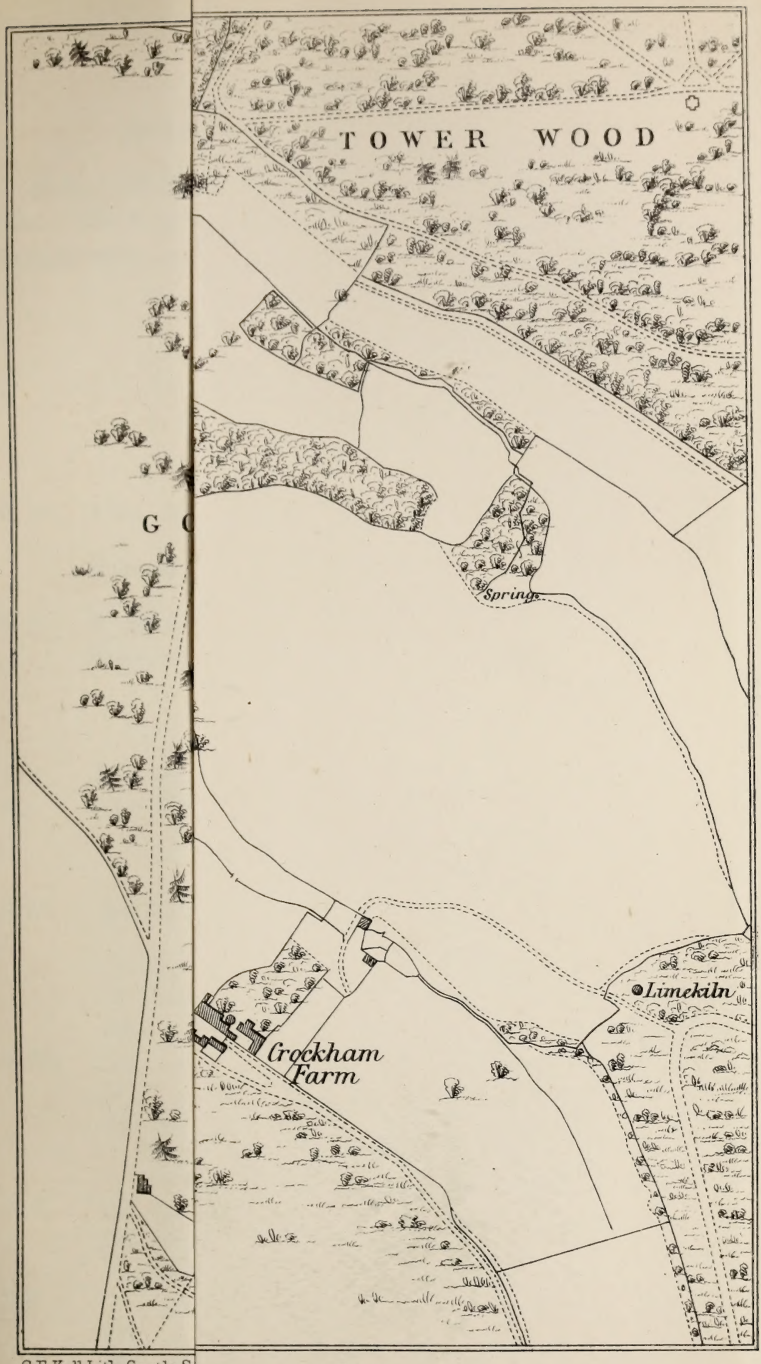
A pardon for sharing in the great Rebellion, granted by King Charles II. to Sir Patience Warde in 1667, is among the family papers in Colonel Warde's possession.

In the Park, upon very high ground about three-quarters of a mile from the Mansion, there is an ancient British *Oppidum*, an earthwork of oval form, which has often been called a Roman Camp. It occupies about 11 acres of ground. Its shape and dimensions

can be easily seen upon the annexed Plan. The inner earthwork is about 20 ft. high on the N.E.; and 12 ft. on the N.W.; but nearly effaced towards the South. The inner ditch is about 15 ft. wide.

To elucidate the family portraits in Squerryes Court the following sketch pedigree will be found useful. There are portraits of all whose names are printed in capital letters.



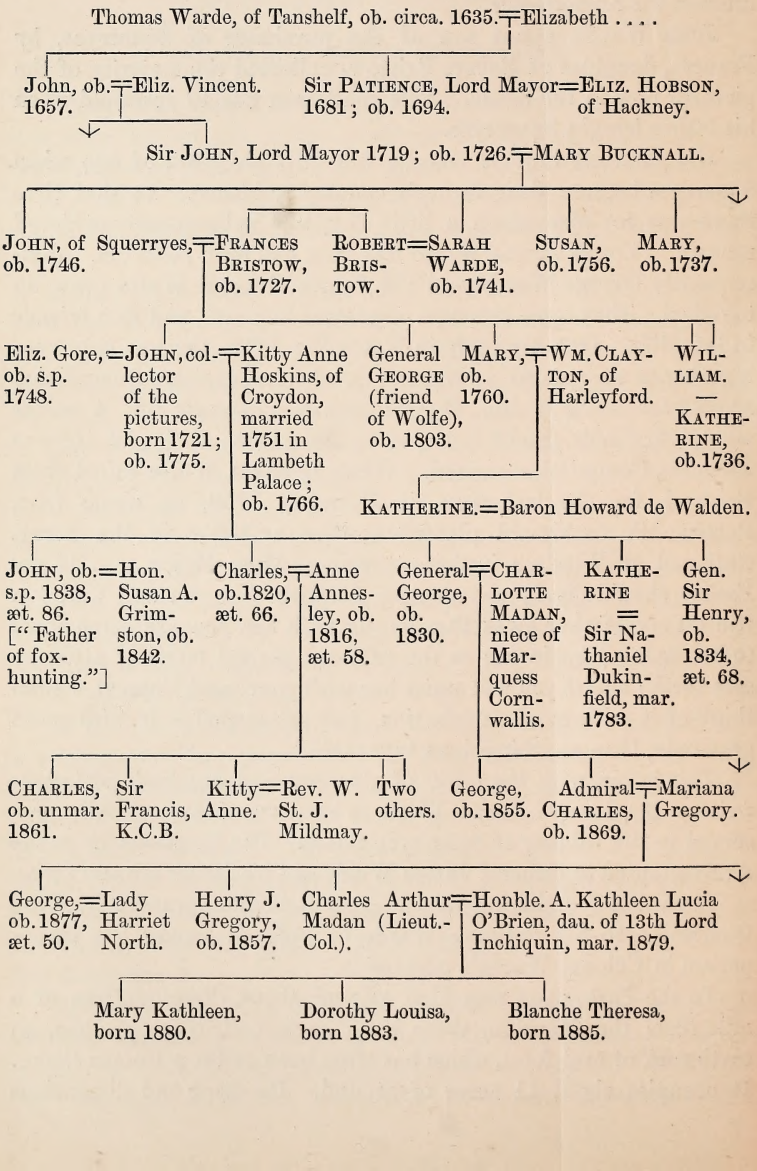


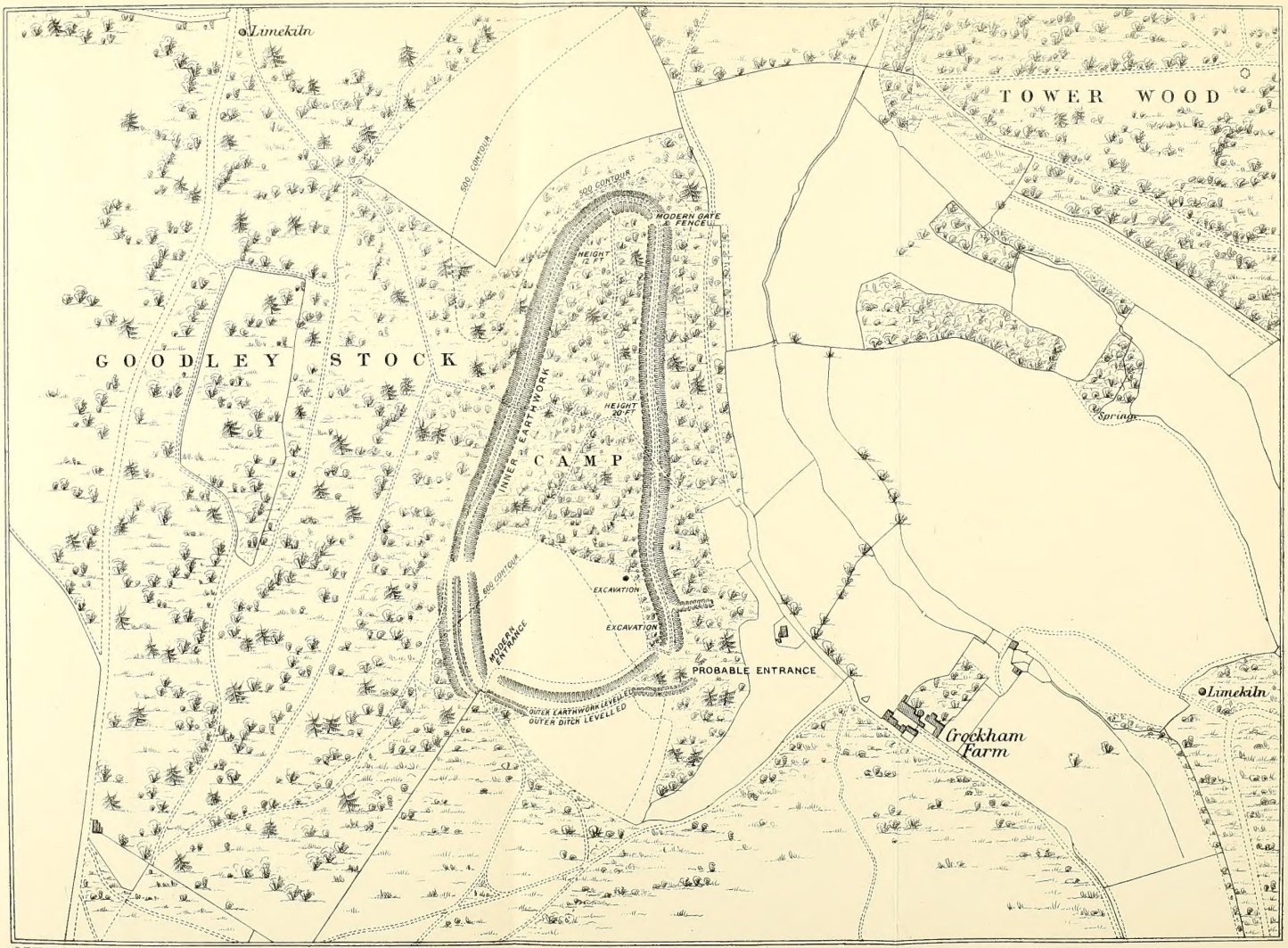
C.F. Kell Lith. Castle S

WESTERHAM, KENT.

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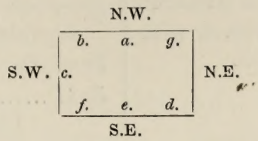


C.F. Kell Lith. Castle St. Holborn, London E.C. SCALE, 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 20 30 CHAINS.

PLAN OF THE ANCIENT EARTHWORK OR CAMP IN SQUERRYES PARK, WESTERHAM, KENT.

PICTURES AT SQUERRYES COURT.

N.B.—The grand entrance (a) and library (b) face the North West. The conservatory (c) faces South West. The dining (d) and drawing rooms (e, f) face South East; (g) is Col. Warde's study.



LOBBY next the Conservatory.

N.W. *Allen*, 1800.....Sir Nathaniel Dukinfield (over door).

Barraud.....John Warde (circa 1835), "Father of Foxhunting."

N.E. *F. Sibereishus* (?) 1674...Coach with six horses.

Steenwyck.....Christ driving money-changers out of the Temple.

STAIRCASE.

N.E. *John Wootton*.....Mrs John Warde (*née* Bristow).

S.E. *John Wootton*.....John Warde (ob. 1746), his son John and eldest daughter (Mrs Clayton), with three other children.

S.W. *Zuccharelli*.....Mr Clayton's house at Harleyford.

(1) *Van der Meer*.....Moonlight scene.

(2) *Bassano*.....Holy Family.

(3) Moonlight, with sheep and tower.

N.W. (1) Flower piece.

(2) Moonlight, water piece.

(3) *Horremans*.....Doctor's shop.

B. Rebecca.....Katherine, Lady Howard, daughter of Mrs Clayton. (over door)

N.E. (1) Village on fire.

(2) *J. P. Hackert*.....Landscape. (Romæ, 1774)

S.E. *After Tintoret*.....Bronze Crucifixion.

(1) Landscape (noon).

(2) *Brooking*.....Sea piece.

(3) *Horremans*.....Doctor's shop.

GALLERY (Upstairs).

N.W. WALL.

..... Lady (in amber and blue).

1632. *Luco Giordano*...Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne.

1575. *Guido Reni*...David with head of Goliath.

S.E. WALL.

..... Boy.

Luco Giordano ...Æneas killing Turnus.

After Sir Joshua Reynolds Schoolboy.

Vandyke St Sebastian.

Dahl Portrait of a Lady.

S.W. WALL.

..... Lady (oval).

Vandyke (but Fame by *Rubens*) } Philip II. of Spain crowned by Fame.

..... Lady (oval).

..... Rev. J. Moreton.

N.E. WALL.

Dandridge...Mr & Mrs Clayton with their daughter Katherine, Lady Howard de Walden.

1584. *Frank Hals*...Frank Hals, his wife, son, and daughter.

..... Portrait (over door).

In the EASTERN ANGLE stands a bust of the first Marquess Cornwallis (uncle of Charlotte Madan—daughter of Dr. Madan, Bishop of Peterborough—who married General George Warde).

On the N.W. wall, two portraits (oval), unknown.

ENTRANCE HALL (Ground Floor).

N.E. *Sir G. Kneller*.....Anne, Lady Effingham (*née* Bristow).

Dahl Elizabeth, Lady Buckinghamshire (*née* Bristow).

.....Col. Addenbrooke, Equerry to Prince Leopold [S.E., over study door].

.....Wife of Sir Patience Warde (*née* Hobson).

.....Wife of Sir John Warde (*née* Bucknall).

S.E. *Van der Vaart*,1713...Robert Bristow, brother of Mrs John Warde.

John Riley.....Sir Patience Ward, M.P. for London, 1688 (over the fireplace).

Van der Vaart Mrs Robert Bristow (*née* Sarah Warde).

..... Sir John Warde (Lord Mayor 1719), over an old cabinet.

S.W. Sir Patience Warde (over door).

N.W. *Chalmers* Charles Warde (ob. 1861), over fox.

S.W. *Vanderbanck*.....Susan, daughter of Sir John Warde, 1729.

Devis Mary, daughter of Sir John Warde (as milkmaid).

Four chairs in the hall have tapestry coverings bearing arms of Warde impaling Bristow. Some china bears the same arms.

The iron fire-back shews five scenes in relief:

i. Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac.
ii. Isaac blessing Jacob.
iii. Joseph put into a pit by his brethren.
iv. Joseph's coat brought to Jacob.
v. Joseph's brethren.

LIBRARY (*b*).

N.W. behind door, *Van Gaelens* Hunting party.
Berghem Goat and pigs.
After Wouvermann...Cart and white horse.
N.E. over door, *Breughel* Lawyer's room.
S.E. 1. *Hemskerk* Boors singing.
2. *Van Goyen* Water piece.
1. *Mieris* Woman with pheasants.
2. *Rembrandt* Head of Socrates (given by Wolfe's friend, the Right Hon. Gen. George Warde, to his brother John).
3. *Van Goyen* Water piece.
Dahl Mrs John Warde (*née* Bristow), ob. 1727.
(over mantelpiece)
1. *After Terburg* Man and woman with red cloak.
2. *Rembrandt*.....Head of our Lord Christ.
3. *Van Goyen*.....Water piece.
1. *Teniers* Man with wineglass.
2. *Leduc*.....Card players.
3. *Van Goyen*.....Water piece.
Over door Madonna and Child.

FIRST DRAWING ROOM (*f*).

S.W. *Procaccini* Holy Family—Hush! the Lord Jesus sleeps.
Carlo Cignani ...Virgin and Child.
N.W. *Raphael*.....A sketch (stands on side table).
Carlo Dolci St Lucy.
Watteau Boy blowing bubbles.
Ang. Kaufman ...Lady Dukinfield (*née* Warde).
Romney.....Mrs Gregory, mother of Admiral Warde's wife.
Opie Charlotte (*née* Madan), wife of General Warde.

SECOND DRAWING ROOM (*e*).

S.W. *Ferg* Castle and lake (on copper).
Breughel Small landscape (on copper).
Gainsborough Small sketch; standing on a table.
Salvator Rosa Diogenes throws away his cup.
Ferg Castle and lake (on copper).
Breughel Small landscape (on copper).
N.W. *Nic. Poussin* Landscape.
Salvator Rosa Democritus among the tombs.
Salvator Rosa Water, and six figures.
N.E. 1. *Ruysdael* Landscape.
2. *P. Maes* Holy Family.
1. *Francks*.....Interior, with many pictures on the walls.
2. *Paolo Veronese* Christ with the woman of Samaria at the well.
1. *Ruysdael* Landscape.
2. *P. Maes* Marriage of S^{t} Katherine.

Here are fine Dragon Vases, and much ancient Oriental China.

A cabinet between the Dragon Vases has depicted upon it scenes from the legendary life of some Saint.

S.E. *Gryeff* Game and dog.
Krafft Cottage.
Gryeff Companion picture.
Krafft Companion picture.

DINING ROOM (*d*).

S.E. *Roos da Tivoli* Sheep.
James Green, 1829 John Warde (fifty-seven years master of foxhounds) with his hound Glory.
Roos da Tivoli Sheep.
S.W. *Benj. West*, 1774.....General George Warde (friend of Wolfe).
J. A. Vinter, 1870 Admiral Charles Warde.
Benj. West, 1774.....Posthumous portrait of General Wolfe.

[On the back is pasted West's receipt for £29 : 8 : 0 for the two pictures painted by him in 1774.]

N.W. *Cuyp* Gonzales, his wife, two daughters, and a goat.
Hondekœter Ducks and three pigeons.
Cuyp Skating scene, with tower (on wood).

N.E. *Van der Vaart* Landscape, 1716.
Andrea Abate, 1660.....Fruit, parrot, etc.
Stubbs Arab horse of M^r^ Warde.

LOBBY, between the Hall and Conservatory-Lobby.

N.W. Greek priest, from the Crimea.
1. *Hudson* M^rs^ Clayton East.
2. *Van Dyck* Study of a head.
1. *Opie* General Geo. Warde holding horse's head.
2. *W. Van der Velde*.....Sea piece.
1. *Hudson* Mother of General Ja^s^ Wolfe.
2. W^m^ Paulet, 1^st^ Marquess of Winchester, died 1592, aged 97.

N.E. *Caravaggio* Venus on couch (over door).
Left { 1. *John Wootton* John Warde.
2. Indian Army.
Right { 1. *Ad. Devis*, 1749....M^r^ Warde.
2. Small battle scene.

S.E. *Spencer*.....The Pantheon.
1. *Cosway* Charlotte Warde (*née* Madan).
2. Holy Family.

S.E. *Albert Durer*? ...Madonna and Child (over mantelpiece).
1. *B. West* George Warde (Wolfe's playmate).
2. *Pietro Berratini da Cortona*..... } Flight into Egypt.
After Wouvermann ...Battle scene.

BARFRESTON CHURCH IN A.D. 1840.

BY R. C. HUSSEY, F.S.A.

Barfreston Church,* before the repairs carried on in 1840, was in a ruinous condition. The quoins were breaking away from the walls, and numerous cracks, in different parts of the building, had reappeared through the internal plastering and whitewash which had been renewed about three years previously.

The North-east quoin of the nave was in an especially bad state; and that part of the partition between the nave and chancel which was attached to this quoin was greatly shattered and much out of an upright. It was still gradually moving, although an iron tie had been fixed across the East end of the nave, above the chancel arch, as a security; and the chancel arch was very greatly distorted. An iron tie had also been fixed across the inside of the East end of the chancel; but the failure in that part was still increasing.

There was no tie beam to the roof of either the nave or chancel, and both roofs seemed to have expanded, in some degree, and thrust out the side walls. The foundations were firm; but all the walls (except the Western, which, owing to the state of the weather, was not plumbed) were found to be out of an upright.

The walls of the chancel, most especially the

* The total length within the walls is 43 feet 7 inches; of which the chancel occupies 16 feet 7 inches. The width of nave is 16 feet 8 inches; of chancel 13 feet 7 inches.

Eastern, were greatly dilapidated. The South wall was penetrated by ivy, which, though cut away and destroyed externally, was rooted in the walling, and continued to grow into the inside of the building. The mortar, which appeared never to have been good, had lost its tenacity, and, where the cracks had spread in the walls, it could be taken out in loose pieces and crushed in the hand: the flints, of which the walls are mainly composed, were also loose, and could be taken out with the hand. The ashlar masonry, which is of Caen stone, was mostly sound.

A large recess had been rudely formed in the lower part of the Eastern end of each side wall of the nave, intended, probably, to give a little additional room for an altar on each side of the chancel arch. Their effect had been to promote the defects in the adjoining parts of the building.

One of the mullions of the circular window, in the Eastern gable, was of oak; and much of the distortion of this window, and of the injury to the fabric, above and about it, appeared to be owing to the compression caused by the decay of the wood.

In carrying out the repairs in 1840, all ashlar masonry (unless otherwise herein described) was replaced exactly according to the original arrangement, with the surface undisturbed even by the removal of the lichens growing on it. In the few parts where decay or former alterations rendered new stone work necessary, this has been rigidly copied from the old work. No part of the building was disturbed, beyond what was needful to put it into a sound condition.

Outside the nave, three new stones were introduced in the South-west quoin, and four in the South-east. In the South doorway, new plinths were

given to both shafts, and a new base to the Western; and a few new stones were inserted in the jambs. To the North doorway, a tympanum (which the construction shewed to have formerly existed) was supplied. On the exterior of the North wall of the nave, the impost-moulding, and the first stone of the hood-moulding over it, of the West jamb of the Western niche (above the string-moulding) were renewed. The lower part of the North-east quoin of the nave was rebuilt; and it was found necessary here to make a small break in the outer face of the wall. A few years before the repairs herein particularized were begun, three new corbel heads had been fixed in the cornice at the West end of the South side of the nave, and part of the cornice on the North side had been repaired.

Outside the chancel, on the South side, the jambs and heads of both windows are new; as is also the sculptured border to the East jamb of the niche between the windows, together with two springing stones and the corbel head on the Eastern side of the niche. The flint walling below the string on the South side was entirely rebuilt. At the East end, the two arched recesses, below the windows, including their piers, were rebuilt on new foundations; a few new stones were introduced in them; and the two weathering courses over them are entirely new; the old weatherings were not original, and a moulding of later date than the church, on one of the stones, shewed it to have been taken from some more recent building. Two new stones were required in the circumference of the circular window. A few new stones were also inserted in the upper string, and five in the weathering course over this string. The two upper stones of both knees



Drawn by W. Twopeny, Esq.
from Sketches by E. Blore, Esq.

Engraved by S. Sly.

BARFRESTON CHURCH, KENT.

A.D. 1840.

C.F. Kell Photo-Litho London E.C.

of the gable are new (copied from the old), and the whole of the gable coping is new; there are also a few new stones built into the gable, and a small figure in relief (taken from the weathering courses over the Southern of the arched recesses before mentioned) was fixed in it. A large part of this end of the church was rebuilt. On the North side of the chancel very few new stones were required; but most of the flint walling, below the string, was renewed.

Throughout the building, stone weathering courses were fixed in the bottom of the outside niches, instead of modern tile weatherings which had previously been introduced; and the flint walling, wherever found to be unsound, was thoroughly repaired.

Inside the nave, the recesses which had been formed in the Eastern part of the side walls were filled up. The base of the Eastern jamb of the Eastern-most window on the South side, and the string under it (from the middle of this window Eastward) are new. The upper part of the West wall, which was originally built of less thickness than the part below, and had been filled out with plastering, is now filled out with walling. Both bases of the Easternmost window on the North side are new; as is also the string under this window, on which figures are carved, except one stone at each end of this portion; these two stones were in their present positions, but it is doubtful whether they are coeval with the church.

The upper part of the East wall of the nave, above the chancel arch, was shored up while the whole of the work below was entirely rebuilt; and, as this was a few inches out of an upright, the new foundations were shifted slightly Westward, to bring them plumb under the gable. The walling of part of the gable

seemed of later date than the rest of the church. Nearly the whole of the plinth of the South pier of the chancel arch, and a small part of that of the North are new; so also is the band of the Western shaft of the North pier. A few small pieces of new stone were found requisite in reconstructing the large arch (probably from its being set with greater accuracy than was originally used); and a few pieces of ashlar were inserted in the soffit, where the arch stones were not long enough to reach through the thickness of the walling. The impost mouldings of the recesses, at the sides of the chancel arch, are new; copied from the remains of the old ones. One new stone has been supplied in the North arch, and four in the South. In rebuilding these two arches, the mason, without directions, transposed some of the stones, under the idea that they had not been set in their proper order: in all probability he was right, for they were placed very irregularly, and they are now arranged according to what must have been intended by the stone-cutter who prepared them; there is no appreciable change in the appearance.

Inside the chancel, the South side has been mostly rebuilt. Two small windows (of Decorated date), which had been inserted, were removed, and the primary arrangement restored. The Eastern jamb of each of these windows was original, coeval with the church; and as the other jambs, and the arches, were constructed with the stones of the corresponding parts of the old windows, the restoration involved little beyond replacing these in their primitive positions; but a few new stones were required to complete the work. The upper string, except two small stones, and the corbel-head on the Western side of the



From a Lithograph of a drawing made by W. Twopeny Esq.

C.F. Kell, Lith. Castle St. Holborn London E.C.

BARFRESTON CHURCH.

East End before Restoration. A.D. 1840.

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BARFRESTON CHURCH.

East End before Restoration. A.D. 1840.

Westernmost window are new; and the arch of the small doorway, with its corbel-heads, and the string Westward of it, are also new. This doorway had been altered, and made square at the top, but the construction shewed the former existence of an arch.* The ambries in the Eastern part of the side walls of the chancel have new stone bottoms and lintels; the former lintels were of wood. The East wall has been entirely rebuilt above the lower windows. The mullion of the circular window, together with its head and base, which were all of oak, have been renewed in stone. The shaft of another mullion, and the head of a third, are also new; the tracery was repaired; and one new stone was inserted at the top of the circumference. A little new masonry was required in reinstating the string and the lower windows. Nearly the whole of the North wall of the chancel has been rebuilt, except a portion between its Westernmost window and the nave. A few pieces of new stone were needed to make good the upper string.

A pair of scissors (or rather small shears) was found embedded in the walling, in the lower part of the Western end of the North wall of the chancel. In the lower part of the Eastern end of the same wall, there was a fragment of ornamental stone-work bearing the following design:



In the upper part of the Northern portion of the West wall of the nave, a piece of string moulding,

* This doorway appeared to have been closed for a very long time.

corresponding with that on the outside of the building, was found, much worn by exposure to the weather.* It had been worked on the back edge of a corbel carved with a rose, and suitable for the external cornice; the rose was quite clean, as if new, and, from its style, perhaps rather older than the string moulding. In the same place was also found a head, and a corbel-head like those in the cornice, and another small head of apparently later date. In all the walls, fragments of squared stones and ashlar which had been used in some former building were found; as were also two or three fragments of patterns inlaid in stone, of character resembling that marked above. Part of the external string, on the North side of the chancel, was worked on the back edge of corbels corresponding with those in the cornice; and as two (I think) of these corbels at the North-east part of the nave were decayed, their place was supplied with others, taken from the chancel string; and that string was made good with new stone.

The mortar used in the construction of the chancel arch, and the recesses at the sides of it, was of rather darker colour than that of the rest of the building. But the upper part of the walling, over the chancel arch, was built with light-coloured mortar. Very rough arches, formed with flints, were found, at the level of the lower impost mouldings, in the side next the nave, of the walling at the back of the recesses. In the Southern recess, there was some appearance of there having been a small opening through to the

* This had been placed where it was found long after the erection of the church; possibly when the West window was introduced; but much more probably in some modern repair.

chancel; and in the lower part of the South jamb, the plastering of the nave wall was continued through to the chancel, and the angle of the walling at the junction of the nave and chancel was rudely rounded. In the wall above the chancel arch was found the mutilated trunk of a small statue, 2 feet long to the neck; and also the head and other pieces of another figure, with colouring on them—red, blue, and green; and a portion of a canopy attached to a head; two small heads of animals for corbels, and a fragment of carved foliage, all apparently coeval with the church. There was also a much broken finial, of not good character, apparently of Perpendicular date. Also over the chancel arch was found a broken gravestone with a cross on it; one half, containing the steps forming the foot of the cross, was taken out, but replaced; the rest was not disturbed.

The mortar of the old floor was found nearly a foot below the present flooring; and it retained the impressions of the quarry paving.

Remains of painting existed on the Eastern side of the South pier of the chancel arch; and on parts of the chancel walls, especially on the splays of the East windows, where there were figures. An attempt was made to cut some of these from the walling, that they might be replaced, but the plastering was too thin to admit of the operation.

The bell is ancient; and on it is an invocation to St. Katherine.

It is apparent from what has been brought to light in these repairs (which have laid open but a very small portion of the construction) that certainly a large part, and probably the whole, of the wrought stone used in the church was not primarily prepared

for it; and had been built into some other erection. Yet the freshness of the stone, and its freedom from weather stains, shew that such other erection had but a short existence. The numerous fragments of ashlar, more or less wrought, found mixed with the flints, also lead to the inference that the walling is constructed with materials derived from some demolished building. The wooden mullion in the circular window suggests that the original, of stone, had been rendered useless, and that no proper material was procurable for a new one. This was to be expected, in an age when ashlar was ordinarily used in very small pieces; but the window would not have been designed, unless originally sufficient materials for its completion were at hand. The irregularity in the setting of the arches, at the sides of the chancel arch, seems to shew that the Barfreston mason did not know the proper arrangement, and could not have worked them, nor have been guided by any competent supervisor. The forming of the string mouldings with finished and uninjured corbels proves that more corbels were at hand than were needed in the construction of the church, which it is not credible there would have been if they were originally provided for this building. The two external arched recesses, at the lower part of the East end (rather anomalous features in a building of this kind), were found to have been built against the wall, without any bonding connection with it, as if they might have been erected for the purpose of using up refuse materials, after the church was finished. The arch stones of the niches, outside the nave, are prepared for arches of curves different from those in which they are now seen.

It is seldom that any record of the erection of a rural church is met with; and in this respect that of Barfreston is no exception to the general rule. History, however, supplies some information relating to another building, which may possibly have been connected with it. In 1185 Baldwin succeeded to the See of Canterbury, and subsequently began the foundation of a monastic establishment at Hackington next Canterbury. This alarmed the monks of Christ's Church, in Canterbury, who, believing the Archbishop was intent on rearing a new monastery that should supersede their own, strenuously opposed his proceedings, and besought the support of the Crown and of the Pope, by both of whom he was enjoined to desist, but without avail; for the church (or chapel), which was first constructed of deal boards, became transformed to a building of masonry. Eventually, the Archbishop joined in a Crusade, and died in the Holy Land in November 1190. As soon as the intelligence of his death arrived, the new erections at Hackington were destroyed. Here then is evidence that, within reach of Barfreston, a building was raised and soon afterwards destroyed which, in the date of its architecture, and therefore in the features of its decorative masonry, as well as in the bulk of rough materials it must have furnished, would supply all the peculiarities found in the church at this place; as there is no record of any connection between the two localities, they can be linked together by no stronger tie than conjecture; and all that can be said on the subject is, that Archbishop Baldwin's church at Hackington *may* perhaps have supplied the materials for that at Barfreston.

SKETCH OF THE ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE OF ERITH CHURCH, KENT.

BY F. C. J. SPURRELL.

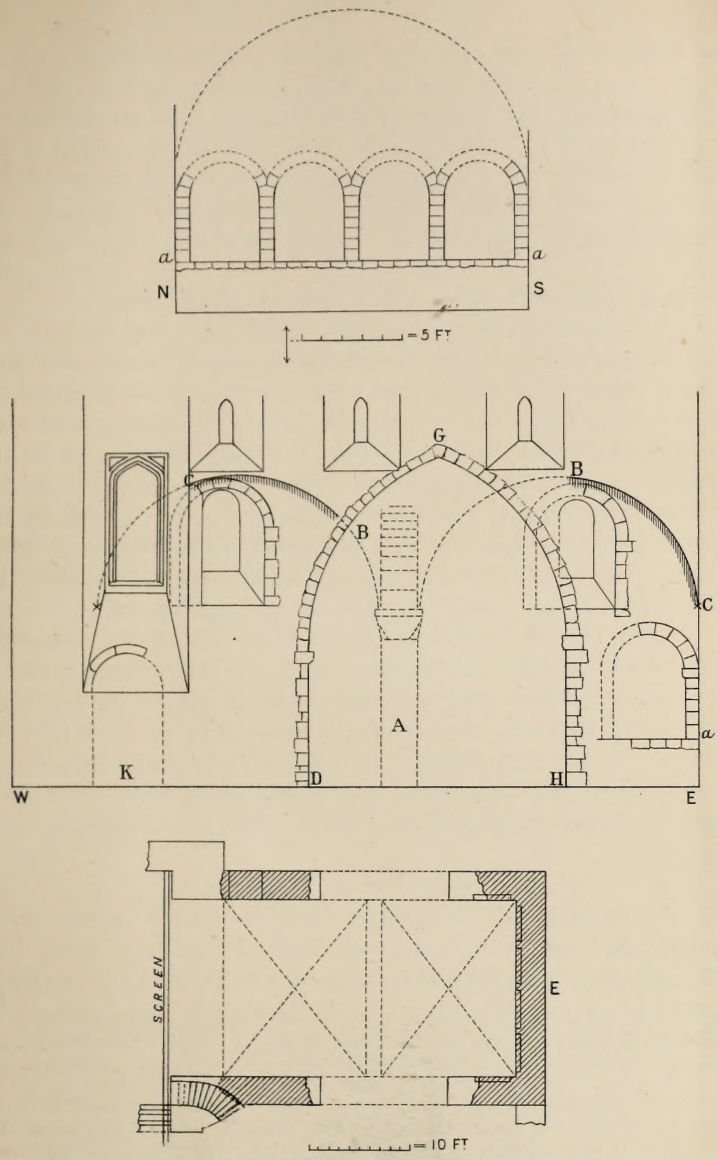
In modern times, up to the late "restoration," made in 1877, this church consisted of a nave, chancel, south aisle, and south chapel; since which a north aisle and chapel or vestry, balancing the old ones, have been added. I shall confine myself to the ancient work.

The nave measured inside 52 by 24 feet. The chancel 33 feet 9 inches by 17 feet 4 inches. The south aisle 52 feet by 20 feet 6 inches. The Lady Chapel (now the Wheatley Chapel) 34 feet 6 inches, by 23 feet 3 inches. The Norman walls average 3 feet in thickness; and those of the Early English period are about the same.

The floor level of the greater part of the church is the same. I shall call this the *base level*, and measure thence; there is evidence, however, that the oldest level was 3 or 4 inches lower. There is a rise in the chancel at the west end of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; further east are three steps of $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches each; and, lastly, there is a foot pace of $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which, it will be seen, is now within 6 inches of the level at which the Norman altar stood.

Norman Period.

Chancel.—I believe that this "*base*" level may be taken as the old level of the west end of the chancel in Norman times, as proved by the foundations, and by the Norman doorway (K) at the north-west corner. At the east end of the chancel there is evidence of a rise of the floor to 30 inches above the "*base*," as shewn by the masonry; but there is no evidence left of the number of steps by which this rise was attained. The highest points to which the Norman walls can now be traced are 8 feet 4 inches at the east end, and to B C 15 feet 6 inches from the floor on either side. The east wall was ornamented with an arcade (*a a*) recessed 8 inches deep; each arch being 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 5 feet high from the old bench table (*a a*), whence the jambs arise. The width of masonry between each pair of arches was 8 inches.



F.C.J.S. del.

ERITH CHURCH, KENT.

EAST AND NORTH WALLS OF CHANCEL.

Showing where Norman vaulting, windows, and archways formerly stood.

It is clear that the Norman altar must have stood quite separate from the east wall, and some feet to the west of it.

The arcade was continued round the side walls, certainly for one arch, but not past the middle of the chancel. There are imposts to the arches in the side walls; but none in the eastern arcade, where the whole was flush with the wall. None of these six arches were doorways. The work in them is rough, but it was smoothed with mortar.

On the north wall of the chancel are parts of two round-headed windows shewn in the Plate with the apex of one marked B, and that of the other C; their sills stand a little above the level of the top of the arcading. The south wall had similar windows (of which the western one exists almost complete). Springing from the level of the top of the arcade, on the north and south walls, may still be traced a line (through A) which marks where the stone vaulting joined the wall. By a comparison of the two walls the vault arches (A B C) may be defined accurately. There was a window under each bay of vaulting. There appears to have been an arch at A across the chancel, between the bays (see Plate), and of course one in the west; this arch was 29 feet 6 inches from the east wall.

At the east end, the arch of the vault was somewhat wider, but there was not room enough for more than two windows; and this I suggest would be in conformity with the very unusual number of four arches in the arcading below. Outside the chancel, on the north-west corner, now hidden by a buttress, is the heading of a small Norman doorway (K), blocked up; no part of it is now visible inside.*

Early English Period.

The somewhat wide Norman vaulting, with the insecure situation of the building (so near the water), must have caused its early fall, and this perhaps brought about the general rebuilding of

* As to the Saxon church. There was a church in Erith in the Confessor's day. It is mentioned in a deed of that King, and also in another of William the Conqueror. But it is *not* mentioned in Domesday, and it is not mentioned in documents again until Stephen's reign. In this interval the church was doubtless destroyed, and rebuilt at the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. This is in perfect accord with the Norman architecture of the chancel, which in style and plan is *all of one piece*. I cannot help alluding to the tradition that the old bell of Erith Church was once carried off and thrown into a part of the neighbouring river, reputed to be of an unknown depth, and called therefrom Church Hole; whence it was said the sound of the bell might be perceived on stormy nights. The tale is now but a faint one, recalling, however, the time when there was but one bell, and of pagans, who could carry it away.

the church on a larger scale in the thirteenth century, in the Early English style. This outline of the edifice remained good until 1877.

In the Early English period high arches, without mouldings, were pierced near the middle of each wall of the chancel (that in the north wall is marked D G H, in the first Plate; and it appears, blocked up, in the second Plate), and chapels were built; that on the north dedicated to St. Nicholas, and that on the south to Our Lady. The top of the Norman arcade in the east wall was cut off, and three narrow lancet windows* put there.

An arcade of three Early English arches still divides the nave from the south aisle, but the Early English north wall has lately been replaced by an arcade resembling the old one, but not exactly like it. The arches are chamfered, the two pillars have moulded caps and bases; from the base line to the apex the arches average 16 feet 6 inches high; the pillars are 7 feet 7 inches high. The eastern arch falls into the wall without a corbel, but 2 feet 6 inches south of the chancel wall; and this end of the arch does not fall so low as the others by 7 feet. One half of it is therefore unsymmetrical, but it was so planned by the original builder. The western arch falls into a respond, but is supported by a pretty moulded corbel, with a lizard for finial.

In the middle of the west wall of the nave can be seen the outline of a pointed doorway, 9 feet wide, the apex 13 feet 6 from the ground. It appears to have been the great western door of this period, as it is altogether unconformable to the present tower, and in the centre of the wall. I suppose there was no tower here in the Early English church.

In the east wall of the Lady Chapel there certainly were two lancet windows, or if three, they were much closer together than those in the chancel; also two lancets in the south wall.

In the west wall of the south aisle is a single lancet at the same level as those in the east of the Lady Chapel, but with a hood-moulding.

Two plain lancets were placed in the south wall of the south aisle, exactly opposite two in that wall of the nave which was

* The three windows differ in height, the centre being highest by about 18 inches. The aperture of the middle one is 1 foot 6 inches wide, 10 feet high; the sides 1 foot 1 inch wide, 9 feet high. The splays below spring all 8 feet 4 inches from the base level, are 4 feet 8 inches wide, and rise, the centre 13 feet 6 inches; the side ones about 18 inches less. The space between the splays is 8 inches.



F.C.J.S. and W.K.

ERITH CHURCH, KENT.- NORTH WALL OF CHANCEL. - ABOUT 1864.

destroyed in 1877. This wall was not in a straight line with the north wall of the chancel, but 2 feet 4 inches north of it. A small north door lay midway between the two windows. Opposite stands the south door. This is a pretty doorway, with Purbeck pillars having square caps. The doorway is finished off outside with a drip-moulding for the adaptation of a wooden porch. There never was a stone porch until now. The oak door belonging to the old wooden porch still remains, and the hinges are very elegant (the opening is 10 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 8 inches).

A string-course, down to which came the splays of the Early English lancets (each 10 feet 6 inches high), ran along the Lady Chapel, falling rapidly towards the east; this injurious settlement was the origin of much of the renovation of the church in the Decorated period. Signs of a string-course were visible in the nave.

As to this settlement, I must point out that the church stands on a low spit of river gravel, and the marsh clay reaches up to the graveyard. The church is within 220 yards of the river wall now; this is marked on the Ordnance map as 17 feet 5 inches above the datum line; the floor of the church is 3 feet 3 inches below the top of the tide wall. It is recorded that in mediæval times the river broke repeatedly through the Erith banks, and this must have greatly weakened the foundations of the building. In winter and wet weather the vaults under the church were very lately on certain occasions found full of water, nearly to the floor. This wetness of the foundations may perhaps explain, as of use for ventilation or drainage, the unusual hole in the heavy masonry at the bottom of the tower, which has so often been repaired.

The oldest brass formerly in Erith Church is a small strip with black-letter inscription in Norman French, now in my possession. Many times has it been printed, but never rightly, as it is now for the first time given:

✠ *Felice atte Cok gist icy*
dieu de sa alme eit merci.

The capitals F and C are Lombardic, and the inscription belongs to the early part of the thirteenth century.*

* The name of Cok is important in early Erith history. In the Lansdowne MSS. is the seal of Resi Cok A.D. 1234. Another seal, A.D. 1279, also in Lansdowne MSS., bears the legend, "*Sigill Mauricii filii Resi Cok.*" In the MSS. of the Society of Antiquaries is a deed giving land in Erith to the Priory of Holy Trinity in London, with a witness, Adam Koc; and another similar deed, with a witness, *Johannis Coc filius Ade Coc* (for Adam, I suppose, or perhaps Atte), dated A.D. 1279. In another, A.D. 1316, concerning land in Erith, one witness

Decorated Period.

During the Decorated period was inserted, in the west end of the Lady Chapel, an arch, which remains; it springs from responds. In the roof a tie beam was placed close to each side of the top of this arch. In the chancel were similar tie beams, but no arch, nor corbels, nor responds; yet there must have been an arch, and its absence can be explained by the excavation or construction of the rood staircase at this period. This staircase has a stone doorway in the walled-up north-west angle of the Lady Chapel, and twelve steps (only nine are now left) once led to a square aperture on the west of the wall. This passage was so wide (over 2 feet inside) that it must have greatly weakened an arch, whether supported by a corbel or otherwise, but no base or other sign remains to tell anything about it. The aperture was 2 feet wide, 5 feet 9 inches high, and the bottom 8 feet 6 inches from the base level. This shews that the rood loft must have been of that elevation; and the Decorated screen, lately removed, was the one for which the aperture was made, as shewn by the height of the uprights remaining. After the rood loft was taken off the screen, the date of which can only be guessed, the upper portion was finished off by a simple moulding, with the flat ornament characteristic of Elizabeth's time. It ran across the church from the north wall to the south wall of the aisle, *outside* the chancel.

The old rood staircase and aperture were used in modern times as the mode of access to the pulpit (which stood at the level of the rood loft), until Archdeacon C. J. Smith, a man of fine presence, could no longer endure so undignified a hole to scramble through. The rood screen, which had as usual suffered by rough usage and time, was once painted to resemble granite. The parishioners in vestry assembled got rid of it, with many other things, in 1862. At the same time they discarded the pretty Perpendicular parclose screen which divided the chancel from the Lady Chapel.

The wood-work of the roofs of the nave, aisle, and Lady Chapel, was, I think, of the Decorated period; and doubtless the chancel roof was once like the rest, but it was afterwards replaced at a lower level by weaker work in a different style, probably after the fire in the fifteenth century. These three old roofs are of oak (the chancel has a new one in pitch pine, like all the new work), and they are

is *Ricardus filius Coci*. Peter att Coke possessed lands in Lesnes (Erith) in 37th Edward III. And, lastly, for three generations from the reign of Henry VIII., a family of the name of Cooke possessed the manor of Erith.



From a photograph taken in 1862.

ERITH CHURCH, KENT.

LOOKING FROM N.W. CORNER OF NAVE.

It is to be noticed that the Screen is in the Church, not in the Chancel.

somewhat peculiar. The rafters have collar beams with stretchers; the ridge beam is not seen from below. The collar beams rest on a central purlin, and this is supported on kingposts, which rise from tie-beams bracketed on corbels. From the upper part of the kingposts diverge curved stretchers of equal length. The effect is very good.

In the Decorated period a three-light cusped window was placed at the east end of the Lady Chapel; it has been replaced twice by different designs since 1864.

Tower.

The tower was built in the fourteenth century. If there had ever been a tower before, no signs of it exist, and no place can be assigned for its probable site. It was built against the west wall of the nave, but its centre did not coincide with that of the nave or of the old doorway. This "Early English" west doorway was partly blocked, and a new doorway (6 feet 3 inches wide) was inserted within it, utilizing the northern jamb. But though the tower fell away from the west wall more than once, that wall still stands true and sound. The tower measures a little over 14 feet square inside; it has two stories, and a shingled spire. It is recorded that the property of the church and altar vessels were kept "*in solario campanilis*" at the end of the fourteenth century. On the second floor of the tower, in the "solarium," was a large pointed window, the outline of which is just visible. In its outline was subsequently inserted a smaller square-headed sixteenth century window, looking into the church.

On the south side of the tower, resting on the foundation course, was a small opening, 18 inches high by 6 inches wide, flush with the outside wall; it was splayed within, and extended to the depth of 20 inches (half the wall), where it ended. I had an opportunity of seeing the masonry explored from the inside, and can say certainly that the little aperture never passed through to the inside. I believe it to have been an air hole to keep the masonry dry, and nothing more. I have already remarked on the dampness of the soil.

Inside the tower are two rude arches of chalk, and of such stones as all that part is built of; these only extend into the substance of the tower to the depth of the component stones; they might be called discharging arches, for they had no jambs; the apices are 6 feet from the ground.

Perpendicular Period.

In the Perpendicular period the two lancets in the Lady Chapel were replaced by two square-headed two-light windows, as were those in the aisle by three three-light windows; the north-eastern lancet in the nave was replaced by a three-light window.

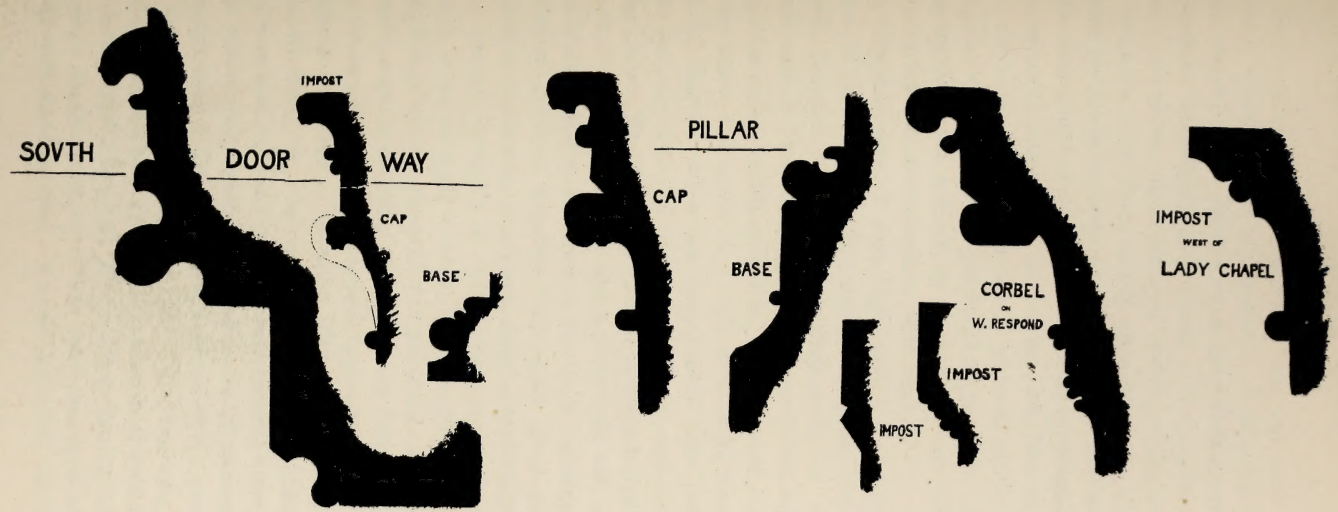
It is plain that some time after the building of St. Nicholas's Chapel, in the thirteenth century, a great fire burned all the north wall of the chancel, destroying the chapel. It is possible that it may have occurred between the years 1476 and 1482; for in the first-named year John Trell left benefactions to the high altar and those of St. Mary and St. Nicholas; and in the latter, Edmund Schypman (significant name in this matter) leaves a benefaction to St. Mary's Light instead of the light of the mariners' patron (see Rochester Wills).

This date accords with the three little pointed clerestory windows inserted at the top of the north wall of the chancel, which appear to be late Perpendicular, and which could not have coexisted with a chapel on that side. They are curious windows (shewn in the first Plate near the upper letters B, G, and C), 7 inches in width, with very wide splays inside (4 feet), with signs of having had wooden shutters outside (there is no lead glazing line). Perhaps they served for ventilation, and could be closed in bad weather; for there can be no doubt that the very gloomy chancel required extra lighting, and was smoky, with the votive lights. There were none of these windows on the opposite wall. These windows were very needlessly destroyed in the late alterations; only parts of them are now visible.

There is evidence that there was a good deal of carved stone decoration of this date built against the walls about the high altar and that of St. Mary. A piece of Perpendicular work, brought from some other situation, of Purbeck stone, has been utilized in making a cupboard or aumbry on the north side of the high altar. A little Perpendicular stone niche has been inserted in the south side of the east wall of late years from elsewhere; it is not a piscina, having no basin nor drain hole. No piscina or stoup has ever been discovered in Erith Church.

The squint between the chancel and the Lady Chapel is ill built, and of uncertain date. It is 2 feet 6 inches wide by 4 feet 3 inches high, and 3 feet through the wall. Its direction is askew, making an angle with the east wall of 12° to the west. It

ERITH CHVRCH



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SECTIONS OF MOULDINGS.

is so wide that a priest ministering could see the other altar; but for this use it certainly was not needed. I cannot help thinking that it was opened to let light into a very dark corner; even at midday now it is exceedingly dark there, and must have been still more so when the rather high parclose screen, with close *cancelli*, filled the southern arch, and painted glass filled the windows. A square-headed sixteenth century window is oddly inserted, high up, at the north-west corner of the chancel. This is splayed below, in an unusual manner; but having broken into the Norman doorway at K below, it was not thought necessary to build up the wall more strongly. This window was so placed, I suggest, for the purpose of affording light to the readers *on the rood loft*, as well as at the chancel step, when it was the custom so to read.

Niches, 7 inches deep, 7 feet high, and 1 foot 7 inches wide, exist, but are blocked up, on either side of the great window of the Lady Chapel; they are of sixteenth century work.

The walls seem to have been profusely decorated with colours. The Norman painting coeval with the round-headed windows was plain, in the usual red outlining, with five-leaved roses, without stalks. Early English colouring perpetuated this pattern, and added more; joining it on to the Norman here, and changing the patterns elsewhere. In the Lady Chapel, especially, painting was lavished on the walls; in one part was a pattern in red, of squared slabs, with a stalked flower and leaves, the stalk *running* vertically from one slab to another, together with some good borders. A picture of hell, with demons, was there according to custom.

At some period, probably in the fourteenth century, the walls of the church were chipped smooth of all beading, etc., and carefully plastered to a level surface fit for painting on. One portion of a fourteenth century painting of remarkable delicacy, I was able to decipher; it was painted in colours true to nature, and well drawn. On the extreme left was a hill-side, with a dignified figure of a woman walking down it; she seemed to represent an angel in disguise. There was no halo or any conventional sign, but from the fact that round about were flocks and herds of goats and sheep, oxen and asses, and a shepherd, unconscious of her presence, she must have been part of a vision. Over this was one diapered pattern, and several others. There was evidence all over the church of three and four and five coats of *paintings* having been superimposed, except in the chancel, where darkness prevented aught but the plainest work being seen. A rude picture of the Crucifixion

in outline was on the eastern pier of the arch on the north side of the chancel, and another like it under the opening into the rood screen in the church. What remained of the painted glass was utterly destroyed by the gunpowder explosion on October 1st, 1884, with much else.

Some of the corbel heads are grotesque, but two are not—a queen and an angel. One so-called grotesque is very remarkable; its date is Early English. It represents, projecting into the church, a terrible wolf-like gaping head, with mouth held distended by delicately shaped human arms and hands; the teeth are regular and human; the hair is strongly waved, and evidently of feminine length. Altogether it represents what I understand to be the united characteristics of the northern deities—Hela and Fenris.

A few pieces of squared stones, all cut with one diaper pattern, are here and there to be seen. They are such pieces as may have come from the tympanum of a door. They are Norman in style, and seem to have belonged, with other pieces of carving, to this church. They are unlike any stones in the ruins of Lesnes Abbey, and are built into walls of a date long preceding the destruction of the Abbey, none being visible in walls later than the Decorated period.

A stone coffin of Transition or Early English date, possibly earlier, is now in the Lady Chapel. On the lid is a cross with plain trefoiled ends, rising from a calvary of three steps; in the middle is the serpentine pattern seen often at that early date; it is 6 feet 4 inches, by 2 feet 2 inches, by 1 foot 3 inches. It was employed to form part of the steps which once led down to the church in the south entrance, and very likely came from Lesnes Abbey. If such a repair was needed in the time of Weever (author of the *Funeral Monuments*), who was rector of this church, it is likely that he secured some of the materials unearthed from the precincts of Lesnes Abbey Church (the founder's vault, etc.) in 1630, at which operation he was "not the hindmost," as he says himself. Another piece of a coffin lid, containing a floriated cross, of the fourteenth century, lies with it.

Some pieces of Roman tile and mortar were used as building material (which was very scarce) and rubble, in the earlier works in the church, but in very small quantities; there is no sign of Roman work "*in situ*" in the church.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF ASHFORD.

A Paper read before the Kent Archæological Society, August 1, 1883.

BY ROBERT FURLEY, F.S.A.

It shall be my endeavour this evening to interest you with a brief account of the early history of Ashford. I cannot point to its great antiquity. The Anglo-Saxon chronicles and charters, while referring to Brook, Wye, Chart, Westwell, and other neighbouring places, do not mention Ashford. From the *Domesday Survey* we collect that previous to the Norman invasion the most important portion of Ashford, with its church and mills, formed part of the possessions of King Edward the Confessor; another portion belonged to St. Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury; and the remainder was held by the famous Earl Godwin, the father of Harold. To Hugh de Montfort, his companion in arms, the Conqueror allotted what had been held by the Confessor and Earl Godwin; but the Abbot of St. Augustine's retained Ripton, as very few of the ecclesiastics were disturbed in their holdings.

However dry and uninteresting the *Survey* may be, I must briefly refer to its entries respecting Ashford, as they are not ordinary ones, first reminding you that it was compiled by Normans (imperfectly understanding the language) from information supplied by bitter enemies. The lands were classified under Laths and Hundreds. The whole of Ashford was then in the lath of Wye, but part of it was in the hundred of Longbridge, and the remainder in the hundred of Chart, then two distinct hundreds; not separate half-hundreds, as stated by Hasted. He had forgotten that hundreds were not divided until the reign of Edward I. The western portion was in Chart, and the eastern in Longbridge.

Under the hundred of Chart, "Rapentone," *i.e.* Ripton, is returned as part of the lands of the Abbot of St. Augustine's; and under the lands of Hugh de Montfort, in the hundred of Long-

bridge, we meet with "Estefort," "Essella," and "another Essetesford," mentioned in consecutive entries.

This leads me to the origin of the name. In tracing the early names of places the first syllable is often so disguised by lapse of time as to render it difficult to discover its meaning. This is the case with Ashford. One thing we are certain of, viz., that E generally formed its first letter until the latter end of the sixteenth century. I have two editions of our earliest local historian, Lambarde. Ashford is not described in the first one, published in 1576. Was it because he did not consider it of such antiquity and importance as Wye and Chilham? In the last edition he tells us it is written in some old records "Esshetesford," which, he says, may be interpreted as the ford or passage over the water Eshe or Eshet, supplied from brooks on the south-east and north-west sides of the town, and that the river was not rightly called Stour, but Eshe or Eshet, until it had passed the town. Then we have Philipott, whose *Villare Cantianum* was published in 1659, about the same time that Kilburne published his *Survey* (both being nearly 100 years later than Lambarde). The former agrees with Lambarde as to the original writing of the name, but says it implied "the number of ash-trees growing about the ford;" while Kilburne thus describes it: "Ashford, Eshetisford, Echetiford, Etisford, Eshford, lieth on the south-east part of the county, by the river anciently called Eshe or Eshet, now Stoure." Dr. Harris quotes both Lambarde and Kilburne. Hasted gives the two *Domesday* names, and also Lambarde's remark about the river Eshet, which, in his time (now 100 years ago), he says, appears to have been forgotten, adding, "the river from its first rise at Lenham hither being known by the Stour only." Who is right?

Manors.

I will next speak of the manorial property returned in this *Survey*, reversing the order in which the manors appear. Here, as in the large majority of cases in Kent, the principal manor was not conterminous with what afterwards became the boundary of the parish; the parish being often made up of lesser manors or parts of them. Ashford ("another Essetesford") was the chief manor, and was held of the sovereign in Anglo-Saxon times. Its earliest courts, first held in the open air, assembled at a spot near the Whist which acquired the name of "The Manor Oak." All that we need notice here is that a church and two mills then formed part of it, as well

as a dene for the pannage of hogs, in the Weald, situate at Iborndene in Biddenden, which has been appendant to it from time immemorial.

Of "Essella," now known as East Stour, the *Survey* records that "three men held it of King Edward, who could go whither they pleased with their land." By the feudal system every man, besides owing allegiance to the sovereign, was bound to attach himself to *some* lord. I therefore take this entry to mean that these three were freemen, and it was their privilege to choose their own lord, as well as the church to which they would pay their tithes and offerings; hence we find East Stour treated as a lesser manor and held of the manor of Ashford.

"Estefort," wrested from Earl Godwin or those who succeeded him, was given to Hugh de Montfort. This I take to be the borough of Rudlow, of which the yoke of Beavor on the south side of the Stour formed part. At that time Ashford was a Liberty, and for municipal purposes was separate from the hundred, but its boundaries did not include the borough of Rudlow. This will account for the two Ashfords. I alone am responsible for this conclusion. But I must say a little more about the borough of Rudlow, which is of considerable extent. Until recently it was easily distinguished from the Liberty by possessing a defined boundary; the inhabitants living within it had to contribute towards the repair of Buxford bridge, one of the Hundred bridges repaired by the ratepayers until recently. The property situate within this borough is still separately assessed for the land-tax. To beat its boundary, you would start from the Board School at the Old Polebay, near the South-Eastern railway station, include the Beavor district, and all the lands south of the Stour as far as Kingsnorth and Great Chart, thence go by Ripton to Barrow Hill and New Rents, passing the spot where a windmill formerly stood, and then return to the Board School.

I will now speak of the owners of these manors after the Conquest, bearing in mind that the manors of Ashford and Ripton (*Rapentone*) had distinct owners, and were never united.

Manor of Ashford.

By the treason of Robert, grandson of Hugh de Montfort, this manor reverted to the Crown in the reign of Henry I. It passed next to William de Asshetesford, and ultimately to an heiress of that family, the wife of Simon de Criol. The manor was held

of the king *in capite*, by ward to the castle of Dover. Simon de Criol obtained a charter of free warren, and his widow possessed the manor in the reign of Henry III. From her it passed to Roger de Leybourne in exchange for property in Essex and Huntingdon. Litigation followed, for Criol's son sought to recover back the manor before the Justices in Eyre. Leybourne submitted that the exchange was completed, but offered to return it on receiving back the property he had given up. Here the matter appears to have ended. Sir Roger Leybourne was succeeded by his son William. It, however, appears that Sir Roger had married Alyanora, Countess of Winchester, who on his death is returned in the Hundred Roll as claiming the manor, possibly in respect of her dower, and she is accused of appropriating to herself free chase and warren, and three of her dependants were imprisoned in default of paying a fine for trespassing on the warren and waters of the manor. Upon an inquisition on the death of William it was found that his granddaughter Juliana was his heiress, who from her vast possessions was called the Infanta of Kent. She was three times married. In the Hundred Roll she is returned as tenant *in capite* of the king. While the Earl of Huntingdon (her second husband) was in possession, in the reign of Edward III., he paid the aid assessed on it for making the Black Prince a knight. We find him also indicting an offender for entering his warren of Ashford, and that of the Abbot of Battle at Wye, and also in Kingswood, and carrying away hares and rabbits for a whole year. The man pleaded guilty, and a fine of £20 was imposed—a heavy sum in those days. The Infanta survived her three husbands, and died in 1367, having left no issue.

There has been hitherto some little confusion in the devolution of the title from the Infanta, which I will endeavour to clear up.

It would appear that on the death of Lady Juliana Leybourne her vast possessions escheated to Edward III. in default of any lineal or collateral relations. That king enfeoffed the Duke of Lancaster, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others with certain manors and lands in Kent, including the manor of Ashford; and he ordained by his will that these feoffees should settle them upon certain religious houses, and they conveyed, amongst other manors, Ashford with its demesne lands to the College of St. Stephen, Westminster. Richard II. revoked this grant through the artful conduct of Sir Simon de Burley, upon whom he settled these estates, but on his attainder they were restored to the dean and canons.

The charter by which Richard II. restored the estates recites that he did so in fulfilment of the will of King Edward III. his grandfather. This grant was confirmed by Henry IV., Henry VI., and Edward IV., who also granted a fair; and the lands were held by the College of St. Stephen until the first year of Edward VI., when they were surrendered to the Crown. Two years afterwards Ashford manor with its manor-house, demesne lands, and manorial rights, as well as the lesser manor of East Stour, were granted to Thomas Colepeper, and by him (without licence from the king) to Sir Anthony Aucher, who mortgaged them to Sir Andrew Judde. As Sir Anthony could not redeem the manor, Sir Andrew took possession; and he was succeeded by his son John, for in an inquisition taken in the first year of Elizabeth, it is recorded that Andrew Judde, Knight, father of the said John, died seised of the manor of Esshetesford otherwise Assheford; of a watermill there in tenure of Robert Robinson; of the manor of Esture, and 110 acres of pasture, 36 acres meadow, and £6 13s. 4d. of rent to the said manor of Esture belonging; and that he by his will, dated 2 September 1558, in which he is described as Alderman of London, bequeathed these manors to Dame Mary his wife for life, in recompense of her jointure or dower, with remainder to the said John Judde his son, and in default of issue to his son Richard, with remainder to his daughter Alice, who married Sir Thomas Smythe (the farmer of the Customs of the Port of London), and he in her right became possessed of the property. His descendant, Sir John Smythe, in the reign of James I., obtained a grant of a Court of Record. The Smythes were afterwards ennobled by the title of Viscount Strangford.

East Stour Manor with its demesne lands may be briefly disposed of. This was a favoured spot. It has been coupled by some writers with the manor of Ashford, having been included in the Conqueror's grant. At an inquisition taken in the reign of Henry IV. it was found that William Carrington held it, and in the reign of Edward I. William de Leybourne held it of Robert de Esture. It was afterwards held by the Infanta with Ashford, and one of her three husbands (the Earl of Huntingdon) paid aid for it on the knighting of the Black Prince.

Ripton, another manor referred to in the *Survey* (sometimes called Great and Little Ripton), next claims our attention.

In point of tenantry and dependants it was of minor importance to Ashford; but it far surpassed it with respect to its manor-house

and demesne lands. It may be doubtful whether any of the lords of the manor of Ashford ever resided here, while Ripton was occupied by its different owners for centuries.

The powerful family of Valoigns was amongst its earliest lords. They held it for more than two centuries, extending over the reigns of eight sovereigns, commencing with that of King Stephen, without an escheat or forfeiture, as far as I have been able to discover.

During this long period, different members of this family served the offices of Sheriff, Knight of the Shire, and representative in Parliament for Canterbury. After Edward I.'s marriage at Canterbury with Margaret of France, he passed through Kent, spending Sunday at his country seat at Newenden, proceeding thence to Ashford. As there was no religious house in or near, we may conclude he was the guest of William de Valoigns, whom he had knighted at Caerlaverock. From a female branch of this family the mansion and manor passed to Sir Francis Fogge and was inherited by his descendants, many of whom served their country faithfully on the field of battle and in the senate.

Sir John Fogge.

I pass on to Sir John Fogge of Ripton, of whom Ashford is so proud. He lived in perilous times, in the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., and Henry VII., when thirteen pitched battles were fought in the War of the Roses, and no man possessed of property, combined with honesty and integrity, was safe. Sir John was a great benefactor to the town, especially to the church. This liberality was the more meritorious when we consider that the church was not appendant to his manor. He acquired the confidence of Edward IV., who rewarded him in various ways. He became the Treasurer of the Royal household and a Privy Councillor, and the King gave him the adjoining manor of Hothfield, which he had acquired by forfeiture. Sir John's attachment to his sovereign brought him into trouble in the next reign; and though Richard III. promised to protect his person, his estates were forfeited, as appears from a grant to Sir Ralph de Assheton which I have recently met with, and which includes "Mekill Repton, Litill Repton, and Asshford." The reason the King assigns for this gift to the Knight is significant; it was "for his good advice in helping the King to the crown, and in opposing traitors." Ripton and most of the possessions were restored to Sir John on the accession of Henry VII.

Sir John had a private chapel at Ripton, and its furniture and ornaments, we are told, were costly. The grounds of the mansion were extensive and supplied with fish-ponds. Portions of the house remained until the early part of this century, when the present farmhouse was built on its site. A cellar and some fine chimneys are still left.

I shall again have occasion to refer to this family; but it is needless to pursue their history here. They had their reverses. Ripton was sold in the reign of Elizabeth to Sir Michael Sondes of Throwley, and it passed from him to Sir John Tufton, whose son became Earl of Thanet in the reign of Charles I.

"Estefort," mentioned in the *Domesday Survey* under the hundred of Langebrige, was not, I am disposed to think, included in the Liberty of Ashford.

Lesser Manors and Yokes.

The little manor of Wall or Court at Wall had the same owners as East Stour until the last century, when it became part of the Godington property. The demesne lands are in the south-western part of the parish, and the old manor-house may be seen on the eastern side of the road from Ashford to Great Chart. The court was formerly held on Chart Leacon.

Then there was a little manor of Licktopp; this for a time was held by Wye College, and on its dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir JohnFogge, and held with Ripton.

The yoke of Henwood or Hewitt, now belonging to Mr. J. R. Lewis, at the east end of the town, extended into Willesboro', the boundaries running through the old farmhouse on the north side of the road; it was a borough within the Liberty of the manor of Wye. The borough of Henwood and the borough of Rudlow were exempt from the jurisdiction of the Liberty of Ashford.

The yoke of Beavor, within Rudlow borough, included a green or common, portions of which were built upon and formed a hamlet. It derived its name from one of the followers of the Conqueror. John de Beavor held it in the reign of Henry II. The interesting remains of the family residence may be seen on the east side of the road to Kingsnorth. It was separated from the Liberty by the river, at the spot called Pole-bay, recently altered in the construction of the South-Eastern Railway and its station.

The yoke of Ashford, otherwise Leybourne, was held by the lords of the manor of Ashford from the Prior of Christ Church, as part of the manor of Great Chart.

Philipott and Dr. Harris (who closely followed Philipott) have treated the manor of Merdall as part of Ashford. This is a mistake. Merdall is in the neighbouring parish of Boughton Aluph, and was acquired by Thomas Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, in the reign of Charles I.

The Woodwards' Mansion, now Brook Place.

An old mansion, taken down many years ago, which stood on the site of Brook Place, was held by a family named "Woodward" for a longer period than has been generally supposed—I may say 300 years. Richard Woodward in his will, dated 21st February 1516, bequeathed his soul to God, to our Lady of Pity, and to the blessed company of Heaven, and his body to be buried in the parish Church of Essheford beside Elizabeth his first wife, on her left hand; 6s. 8d. to the High Altar there for tithes negligently forgotten; 3s. 4d. to the Light of Jesus; 3s. 4d. to the Light of our Lady of Pity; 3s. 4d. to the Light of St. Anne (apparently a favourite Saint in Ashford); 3s. 4d. to the Light of St. Margaret and St. Katharine; 20d. to the Light of St. Clement; and 20d. to the Light of St. George; 24 ozs. of silver to be made into a chalice for the said church, with the sign of Jesus and the name of Edward engraved at the foot, to be used at Jesus's altar; also a vestment, value £5, to the mass of Jesus; 20d. to a priest to sing for the souls of his father and mother, himself and his wives, and all Christian souls for two years; the residue of his goods to Edward his son, whom he makes his executor; John Halys to be overseer of his will, to whom he gives £3 6s. 8d.

His lands in Esshetisforde, Wyllesborough, Sevyngton, Throwley, West-well, Ospringe, Bilsington, Newchurch, Rokyng, and the Isle of Harty in Kent, had been enfeoffed by him to John Halys, William Twesynden, Robert Hall, and Richard Hall. He desired that Alice his wife should receive the profits of his messuage, with the appurtenances both freehold and copyhold thereto belonging, with his tenement at the Bridge of Assheford, for all the term of her life natural and half a year after her decease; and he gave to her all the bedding in the great chamber next the porch of his house, and the bed in the same porch.

Civil History.

The division of Kent into laths, hundreds, and boroughs, as most of you are aware, was for municipal purposes; and if it was not of Roman origin, it existed for centuries before any parochial system was established. In support of this proposition I could not select a better example than Ashford with its four distinct references in the *Survey*, three in one hundred and one in another, intersected with branches of the River Stour, fed by numerous rivulets which united here. Each hundred had its constable or chief officer, but Ashford was in its own Liberty, and was exempt from the jurisdiction of the adjoining hundreds of Chart and Longbridge, which surrounded it. It was also significantly called "within the Foreign." The King and Archbishop were Lords of the Hundred of Chart, and the King, the Archbishop, and Abbot of Battle were the Lords of the Hundred of Longbridge, while the Liberty was presided over by the Lord of the Manor of Ashford.

This Liberty, however, formed only a portion of what afterwards became the parish, and must have been originally conferred by the sovereign. Ashford, we have often been told, did not rise until after Great Chart had been devastated by the Danes in the time of King Alfred. Was this privilege conferred by him for the better protection of the inhabitants?

Within the Liberty the lord of this manor held his freehold and copyhold courts, and courts leet, his markets and fairs, and his assize or regulation of the sale of bread and ale, over which his steward, constable, borsholders, and clerks had the supervision.

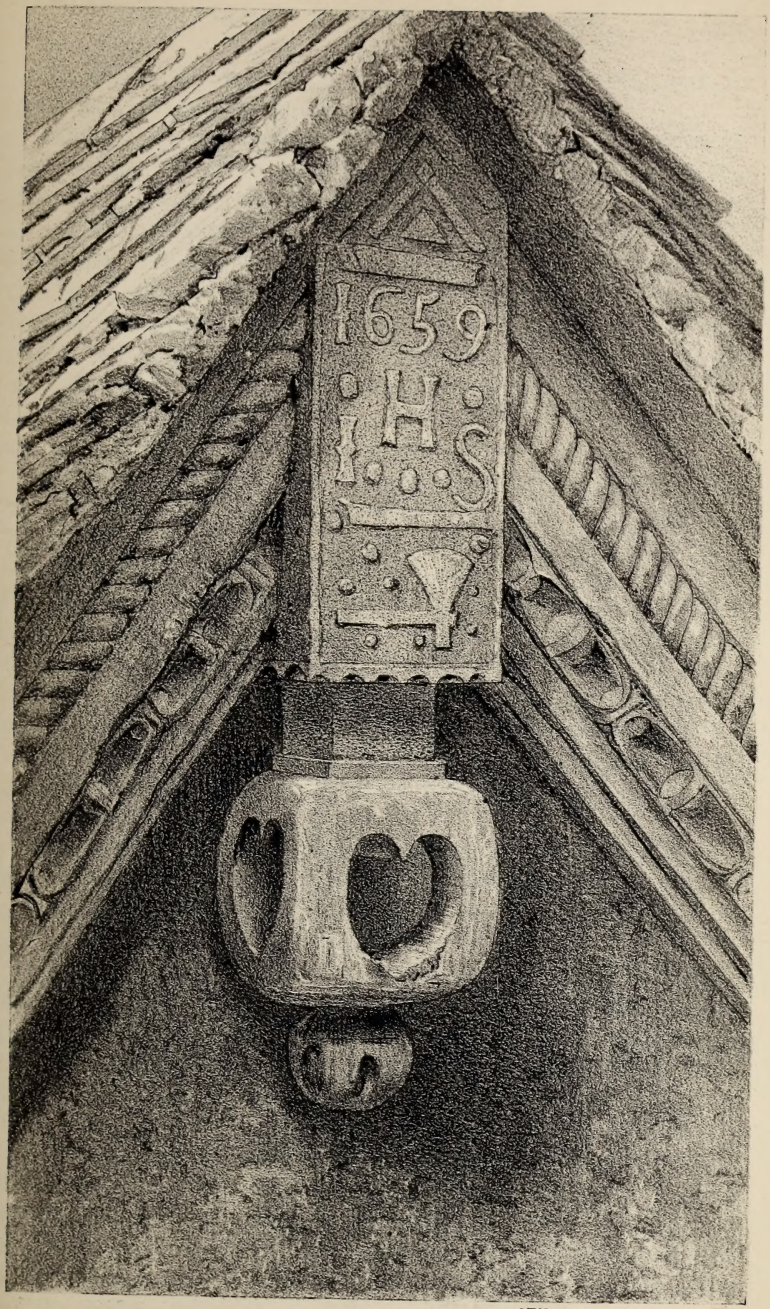
The manor-house stood on the spot where we are now assembled (the "Saracen's Head"); the demesne lands adjoined it; they were not extensive, but they acquired the name of a park.

In olden times there were at least 150 tenants of Ashford Manor, about one half being freeholders and the other half copyholders; while there were about 300 different holdings, extending over the whole of the Liberty. Some of these copyholds were very small and measured by feet. The copyhold courts were held when necessary, the other courts were held yearly. The manor possessed its dene or liberty of pannage; for the mansion at Iborndene in Biddenden and some adjoining lands were held of Ashford manor. Other outlying lands held of the manor were situate in Mersham and Sevington, but they were of no great extent.

The Streets in Ashford.

The High Street, now an imposing one, was in olden times confined to the space between Mr. Coulthard's and Mr. Thompson's shops. The latter shop was originally erected on the lord's copyhold waste; which extended on the west to the new entrance to Bank Street, and on the east to the corner of Marsh Street. The copyhold boundary was clearly defined, by an open channel or gutter which ran down the centre of the High Street, separating the roadway from the waste; portions of which remained until recently. This waste originally occupied the site of all the houses and shops between the churchyard and Mr. Crust's corner; it included St. John's Lane, often called the Copyhold Lane, and terminated in Marsh Street. On the north side of High Street the greater part of the property was freehold; but on the south side it was copyhold, commencing with the channel or gutter. Copyhold tenure prevailed over this waste, upon which stood the lord's markets. At the west end was the fish market, and next to it the corn market, where the corn was pitched—now the site of the public room. All that remains of the corn market is a stone fixed in the wall of Messrs. Marshall's coach repository with this inscription: "1602 God seet." Then came the butchery (occupying the greatest space), where may still be seen on the gable-head of one of the old houses, carved in oak, a butcher's cleaver, with "1659 J. H. S."; and, lastly, there was the butter market, which stood near the entrance to St. John's Lane. The site of the town pump was at the east of Mr. Thompson's shop, and the stocks were near it; while narrow passages preserved the approaches to the church and markets. The shops and stalls were of the rudest description. Portions of the copyhold waste were enclosed with rough fences.

Mr. Henry Creed, who lived towards the end of the last century, was a public benefactor in his day, and assisted in removing, I believe, the last of these excrescences, when a cattle market was first established in the centre of the town. The "Man of Kent," and shops and residences covering the middle row, were erected at a later period. The Cage, for the temporary confinement of evil-doers, stood at the north-east corner of Mr. Thompson's shop, the steps descending into it remain; and the lord's prison was at the top of the High Street, beyond Mr. Brothers' shop. The poor-house stood at the top of New Rents, west of the lane leading to Great Chart. The old Bridewell stood in Marsh Street, on part



C.F.Kell lith. Castle St. Holborn E.C.

GABLE-HEAD IN THE OLD BUTCHERY AT ASHFORD.

of the site of the Baptist chapel; the manor pound and a pest or leper's house were near it.

Gravel Pit Lane (now Brewer Street) points to the hollow spots near the cemetery where the gravel was procured. It is said that the stone for the church was dug in this locality. Town's-end-field, at the top of New Rents, denoted the end of the town in that direction. Gore Hill and Barrow Hill (where there was a green) have been connected with the nomenclature of Ashford for many years, as well as Hemstead and Hook Wood, both formerly covered with timber and underwood. I often regret that in the modern commutation of the tithes, and in the subsequent preparation of the Ordnance map, greater care was not taken to connect the ancient names of farms and fields with the present ones.

As in our day, there was no lack of ale-houses. The "Oak" and the "George" still stand where they did; then there was "The Naked Boy." The "Crown" formerly stood on the site of the residence of Mr. J. D. Norwood. The "Six Bells" was on the east side of the entrance to the churchyard, and a baker's shop appears to have stood on the western side from time immemorial. The "Red Lion," in the North Lane, and the "Forge," opposite, stand where they did, but the latter has lost its frontage. Ale-houses in short appear to have reared their heads in every direction. Many of them had their sign-boards on posts fixed in the highway, for which they paid an acknowledgment to the lord of the manor.

The Martyrs' Field was near the bridge, where it is supposed the Marian executions were carried out. Kent furnished fifty-six cases—the greatest number next to London; the sufferers were chiefly Protestants from the Weald.

The course of the River Stour as it approaches the present bridges has been altered at different times. The *Domesday Book* refers to two mills under Essetesford. As a rule, water-mills form some of the best boundaries, and I can only account for the loss of one of them by supposing that the lord had a separate mill on each branch of the river; and that when the new channel called the Lord's Cut was made, he took down one mill, to improve the drainage of the neighbouring land, and to increase the power of the remaining mill, where the lord's tenants had the right to grind their corn. Under Ripton the fourth part of a mill is mentioned—not uncommon at that time. In the present day there are two bridges on the Hythe road a short distance from each other, and the Trumpet bridge on the

Marsh road, all kept in repair by the county. Then there is the old Hundred bridge at Buxford on the Chart road, now also repaired by the county, but formerly the borough of Rudlow contributed.

Ashford had its butts, and numerous statutes were passed relating to the use of bows and arrows, by artificers, labourers, and servants on Sundays and holidays. On the 1st of October 1569, William Brooke, Lord Cobham, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, attended at Ashford, with other Commissioners for Musters in Kent, and prepared a long report to the Privy Council touching the increase of harquebuses, and discontinuing the use of bows and arrows. In this report the Commissioners take the Privy Council to task.

In all the three Kentish rebellions of Wat Tyler, Jack Cade, and Sir Thomas Wyatt the men of Ashford took part, and generally sided with the people.

Ecclesiastical History.

From the civil we pass on to the ecclesiastical history of Ashford. The parish is in the diocese of Canterbury and deanery of Charing, and was formerly in the archdeaconry of Canterbury, but is now in that of Maidstone. It is not my intention to refer to the fabric of the church dedicated to St. Mary, described by the Rev. A. J. Pearman. In speaking of its early history, the *Survey of Domesday* must be again my starting-point. We find there that Ashford possessed a church; built probably of stone, from the facility which existed of obtaining it. As it was appendant to the principal manor, there can be no doubt that it stood where the present church does, it being near the manor-house and park, while the whole of the property which surrounded it was held of the lord either by freehold or copyhold tenure. When lay-lords of a manor were patrons, the boundaries of a parish were settled by them, with the consent of the diocesan; and the lord gave the glebe lands, and provided for the payment of the tithes and church offerings. One of his privileges was to sit in the chancel, and he, his family, tenants, and dependants, could claim the services of the priest. Thus the work of the missionary in process of time terminated.

In settling the boundaries of a parish in Kent no general rule was adopted; the boundaries of the hundred were not considered, but those of a borough at times regulated it. It was the same with

regard to manors; small manors were often grouped and large ones severed.

The advowson of Ashford Rectory was given to the priory of Monks-Horton in Kent, at its foundation, and the gift was confirmed by King Stephen, Pope Lucius, and Henry II. But here an important fact is wanting, which, as yet, has not been supplied by any writer that I am aware of: When was the church severed from the priory and re-united to the manor of Ashford?

From the reign of Henry I. to that of Edward III. (an interval of more than two hundred years) all our writers are silent as to the rectors and vicars of Ashford. On referring, however, to Archbishop Peckham's Register between 1279 and 1292, I find Robert de Derby returned as rector, and he took an oath that he would personally reside at Ashford, the patron being the lord of the manor (William de Leybourne).

During a vacancy of the See of Canterbury, between the death of Archbishop Peckham and the election of Archbishop Winchelsea in the reign of Edward I., there was a long controversy between the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, and the Archdeacon (Richard de Ferrings), who died on his return from Rome, where he had been to prosecute his suit respecting the jurisdiction of his office. Robert de Derby, the rector of Ashford, sided with his Archdeacon; on hearing, however, that the commissary of the Prior had threatened mischief to all who did so, he appealed to Rome for protection.

Again in 17 Edward III. (1343) that King, at the request of the Earl of Huntingdon, owner of the manor in right of the Infanta, his wife, granted a licence to Henry de Sodington (described as rector) to assign two chaplains daily to celebrate divine service for the good of the King, and the founder, and all the faithful, in a certain chapel in the church of St. Mary of Esshetisford, newly to be founded in honour of the Virgin, of St. Anne, St. Elizabeth, St. Catherine, and All Saints, which chantry was endowed with lands and rent in Ashford, Charing, Willesborough, and Kennington. This was done more than 120 years before Sir John Fogge's restoration of the church. The chantry was not suppressed until the reign of Edward VI.

In further proof that the parsonage appropriate with the advowson of the vicarage must have been still held with the manor, I may state that the Lady Juliana, desirous of making over to Edward III., for religious purposes, some of her vast possessions during her life, levied a fine in the thirty-sixth year of that King's reign con-

cerning this advowson, as well as other property in Kent, wherein she acknowledges the right of Adam de Warrewyk, then parson of this church, who was to hold it as of the Countess's gift for his life, but it was to become the property of Edward III. at her death, which took place in the year 1367. Seven years afterwards we find a grant from this King of twenty marks yearly towards sustaining one chantry of six chaplains regularly founded in the Castle of Leeds, "until the church of Ashford, the advowson whereof we lately gave to the prior and convent in aid of the said chantry, shall be appropriated to them." (Patent 48 Edward III., p. 1, m. 20.)

Five years later (2 Ric. II.) we find in the Register of Archbishop Sudbury (A.D. 1379) the institution of Sir Richard de Cotyngham, priest, as rector of Ashford, "on the presentation of the prior and convent of Leeds, the true patrons thereof." In the following year Cotyngham exchanged with Solomon Russell, vicar of Goudhurst. When the appropriation was fully completed I am unable to state; but Solomon Russell, it would appear, first held the vicarage under Leeds Abbey. The preceding incumbents had been called rectors. Where the original vicarage-house stood seems to be doubtful.

Thus in the fourteenth century we find the manor of Ashford with its demesne lands held by the dean and canons of the King's free chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and its church, held by the prior and convent of Leeds, reduced from a rectory to a vicarage. I shall not therefore assume too much if I suggest that the kind offices of Sir John Fogge were exerted to improve the worldly position of its vicar, for we find Edward IV., in the eighth and again in the thirteenth year of his reign, granting his licence to the dean and canons of the chapel of St. Stephen to give and grant to Thomas Wilmote, the vicar, one acre and a half and a messuage, and thirteen acres of land, parcel of the manor of Ashford and the foundation lands, granted to them by Edward III., upon certain conditions made between the parties, reserving to the dean and canons 17s. yearly, as also 5s. 8d. as a relief "whenever the said church of Ashford of a vicar shall be vacant," with a power of entry and distress.

With the priory of Leeds the church of Ashford remained until, in the words of Philipott, "the rough hand of Henry VIII., like that of Æolus, scattered our religious houses to the winds," and the parsonage appropriate together with the advowson of the vicarage were finally settled by him on the dean and chapter of Rochester.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. there is a return by Richard Parkhurst, the vicar, inserted in its proper place under the deanery of Charing, which comprises "the ground where the old vicarage stood," and thirty acres of wood. This return is printed in italics, and there is a marginal note that it is cancelled, because the valuation thereof is reformed, and a fresh one appears at the end of the deanery of Sutton, of which the following is a translation:—

"Reformation of the Valuation of the Vicarage of Asshetisford underwritten; as well by virtue of a Royal Commission in the term of Michaelmas, 4 Edw. VI., as by force of a Decree in the Court of First Fruits and Tenths.

Asshetisford Vicarage, whereof John Poynet, Bishop of Rochester, is incumbent, is by the certificate of Thomas Moyle and Ronald Scott, Knights, and Walter Moyle, Esq., Commissioners in that behalf, worth as follows, viz.: In respect of the mansion, with two barns, one stable, one garden and orchard containing 2 acres, and of 7 other acres lying in Asshetisforde (besides 17^{s} yearly repaid out of the same to the Dean and College of the late College of St. Stephen of Westminster), 13^{s}. In respect of one enclosure containing by estimation 5 acres called the old Vicarage, 12^{s}. In respect of one barn called Court barn, with 41 acres of land, which the Sheriff there holds by copy of court roll, 67^{s}. And in respect of all other profits within the term aforesaid, £10. Sum, 14^{l} 12^{s}

Thereof paid yearly for synodals and procurations, 7^{s} 6^{d}

And so there remains clearly, 14^{l} 4^{s} 6^{d}

But nevertheless it is considered by the Chancellor and Council of the Court aforesaid that notwithstanding that the said vicarage, by reason of the conversion of pasture into tillage, and by reason that the private tithes and oblations there accustomed to be paid are all taken away (except four days of oblations) and are not now paid, is decayed and diminished to the yearly value of £6, as by such Certificate it more fully appears; nevertheless there shall be allowed to the Vicar of the same Vicarage, of the said £6 decayed, but only 40^{s}. And so the said Vicarage is worth by the year clearly (besides 105^{s} 0½^{d} yearly to be paid to the Lord the King for the tenth part of 52^{l} 10^{s} 4^{d} for the value of the Manors of Preston, Bekehelden, and Hoo, in the County of Sussex, 30 acres of wood there, and 13^{l} 6^{s} 8^{d} of yearly rent, formerly appertaining to the said vicarage and now alienated) 18^{l} 4^{s} 6^{d}. The tenth of which is 1^{l} 16^{s} 5½^{d}."

In the present day I believe there are about twenty-six acres of glebe, which have been recently alienated from the rectory; and about eleven acres belonging to the vicarage.

Having endeavoured, I hope successfully, to trace the devolution of the title to the manor of Ashford, as well as its church, I will proceed to notice the College. But before I do this I must briefly refer to the will of Sir John Fogge, in 1490 (5 Henry VII.), and the deed afterwards executed by Dame Alice his widow, by which some of the property was given for the support of the fabric of the church (producing, with other gifts from the pious and benevolent, in the present day a yearly income of nearly £300). Passing over the superstitious uses in the will, I will only notice the gift to the church of the jewels and ornaments, which were to be placed in the keeping of the best-disposed man dwelling in the town, so that the churchwardens might have recourse to them at all such times as might be thought most for the honour and worship of God. Additions continued to be made to these jewels and ornaments up to the eve of the Reformation, for in 1503 we meet with a bequest of costly ornaments and vestments to the church by Sir John Goldstone, rector of Ivychurch, who was buried in the chancel of Ashford Church.

The College.

The history of the college or choir may soon be told.

Its foundation originated with Sir John Fogge, with the licence and in the name of Edward IV., at the commencement of his reign, and it was endowed with grants made by that King to Thomas Wylmote, the vicar. They comprised, amongst other property, a manor and advowson in Essex and a manor in Sussex, to hold to him and his successors in frankalmoigne; the condition being that two fit chaplains and two secular clerks should be provided, to celebrate divine service in Ashford Church, for the good estate of the King and of his kinsman George, Bishop of Exeter (afterwards created Archbishop of York), and of his well-beloved and trusty John Fogge, Knight, and Alice his wife, and Thomas Colt, while they lived, and for their souls and for the souls of the very dear Prince Richard, late Duke of York, the King's father, Edmund, late Earl of Rutland, his very dear brother, and for the souls of all other faithful people of the county of Kent, lately killed in the conflicts at Northampton, St. Albans, and Sherbourne. A proviso is added that the grant shall take effect notwithstanding

any previous grant of the three Henrys, IV., V., and VI., *de facto* and not *de jure* kings of England, to any religious house. These grants also provide that this chantry was to be founded according to the ordinances and statutes of Sir John Fogge, who constituted the vicar for the time being the master or prebendary, and gave to it books, jewels, and ornaments.

Edward IV. died in 1483, before Sir John Fogge, ere the foundation of this college was finally completed and before a common seal had been obtained. Only three masters had been appointed when the College was dissolved. Ashford was one of the two last colleges founded in Kent before the Reformation. Wye was the other.

Correspondence, temp. Henry VIII., about Ashford.

Between 1536 and 1540, on the 26th September, Sir John Fogge (who died in 1564, grandson of the Founder) wrote from Ripton to inform Cromwell (then Lord Privy Seal), that one Sir William Marshall, Parson of Mersham, "situate within two miles of his (Fogge's) poor House," had used language in the last commotion unlike a true and loving subject, and was guilty of extortion, especially towards the bearer of the letter (Thomas Green), and he besought Cromwell to direct letters to William Goldwell and to Anthony Aucher, and to one of the King's justices, to examine into the matter, assuring him that he was not influenced by malice.

In the following month Goldwell and Aucher reported to Cromwell that they had inquired into the behaviour of the Mersham parson, "as well against the King's Highness in this last insurrection in the north, as against other his neighbours;" and they had examined John Blechynden, John Knatchbull, and five other witnesses, who say that, on the eve of All Saints, Mr. Reginald Scott, on the receipt of the King's letters to prepare himself and his retinue, and proceed into Yorkshire, sent to Marshall the parson for one or two of his horses, who promised to furnish a couple, which he failed to do, and left Mersham the same night with them, and did not return to the parsonage until St. Andrew's Day. Marshall, in his defence, said the horses were his son's, and he lent them to Sir Anthony St. Leger; and with respect to the extortion on Thomas Green, he had recompensed him with £6 13s. 4d. The report is signed by Goldwell and Aucher, and thus concludes: "And so the Holy Ghost have your Lordship in his most gracious keeping long to continue in honor."

Another letter written about this time from Fogge to Cromwell must not be passed over. He "advertizes" Cromwell that Dr. Goodryke, parson of Hothfield, came when Fogge was very sick, and reported that an enormous table had been set up beside a crucifix in the north aisle (the Ripton chancel) of the church of Esshetsford, and that he had "shewed the matter to his uncle Goldwell, a justice of the peace, and he caused as well the rood as the table to be taken away, but he would not take upon himself to punish the offender, nor the priest for his unfitting demeanor before he knew Cromwell's pleasure." Fogge excuses himself for not waiting on Cromwell in consequence of his great sickness, and concludes by soliciting Cromwell to procure for him, from the Dean of St. Stephen's, Westminster, the Stewardship of Esshetsford, "because it is the place of his birth." He sent by the bearer of the letter a *white* partridge, "which for the rareness of the thing I send unto your Lordship for a token."

Archbishop Laud's return to Charles I.

Religious dissent now made its appearance. In the reign of Charles I. we meet with proceedings before the High Commission against some inhabitants of Ashford called "Separatists." Archbishop Laud made annual returns to the King on the state of his diocese. In 1634 he refers to this body, "especially about Ashford side," and says that some of them had been called before the High Commission, and if found guilty he promises "not to fail to do justice upon them." Three years later (1637) he gives the King to understand that the Separatists continue to hold their conventicles at Ashford, notwithstanding the excommunication of so many of them. He describes them as of the poorest sort and very simple. He mentions Fenner, Brewer, and Turner as the ringleaders.

Towards the close of the reign of Charles I., John, second Earl of Thanet, fenced in and enclosed Great and Little Ripton, and the warren and adjoining woodlands, as a park of about seven miles in circumference; but it was found so far from the mansion at Hothfield, and so near Ashford, where soldiers were quartered during the rebellion, who could not be kept from killing the deer, that the Earl disparked it about 1655, and turned the land again into farms.

THE SANDWICH BOOK OF ORPHANS.

BY THOMAS DORMAN.

Among the different species of guardianship, enumerated by Blackstone, as known to our law, is the guardianship founded on the custom of particular cities and boroughs. As an introduction to the following copy of the *Book of Orphants* of Sandwich, it may be well to say a few words about the custom which was used in that ancient cinque port:—

Letters Patent of King Edward III. (confirming former Letters Patent of Edward I.) provide that the mayor and jurats, in the name of the King, shall appoint as guardians of the orphans within the port freemen who cannot have any interest in the inheritance or possessions of the orphans. These guardians were required to give security that they (being allowed all reasonable charges) will preserve the property, and will restore the balance of their account to the orphans when they come of age. If, however, no disinterested guardian can be found, then the mayor and jurats are to deliver the care and custody of the orphans to such of themselves as are in good circumstances and worthy of confidence, subject to the control of the mayor and jurats.

In obedience to the King's command the mayor and jurats established the following, among other regulations:—

As soon as it comes to their knowledge that any rents, lands, tenements, or moveables have fallen to a minor by descent, grant, or devise, they are to take possession of them, and enquire what is the annual produce of the real estate, the value of the personal estate, the number of children, and their ages. They are to put the children and their property in ward agreeably to the King's order, under their next of kin, to whom the inheritance cannot descend; provided the ancestor has made no specific appointment of trustees by will. The mayor and jurats are to take such security of the guardians that the children may be safe from injury and the town from blame. The guardians were not allowed to give their wards in

marriage while under age without the consent of the mayor and jurats and the relatives. Indentures are to be drawn upon the occasion, one of which is to be sealed by the guardian and the sureties and deposited in the Common chest.

In pursuance of these ordinances, at the Common Assembly, held annually on the Thursday next after the choice of mayor, for the appointment of officers, three jurats (usually the three keepers of the Common chest) were appointed "Wardens of Orphans," and they were sworn to the King and commonalty that they would well and truly conserve and keep the state of orphans falling or happening within the town of Sandwich during the ensuing year; and to the wardens so appointed the custody of the orphans was committed.

This custom of electing wardens of orphans, and the ordinances, are set out more fully in Boys' *History of Sandwich*, from which the foregoing is extracted; and the custom was annually continued until the old Corporation itself merged into the new Corporation under the Municipal Corporations Act of William IV., but it is probable that the wardens had not performed any duties since 1655, as that is the latest date in the *Book of Orphants*, which commences in 1586. It consists of several quires of foolscap paper under a parchment cover, and is not nearly full.

I am not aware whether there is any earlier book in the Corporation records, but this book was probably taken out by Boys for the purpose of making extracts from it, and never returned, as it came into my hands with other papers, which Boys had made use of and retained in a similar manner, and has now been returned to the Corporation chest.

There is nothing very remarkable in the first account, but I must observe that the payment of £10 for the apprenticeship of the orphan appears a very heavy sum, considering the value of money at that date; and in later accounts £7, and even as low a sum as £2, appear to have been paid.

The most interesting account in the book is probably the next, that of Thomasine Wolters, Woulters, Oulters, or Ulters, extending as it does from the year 1588 to past 1594, and through several wardens.

She was apparently an heiress in a small way, with house property producing a rental of over £10 a year, and the items of payment give a considerable insight into the manner and the costs of the repairs of her houses, and the materials employed, and also with regard to the various articles of her dress.

Her board appears to have cost originally £2* a year, but in April 1592 she was sent to finish her education at a boarding-school at Canterbury, where the cost of board and teaching was £8 a year, and in 1594 she came to reside with the Warden, Mr. Will. Wood, for which he was to have £5 a year.

To prepare for the important event of going to live at Canterbury it was necessary she should have a new gown, for which two yards of violet broad cloth, two yards of baize, one yard of cotton, and divers other things were purchased, at a cost of £2 19s. 8d.; while the expense of making, including the stiffening for it, came to 6s. 4d. more. Linen for neckerchers and other necessaries was purchased and made up, at a cost of £1 1s. 3d.

Her journey to Canterbury from Sandwich by the wagon, twelve miles, appears to have cost 6d.

She seems to have had a little pocket money now and then; sometimes a shilling, sometimes sixpence; once will be found, "geven her to geve to a bryde 4d.," at another time 6d.; and at Easter she had one shilling to put in the Communion plate, rather a large offering, but it was probably her first Communion.

The service book and singing psalms cost 2s. 6d.

She did not apparently require much physic, as there is only twice letting of blood 6d. and 1s., and a medicine to expel the ague twice 1s.; but she seems to have suffered once from a very unpleasant complaint,—"Item for oyntment for the yche 3d."

Her shoes cost apparently from 1s. to 18d. the pair, and mending shoes is a frequent, but not expensive item, but a Taffyta hat at 10s. seems rather costly; her hose she apparently knitted herself, as there is yarn bought for that purpose two or three times, and on one occasion the dyeing of them is mentioned. Once or twice hose were bought at 2s. 2d. a pair, one pair especially against Christmas. One item is 4d. to go to the play; and the whole winds up with the balance being handed to a man named Harker who had married the orphan.

Funerals do not appear to have been very expensive items in Sandwich at this period, as the cost of the burial of Angele's widow was only 4s., in addition to 2s. 8d. for laying her forth, and washing the clothes and other things after her death. The burying of a "yonge gerle" only cost 5s. From another account it appears that Benet Ingram's coffin cost 3s., and 1s. was paid for bread and beer at her burial; but Mrs. Cornish seems to have been waked right

* Unless the entry of 25th June 1589 is a mistake.

royally, as her coffin cost 6s., cakes and beer at her burial 13s., knell and burying 6s. 8d., for rosemary and sweetwater 6d., laying the corpse forth 2s., victuals for the helpers 4s., and, in addition, more for beer and cakes 4s., rosewater and herbs 1s., or a total of £1 17s. 2d. Perhaps in this case a certain Goodwife Ravenall may have taken an unfair advantage of the orphan's position, before the wardens were called upon to exercise their powers.

The account of the goods of Millians, or Mullens, gives some insight into the household furniture of a freeman of Sandwich, who appears to have possessed no other property, and states the value of the various articles at an auction in 1592.

Martin's account shews that two boys had a suit of clothes each which cost for both but £1 9s. 4d., a moderate sum compared with the gown of Thomasine Wolters, who, by the bye, had another gown in 1594, with whaleboned sleeves, at a total cost of £1 15s. 8d.; Martin's boys, however, had but a small estate.

Robert Wilds, who died at sea, apparently had the largest personal estate which came under the control of the wardens during the period covered by these accounts, and the receipts and payments afford many interesting details as to the mode of management and prices of different articles. I call attention to the cost, £3, of a journey to Yarmouth to collect a bill, and the very small sums paid for the schooling of these orphans.

The case of Cornish's orphans shews the mode of proceeding from beginning to end. Among the loose papers in the book is the petition for bringing the orphans under the control of the wardens, with notes made by the preparer of the petition as to the facts, and upon the accounts with Goodwife Ravenall. The whole winds up with a discharge given by the orphan and her husband for the balance.

The manuscript is for the most part very clearly written, and affords an interesting insight into the habits and customs of our forefathers in this old town.

THE BOOKE OF ACCOMPTE OF THE WARDENS OF THE ORPHANTS OF THIS TOWNE & PORTE OF SANDWICH begonne in the Third yeare of the Maioraltie of Edward Wood Maior beinge in the yeare of our Lord 1589 and in the xxxist yeare of the reigne of o^{r} Sovergne Lady Queene Elizabeth.

RICHARD PORREDG, WILL'M RICHARDSON, Wardens in the yeare of our Lord 1586; and ABRAHAM BERRYE, sonne of John Aberry Late of Sandwich Deceased, then Orphant under their chardge.

Receipts.—First receaved by the said Wardens of Mysteris Cobbe, Wydow, Late wyfe of Alex. Cobbe Jurate deceased, in money Left in th'ands of the said Alex^{r} Cobbe belonging to the said Orphant xxi li.

Item more for the rent for the p'te of his house at Thannciacon of o^{r} Lady A^{o} 1586 iiij li.
It'm for the lyke at Michaellmas the same yeare iij li.
Sum^{a} tot'lis of the Receytes xxix li.

Payments.—It'm payd to John Eppes for the said Orphant to buy him clothes then dwellinge with him xx s.
It'm paid also for the kepinge of the said Abraham Berry there xx s.
It'm paid to his M^{r}* Thomas Winter wheare he is nowe apprentice x li.
It'm p'd to his Brother Jacobe Berry for monys that he Layed oute uppon Reparacons of his p'te of his house when the said Orphant dwelt at Eastry wth Epps v li.
It'm paid to the same Jacobe Berry for clothes w^{ch} he bought for the same Abraham his brother & wth his consent the same tyme that he was with Epps at Eastry xlvii s.
It'm paid for Repar'cons at Mich'as last 1586 for his p'te of his house iii s. vi d.
It'm payd to Jacobe Berrye the xvi of October 1587 for the use of Abraham Berry his brother by consent of the same Abraham v li. xiiij s.
Sum xxv li. iiij s. vi d.
Due iii li. xv s. vi d.
W^{ch} iii li. xv s. vi d. is payd unt' Jacobe Berry.
Received by me RICHARD PORREDGE the same yeare of Thomas Robinson Gent. of & to th'use of JOHN KNOTTINGE sonne of Henry Knottinge deceased. W^{ch} xx li. is payd over unto Edward Peke Jurat & is nowe remayninge in his hands xx li.

M^{d} that the xxixth day of March A^{o} 1596 in the presence of Mathew Menes & Ric. Porredge, Will'm Crispe & Abra. Bournman, the said xx li. remaining in th' hands of Edward Peke Jurat, was by the consent of John Knottinge paid over unto his Brother in law John Lynwood.

THE ACCOMPTE OF ROGER MANWOOD† Jurate one of the Wardens of the Orphants of the goods & Rents belonging unto the Orphant THOMASYN WOLTERS.

Receyts. March 1588.—First receaved of Collyver in p'te of a yeares rent viz. of xxiiij s. due Thannunciacion of o^{r} Lady Last past xx s.
It'm of Anthony Sills Dutchman for halfe yeares rent of p'te of the greate house due at S^{t} Michell xxv s.
It'm more of him for one half yeares rent of all the greate house due at Thannu'ciacon of o^{r} Lady last past iij li.
It'm of Jane Rebles for 3 quarters rent due at Thann'ciacon Last past after the rent of 1 s. p. ann. xxxvii s. vi d.
It'm of Edward Andersone for 3 quarters rent of the garden .. iiij s. vi d.
S^{t} Michell 1588.—It'm of M^{r} Barthewe for one yeares rent of a garden x s.
It'm of Edward Andersone for half a yeare's rent of a garden .. iij s.
It'm of Anthony Sills for half a yeares rent of the Chiefe house . iij li.
It'm of Jane Rebles for one yeares rent of the house next the p'sonage house (12 li. 5 s.) xxv s.
It'm of John Martyn Dutcheman for a quarters farm of the Store house x s.

* Master.

† This was a nephew of Sir Roger Manwood, the founder of the Grammar School. See Boys' *Pedigree of the Family*.

And there was Lost a quarters rent before & iiij s. arrerage by the Death of Collyver who was hanged.

Anun'acon 1589.—It'm of M^r Barthewe for one halfe yeares farme for a garden v s.
It'm of Edward Anderson for one halfe yeares rent of another garden iij s.
Of Anthony Sills for an half yeare of the Chief house iij li.
Of Jane Rables for half a yeare for the house next the p'sonage. xxv s.
Of John Martin Dutch taylor for the Store house xx s.
S^t Michell 1589.—M^r Barthewe for the garden v s.
Edward Anderson for a garden iij s.
Anthony Sille for the Chief house iij li.
Jane Rables for the house next the P'sonage xxv s.
John Martin Dutch Taylor for the Store house xx s.
Anunc'acon 1590.—R^e the 29 of March 1590 for the house nere M^r Stibbing for half a yeares rent due at o^r Lady day last past xxv s.
It'm more the same daye of John Marten for half a yeares rent of his house due at o^r Lady day last past xx s.
It'm more the same daye of Anthony Sylls for halfe a yeares rent of the Chief house due as aforesaid (17 li. 1 s.) iii li.

PAYMENTS for the said Orphant THOMAZYN WOLTERS.

Payments.—Aprill 16, 1588.—First to John Momer Drap. for his bill for cloth I hadde xxx s.
April 22.—It'm to one Clark her kinsma. p. William Wolters Worde to be repayd if M^r Maior did not approve yt vi s.
May 17, 1588.—It'm to Will'm Even by John Harbord for Roger Rowes bill xxx s. vi d.
June 7, 1588.—It'm allowed Anthony Sille for repa'cons don to the house 1 s. v d.
It'm p^d to M^r Joye Minister of S^t Clements for a yeares rent of 2 howses viz. the mansion & one next unto S^t Peters p'sonage Due at Than'uncion Last past ix s.
July 13, 1588.—It'm p^d to M^r Porredge for a Cesse mony for the Shipp* v s.
July 20.—It'm for a loade of Clay for the house next M^r Stibbings xvi d.
August 11, 1588.—It'm a Loade of Sand vi d.
It'm a Lode of Lathes xii d.
It'm for 900 spriggs xii d.
It'm to Jackeson for 2 days woorke iij s. iiij d.
It'm for 400 of Tyles xvi d.
It'm for di. c of Lathes vii d.
It'm for Nayles iij d.
It'm for 2 barrs (barrels) of Lyme ij s. iij d.
It'm to a Workman & his Laborer for 2 days & di. (7li. 7s. 6d.) v s.
October 7, 1588.—It'm allowed Repar'cons don on the house & pals next unto S^t Peters p'sonage xix s.
October 9.—It'm to the Glasier for solderinge the gutter there . xv d.
It'm to M^r Joye for 2 howses in S^t Clements p'ishe iiij s. vi d.
March 28, 1589.—It'm to James Brode Clarke for half a yeares wage xii d.
March 30.—It'm allowed for repar'cons at John Martyns xvii s.
It'm allowed Repar'cons at Jane Rables ij s. iij d.

* The Spanish Armada sailed in July 1588. The cesse must have been to provide the ships for Sandwich.

June 25, 1589.—It'm payd Will^{m} Even for the borde of Thomasyn Wolters for 2 yeares endinge at S^{t} John Baptist.. iiij li.
June 27.—It'm to Brode the Clark for wage xii d.
October 1, 1589.—It'm to him more for di. yeares wage xii d.
It'm allowed Anthony Sille for repar'cons of the Well vi d.
It'm allowed Jane Rables for repar'cons vi d.
October 17.—It'm p^{d} to John Harberd for Thomasin Wolters bills viz. for Roger Rawes Bill vi s. ix d., for John Momers bill xiii s. and for Will'm Evens bill xxvi s. xlv s. ix d.
It'm paid for a hatt for the said Thomasin (9li. 9d.) vii s.
It'm p^{d} to ffather Braude the Clarke for his wage for a Yeare & a half iij s.
It'm allowed Marten the Taylor for repar'cons of his house xviii d.
It'm allowed more to Rablasse for his Repa'con xii d.
It'm p^{d} to M^{r} Joye for one years Dutie of the house (14s. 6d.).. ix s.

M^{d} that the xxth day of October A^{o} Dni 1593 James Master of East Langdon gent. Didd accomp^{te} wth Thomas Robinson & Will^{m} Wood of Sandwich Jurats Wardens of the Orphants within the same Towne And there uppon did paye unto th'ande of the said Will^{m} Wood in full satisfaction of all such some & somes of money as was then due unto the Orphant Thomasyn Wolters the some of Eight* pounds three shillings and Threepence of lawful money of England due uppon the Accompte of Roger Manwood late of Sandw'ch aforesaid Jurat deceased.

(Sg^{d}) Tho^{s} Robinson. Will^{m} Wood.

The Accompt of JOHN VERRALL and THOMAS ROBINSON of Sandwich Jurats Wardens of the Orphant THOMAZIN WOULTERS beginninge at Thannunc'on of o^{r} Lady in A^{o} 1590 forward continuinge till Michellmas 1592.

RECEIVED ffor the Orphant Thomsin Woulters ffor a yeares & a halfe as followeth :—

March 1591.—Imprimis receaved by Thomas Robinson the 29 Marche 1591 of Janekin Reberasse for one whole yeares rent of the howse near M^{r} Stippinge due at o^{r} Lady day last.. ls.
It'm receaved of Anthony Spilla of M^{r} Aldey & Thomlyn the same tyme for one whole yeares rent of the Cheif howse in the Highe streat dewe as a foresaid vj li.
It'm receaved of John Martyns the same tyme for one whole yeares rent of his howse due as aforesaid xl s.
It'm receaved of M^{r} Bartholmewe the same tyme for one Yeare & a half rent of a garden due as aforesaid xv s.
It'm receaved more of Edward Anderson the same tyme for one Yeare & a half rent of a garden due as aforesaid..... ix s.
Marche 1592.—It'm received the 30th of Marche 1592 of Goodman ffrencham for one whole yeares rent of the howse neere M^{r} Stibbinges dewe at o^{r} Lady day last past..... ls.
It'm receaved at the same tyme of Richard Thomlyn for one whole yeare's rent of half the Cheif howse in the Highe streate due at o^{r} Lady as aforesaid iij li.
It'm receaved of Janekin Sowters the same tyme for one yeares rent of the other half of the same house dewe as aforesaid.... lv s.
It'm receaved the same tyme of John Martens for one whole yeares rent of his howse due as aforesaid xl s.

* The true balance appears to have been £12 3s. 3d., and it will be seen post that Mr. Wm. Wood accounts for £9 3s. 3d. as received from Mr. Masters.

It'm receaved of M^r Bartholmewe the same tyme for one Yeares rent of his garden due as aforesaid..... x s.
It'm receaved more of Edward Anderson the same tyme for one yeares rent of his garden due as aforesaid..... vj s.
S^t Michaell 1592.—It'm receaved the 22 of November 1592 of ffrencham for halfe a yeares rent of his howse due at Michallmas Last xxv s.
It'm receaved the same tyme of Richard Thomlyn for halfe a Yeares rent of half the foresaid Cheife Howse dewe at Michellmas Last past..... xxx s.
It'm receaved of Janekin Sowters the same tyme for halfe a Yeares rent of the other halfe of the said howse due as aforesaid xxv s.
It'm receaved of John Martens the same tyme for halfe a Yeares rent of his howse due as aforesaid xx s.
It'm receaved of M^r Bartholmewe the same tyme for halfe a yeares rent of his garden due as aforesaid v s.
It'm receaved of Edward Anderson the same tyme for halfe a yeares rent of his garden due as aforesaid..... iij s.

Chardges for Repairing her Houses & Gardens.

It'm p^d for a newe buckett to the Well in the Chief howse xij d.
It'm p^d to the Churchwardens of S^t Clemente for the ceasse to the Churche owte of y^e ten't of Thomazin Woulters vij s.
It'm p^d to M^r Joy the 19 May 1592 for his Dewtie owte of the ten'te for one yeare & a halfe due at o^r Lady day last..... xiij s. vj d.
It'm p^d M^r Verrall for 72 foote of boorde to pale Anderson's garden iiij s. iiij d.
It'm for Masons Work & stuff uppon the howse next M^r Stibbinge the 12 of Marche 1590..... v s. viij d.
It'm vj c & a quarter of tyles for the howse in the Highe Streate the 10 of October 1590 x s. iiij d.
It'm for Lyme to the same Woork with Roofe tyles and Goods.. vj s. iij d.
It'm for eveboord & nayles for the same howse xix d.
It'm for 9 daies Woork to a Mason & his man at 2s. the day aboute the same howse..... xviij s.
It'm the 9 of Aprill 1591 for 139 foote of Inche boorde to mend the loft wheare Martyn dwelleth ix s. vj d.
It'm for iiij c of nayles xx d.
It'm for the Carpenters Woork iij s. vj d.
It'm p^d to M^r Joy the 10 of January 1591 for halfe a yeare dewtie owte of the said ten'te dewe at Michellmas last iiij s. vi d.
It'm p^d for makinge a newe doore in John Martens howse the rydes nayles & Woork ij s. viij d.
It'm p^d more for mendinge the gutter in the streate to the same howse ix yardes..... xxij d.
It'm allowed to ffrencham for mendinge of a gutter & pavement in his backside xix d.
It'm allowed to Edward Anderson for 3 postes ij s., iiij paier of Rayles iij s. iiij d., 3 c of nailes xviij d., for the Carpenters iiij s. ii d., all wch. is xi s.
It'm p^d to M^r Joy the 12 of May 1592 for his dewtie owte of the howses for half a Yeare dewe at o^r Lady day last..... iiij s. vj d.
It'm p^d for a load of Lome Laied into the Cheif howse xvj d.
It'm p^d for 800 of Hearne hill tyle laied in at ffrenchams..... viij s.
It'm p^d to Thomas Bensted carpenter for tymber stantions & others as appeareth by his byll w'ch was bestowed uppon a newe Cove in ffrenchams howse..... xxij s.

Chardges for repairinge her house.

It'm paied for xii C of Neckall* tyle bestowed about the howse.. xvj s.
It'm p^d for 20 Sparrs to make the Cove in ffrenchams howse.... v s.
It'm p^d for ij C & half of bricke ij s. ij d.
It'm for 600 of Sapp lathes & 1500 of prigge to M^r Verrall ix s. ij d.
It'm for 4 bundelle of harte lathes one bundell of Sapp to Goodman Griffen the same tyme..... v s. viij d.
It'm for 7 barrells and a bushell of Lyme..... iiij s. xj d.
It'm paied the 19 of August 1592 to have the Smyth for thinges fitt as appeareth by his byll..... vij s. vj d.
It'm p^d the 3 of September & allowed to ffrencham their p'celle as by his note appeareth 2 load of clay ij s. iiij d., a load of Sand xij d., a load of Chalk ix d., for Carriage of tyles & brick vj d., for carrienge away of earth xv d., all which is.... v s. x d.
It'm p^d the same day to Thomas Benstid for makinge of a newe dormer to a Chimney in the cheif howse & y^e stuff to y^t iij s. iiij d.
It'm p^d the tyler for one daies Woork to cover the same ij s.
It'm for a barrell of lyme & Lathes xij d.
It'm for one hundreth plaine tyle & 25 gutter tyle ij s. iiij d.
It'm p^d to M^r Joy the 28 of October 1592 for his dutie of the ten'te for half a yeare due at Michellmas last iiij s. vj d.

Chardges of her Apparrell, Diett, & other Necessesaries.

It'm p^d to Will^m the Brewers Wife the 16 of Aprill 1590 for 3 quarters of a yeares boord of the said Thomazin due at o^r Lady day last past iij li.
It'm p^d to her more the same day for necessaries Laied owte aboute her & teaching her as by a bill of p'ticulars appeareth . xxx s.
It'm p^d for 5 elle & a quarter of Wight Clothe to make her 4 smocks at ij s. thell & the makinge..... xj s. vj d.
It'm p^d Momer the 9 of Marche 1591 for 2 yardes of violett broad cloath to make her a gowne..... xxiiij s.
It'm p'd him more the same day for 2 yardes of baies & 1 y'de cotten vj s. viij d.
It'm p'd at Roger Rawes for div^s things to furnishe her gowne w'thall as by a bill of p'ticulers may appeare xxix s.
It'm p'd the 3 of Aprill 1591 to John Damon for linnen to make her nickerchers & other necessaries at her goinge to Canterbury xvj s.
It'm for makinge her 4 nickerchers & Lace..... v s. iij d.
It'm bought for her fine Wight thrid to woork w^thall..... xij d.
It'm p'd the xxiiij of Aprill 1592 to William the brewer for one whole yeares boord for her and other things as appeareth by p'ticuler iiij li. x s. vj d.
It'm p'd to Jervas Basfork for makinge her gowne & stiffinge to y^t vj s. iiij d.
It'm for her wagon to Canterbury at tymes..... xviij d.
It'm p'd for thrid sent to her to Canter^y xv d.
It'm p'd to her Misteris Smythe the 12 of July 1592 for one quarters boord & teachinge her dewe at Midsom' last..... xl s.
It'm p'd the 28 of July 1592 to M^rs Smith for div^s p'ticuler necessaries for Thomzen as appeareth by her bill vij s. iiij d.
It'm sent to her to Canterbury the 28 of August half an ownce of thrid w'ch cost xij d.
It'm p'd to Misteris Smyth the 9 of October 1592 for a quarters boord & teachinge of her dewe at Michellmas last xl s.

* Nackholt in Wye Parish. The tile kilns at Nackholt still bear a good reputation.

It'm sent to Canterbury by Ongley the post a paire of hose ij s. iiij d.
It'm p'd for half an ell of Cambrick to make her Coyfes & stringes to them & a quarter of Cambrick for her to woorke .. v s.
It'm p'd for makinge the Coyfes..... xv d.
THE RECEITS of this Accomp'te is as appeareth xxviij li. iij s.
THE PAIEMENTS is xxix li. viij s. viij d.
So as it appeareth that THOMSIN WOULTERS is debtor unto this accomptant THOMAS ROBINSON xxv s. viij d.

The accoumpt of MR. WILLIAM WOOD Juratt & one of the Wardens of the Orphanes w^th^in the towne and porte of Sandw^ch^ concerninge the Orphant THOMAZIN WOULTERS ffrom the ffeast of S^t^ Michell Tharchangel A^o^ D'ni 1592 for three yeares then next followinge w'ch was quarterly paid as by the p'ticuler note of the foresaid W^m^ Wood doth appeare.

RECEITS of her rents of the first yeare of the said three yeares.

First of Richard Tomlyne for one whole yeares rent iij li.
Of John ffrencham for the like l s.
Of a fflemishe widowe for the like..... l s.
Of John Marten for the like xl s.
Of M^r^ Bartholmew for the like x s.
Of Edward Anderson for the like vj s.

RECEITS of the second yeares rent.

Of Richard Tomlyne iij li.
Of John Frencham l s.
Of a fflemishe Widowe l s.
Of John Marten xl s.
Of M^r^ Bartholmewe..... xs.
Of Edward Anderson vj s.

RECEITS of the thirde and last yeares rent.

Of Richard Tomlyne xxx s.
Of John ffrencham l s.
Of a fflemish widowe l s.
Of John Marten xl s.
Of M^r^ Bartholmewe..... x s.
Of Edward Anderson iij s.
SOM TOTAL of y^e^ recets xxx li. xv s.
It'm receaved of M^r^ James Master the 20 day of October in full satisfacion of the Arrearages of M^r^ Roger Manwood his accoumpt the some of ix li. iij s. iij d.
Sum' ix li. iij s. iij d.
SOM OF AL THE RECEPTS xxxix li. xviij s. iij d.

PAIEMENTES.—Here followeth a note of all suche paiementes as have been paid by the foresaid WILL^m^ WOOD for the Orphant THOMSIN OULTERS Sithence S^t^ Michell A^o^ 1592, viz.

ffirst paied to M^rs^ Smith for her borde and learninge for one quarter dewe at Xy'mas xl s.
P'd more to her misteris for such necessaries as shee wanted & p'vided by her vij s. x d.
P'd more for a Cotten Wastcote for her xvj d.
P'd more for ⅞ and a half of Devonsheire Kersey to make her a Wastcote iij s. x d.
It'm for lace to bynd y^t^ & for the makinge xviij d.
It'm given to her self the 20 day of ffebruary..... xij d.
It'm for half a pound of yarne to make her hose of.....
It'm to M^rs^ Smith the 29 day of March for her q'ters boord and learning dewe at Easter xl s.

It'm for a booke for her conteininge all the S'vice & the singinge psalmes ij s. vj d.
It'm for a Seame of ffrenche worke for a koyf v s.
It'm given to her more the 23 of Aprill to buy her some silke to Worke her a koyf & other such like (Sum & p'tis v li. v s.) ij s.
It'm more the viijth of June for a paire of gloves xij d.
It'm more for 3 Lynnen Aprons for her ij s.
It'm p'd M^{rs} Smith the 27 of June for 13 Weekes boord and learninge dewe at this daye..... xl s.
It'm p'd more to her that she had layed owte for her necessarie wants v s. vj d.
It'm more given to her self the same daye xij d.
It'm paied to Cooke the glasier the fowerth of July for amendinge the windowes of the Cheif howse iij s. vj d.
It'm p'd the 11 of Julye for a hatt for her vj s.
It'm p'd for a pound of Yarne to make her hose..... xvj d.
It'm p'd to viccer Harrison for the quit rent Dewe to the manner of Woodnesborowe for her house called the store house vj d.
It'm p'd to M^{rs} Smyth the 29 of Septem^{r} for a quarters boord & learninge dewe at this daye..... xl s.
It'm more the same tyme for shooes & amendin' of shooes & for other necessaries ij s. vj d.
It'm p'd to M^{r} Robinson the 30 of October that Thomazin Oulters was indebted to him as by his accoumpt may appeare xxv s. viij d.
Sum. t't..... vj li. ix s.
It'm paied to George Hutchenson for a yard and a half of Stanmell* Cloth to make her a petticote at x s. vj d. the Yard. xv s. ix d.
It'm for a paire of Shooes for her the 11 day of december..... xviij d.
It'm p'd to M^{rs} Smith the 13 day of december for a quarters boord and learninge dewe at this day xl s.
It'm more the same day for necessaries laied owte by M^{rs} Smith for her
It'm given to Bumford for her Ridinge from & to Canterbury.. xij d.
It'm given her in her pursse when shee went to Cant. the 2 of January..... xij d.
It'm paied to M^{rs} Smyth the 29 of Marche for a quarters boord & learninge dewe at lady day..... xl s.
It'm more for necessarie Wants laied owte for her by her M^{rs} in this 2 q'ters last past x s. iiij d.
It'm p'd more for the bringinge of her Chist iiij d.
It'm given to her self the 2 of Aprill xij d.
It'm for a barrell of lyme..... ix d.
It'm for a hondred of plaine tyles & for 3 roof tyles ij s. ij d.
It'm to a mason & his laborer for a dayes Woorke aboute ffrencham & the Woollumers howse ij s.
Sum v li. xv s. x d.
It'm p'd for boorde nailes & mendinge of the glass windowes at ffrencham howse xvij s. j d.
It'm for repairinge of the ffence of Andersones garden as p. bill viij s.
It'm p'd to M^{r} Joye for his dewtie oute of half the principall howse & for the same dewtie owte of ffrenchams howse for a yeare & a half dewe at o^{r} Lady-day last 1594 viij s. iij d.
Sum. t't. xxxiij s. iiij d.

M. that the 4 of Aprell A° 1594 Tomsine Oulters comytted her selfe into my kepyinge and is to paye me for her borde for so longe time as she is wth me after the rate of ffyve pounds by the yere whose recknynge here under followethe.

* Stammell: A species of red colour, B. Jonson. A kind of woollen cloth, Comment. on Chaucer. Johnson's *Dictionary*.

It'm fyrst for a sampler bought by her of Mrs Smythe xij d.
It'm for sylke the 9 of Aprelle vj d.
It'm for 36 stickes to make lace..... xij d.
It'm geven to her the 17 of Aprell that she gave to her kynsman Clarke ij s. vj d.
It'm for sylke the 17 of Aprell vj d.
Item for sylke the 26 of Aprell vj d.
Item for stringes for an aporne and pynes and thryde vj d.
Item for 10 yardes of lyle grograyne at xxd the yearde for her gowne..... xvj s. viij d.
Item for a yearde of greene saye xvj d.
Item for lettyng her bludd..... xij d.
Item for v elles of bokeram at 14½d. the ell to make her two smockes vj s.
Item for mendynge of her shooes the xi daye of Maye..... v d.
Item the 19 daye of Maye for a payer of shooes..... xv d.
Item geven her in her purse the same tyme xij d.
Item for a cushen to make lace uppon ij s.
Item to a mason and his man for a daye and a halfe worke in repayringe the principall howse..... iij s.
Item for iiij bareles of lyme and a bushell of here iij s. iiij d.
Item geven her to geve to a bryde the 13 of June iiij d.
Item geven her more the 29 of June to bye her strynges for an apurne iiij d.
Sum. t't..... xliij s. ij d.
Item for an ell of cambrycke to make her gorgetes and bandes . vij s.
Item for halfe an ell of hollandes to make her quaynes..... ij s.
Item geven her the 3 of August to bye her a gerdle and pynnes to paye where shee had borrowed xvj d.
Item for a payer of whale boone sleues for her gowne iij s. iiij d.
Item for buckrame and bentes for the same gowne..... xij d.
Item for drawinge the tape and sleues of the same gowne..... xij d.
Item for bayes for the same gowne vj s. iiij d.
Item for makinge of the same vj s.
Item for makinge of a payre of bodyes to Thomsynes petycote . iiij d.
Item geven to her the 19 of September vj d.
Item for a payer of shooes for her the 22 of September xij d.
Item payde to John Elner for bringinge of her and her chest from Canterburye at our Ladye daye..... xij d.
Item geven her 6 of October to give to a bryde vj d.
Item for a boone thimble..... ij d.
Item for halfe a pounde of yearne to make her hoose..... xiij d.
Item geven her the 4 of November to geve to Lull his wyfe .. vj d.
Item payde to Mr Joye the 8 of November for his halfe yeares wages out of Tomsynes howses dewe at the feast of St. Mychell last ij s. ix d.
Sum. t't..... xxxv s. x d.
Item payde to the glasyer the 21 of November for newe leadinge and mendinge of the wyndowe of the prinsypall howse wher the frowe dwelleth vij s. vj d.
Item for pryges to nayle it upp..... iij d.
Item for a payer of shoose for her the same tyme xvj d.
Item geven her to buye threed and needles and pynnes at the fayer xij d.
Item more geven to her the 8 of december to buye lace for gorgetes vj d.
Item geven her the 21 of December to buye her hat stringes .. vj d.
Item for mending her shooes and for dyenge of her hoose..... iiij d.
Item geven her the 27 daye when she went to her cosyne Kingesforde vj d.
Item for a taffyta hatt for her..... x s.

Item geven her more the 8 of December to buye her lace for her gorgetes xij d.
Item for makinge of her gorgetes xij d.
Item the 10 daye for mendinge her shooes iiij d.
Item for makinge her a band and lyninge for it xii d.
Item payd for Tanye bo byne* lace for her gowne and sylke to sett it on v s. ix d.
Item for 2 yeardes & ¾ of russet fustyan ij s. ix d.
Item for a yearde and ½ of peache colured brod clothe to make her a petycote xv s.
Item for halfe an ell of blewe busfyne xv d.
Item for ½ an ell of ¾ clothe iiij d.
Item for 6 yeardes and ¼ of blacke and red bylyment lace ij s. j d.
Item for 3 yeardes of lase to bynde it iij d.
Item for 6 oz. and ½ statute fringe for the same ij s. ij d.
Sum. t't. ij li. xiiij s. xj d.
Item for makinge of the same and for sylke xviij d.
Item for a yearde and ¼ of Devonshire carsye to make her a wastcoote iiij s. vj d.
Item for makinge of the same and for byndynge lace..... xiij d.
Item for ½ an ell and ½ ¼ of canvas to make her a payer of bodyes before forgotten xij d.
Item for a payer of shooes the 22 daye of ffebruarye xiij d.
Item for oyntment for the yche..... iij d.
Item geven to her the 24 daye to geve to Exted his wyfe vj d.
Item geven to her the 9 daye of March to goe to the playe iiij d.
Item for mendynge of her shooes the 22 day of Marche iiij d.
Item R^d of her the 25 of Marche for her yere's borde Som v li.
Item geven to her the 30 daye to buye salve for her hande ij d.
Item payde for repracyons donne about frenchames howse the 31 of March x s. iij d.
Item more payde the same 31 daye of Marche for bryckes lyme and woorkemanship for the amendment of John Martyns howse and for mendynge of the glase wyndowe of the same vij s. vj d.
It'm geven to her the 18 of Aprell to buye threede and other necessaries..... vj d.
Item payde for solynge of her shooes the 20 of Aprell viij d.
Item geven her at Ester when she went to the com'unyon xij d.
Item payde for mendinge of the locke and makynge of a keye for the same iiij d.
Sum. t't..... vj li. xj s.
Item geven her to paye for her lettynge of blud the 13 of Maye. vi d.
Item for a medesyne to expell the ague twyse..... i s.
Item payde to M^r Joye the 31 of Maye for his halfe yeares wages for her howses dewe at thanuncyacon of our Ladye last ij s. ix d.
Item for 6 elles of bockeram at xvj d. the ell to make her smockes one ell of hollindes for coyves at ij s. iiij d. and one ell of hollands for crosse clothes at iij s. iiij d, the ell and one yeard of greene wodmole† for an aprune at xij d. and for thred the 17 of June xv s. ij d.
Item geven her the 24 daye of June..... x d.
Item payde for mendinge of her shooes the 6 of Julye ij d.
Item for a payer of hose for her the viij of Julye ij s. ij d.
Item for a combe and threede the 25 of Julye viij d.

* Bobbin.

† Woadmel, a hairy coarse stuff made of Island wool. Norfolk and Suffolk. —Bailey's *Dictionary*.

Item for tryminge of her hatt i s.
Item for tryminge and newe makinge of her old petycote..... iiij s.
Item geven to her the 18 of August for to buye her a payer of shooes a knyfe sterche geare lace and fylletes and suche other necessaryes at her going to Canterburye w^ch was the same daye iiij s. vj d.
Item payde to Cheryngtones wydowe for worke donne for her.. x d.
Item payde to Vycare Harryson for the quytrent dewe to manner of Woodnesborough for her howse called the store howse for two yeres xij d.
Sum. t't..... xxxiiij s. vij d.
Item for newe leadinge of the wyndow and for quarreles put in in Tomlyns hale wyndowe beinge 20 foote of glasse and 28 panes vij s. viij d.
Item payde to M^rs Smythe for her dyet from the 18 of August untyll the ffeast of S^t Michell..... xij s.
Item for a payer of hoose for her against Christmas ij s.
Item payde to M^r Joye the ij of January for his halfe yeres dutye for her howse dewe at the ffeast of Saint Mychell last.. ij s. ix d.
Item the same to Smalwood for a payer of shooes for her xx d.
Item for her boorde from our Ladye daye untyll the 18 of August beinge 21 weekes at ij s. p. weeke..... xlii s.
Sum. t't..... iij li. viij s. j d.
SUMM. TOTAL OF THE PAYMENTS xxxvij li. x s. ix d.
So the RECEITS exceed the PAYMENTS .. ij li. vij s. vj d.

W^ch sum was paide to HARKER who married Thomising Ulters by the said Accomp^t before M^r Richardson Maior.

The Accompte of M^r WYLL'M WOOD Jurat one of y^e gardyanes of the Orphantes for the goodes of ANGELL'S WYDOWE w^ch have com to my handes, viz.

Item R. that was made of the goods of Angeles wydowe soulde by lefecope* the 27 of September as p. inuentorye x li. 2 s. 9 d.
Item more receyved of Thomas Wylson that was founde in her howse v s.
Item more that is in John Elner his handes as p. Inuentorye .. iij li. xj s. ix d.
THE SOME RECEIVED by M^r Wood is x li. vij s. ix d.

A NOTE OF SUCHE MONEYE AS I HAVE LAYED OUT for the children of ANGELES *Wydowe* or other wayes for her, viz.

It'm to the Clarke and Cryer of the outroopes for their dutye after the rate of 8d. for the pounde vj s. viij d.
Item to Prona for her helpe xij d.
Item to John Dale for his paynes in writinge there xij d.
Item to the Cryer iiij d.
Item to a frowe that kepte her in her sicknes..... iij s.
Item to John Hunte for beere and breade that was feched there xv d.
Item to Bollardes wyfe that she had lent the mayden x d.
Item geven to Bollardes wyfe and to Bratteles wydowe for layinge her forthe and for washinge the clothes and other things after her deathe ij s. viij d.

* This word *lefecope*, which in the subsequent part of these accounts is called outroope, lyfecope, leefecoope, finally terminating in lovecope, signified an auction of household goods. Boys calls it lieucope, and says the word was pronounced lifcoop, and was still used in his time. I do not see any mention of it in the Customal, but in the Corporation records, at each annual assembly for the appointment of officers, there is the following entry:—"The lovecope was let to farm to A.B. for the year ensuing he paying to the land Treasurer 2s. 6d. for every lovecope." This annual entry ceased in 1782. At the period of these accounts the Clerk and Crier appear to have been entitled to a commission of 8d. in the pound.

Item layde out the 13 of October for clothe to make the younger wenche a petyecoote and a wastcoote three smocks and two apernes besydes that her mother had geven beforehande for suche purpose..... viij s.
Payde to Thomas Hyndmas for the buryall of there mother.... iiij s.
Payde more the 18 of October to Stockbrydges wyfe with the youngest daughter by the Will of Mr Maior and his brytheren xl s.
Item more for a payer of hose, a payer of shooes and frynge for her petycoote..... ij s. vj d.
Item geven to the eldest dauther the 23 of October to buye her a payer of shooes xv d.
Sum. t't..... iij li. xij s. vj d.
Item payde to Bollarders wydowe that she had layed out for the makinge of certen clothes for the youngest gerle xv d.
Item payde good wyfe Bollard for the buryenge of the yo'nge gerle v s.
Sum. t't..... vj s. iij d.
SUM' TOTALIS of the payments is iij li. xviij s. ix d.
So the recets exceeds the payments vj li. ix s.
Wch said sum was paid to the hands of Mr ROBERT GRIFFINGE Jurat one of the ke'pers of the Orphants.

THE ACCOMPTE OF WILLIAM WOOD Jurate (one of the Wardens of the Orphantes) of the goodes of MILLIANS [Mullens] his children the xxith of Aprell 1592.

In primis the said accomptant chargeth himself wth the receipte of theis p'celles hereunder followinge sould at an owtroope viz.

Receipts.

A drawinge table with sixe shelves..... xviiij s.
Item a Tapestrie coverlet..... xl s. vj d.
Item ix fringed napkins vj s. ix d.
Item six drap napkings vj s. j d.
Item for sixe pillow coates viij s. xj d.
ffor ix plaine napkins iiij s. viij d. ob.
ffor two table clothes..... v s.
ffor viij paire of sheetes..... ij li. j s. v d.
Item for three greate pewter candlesticks..... iij s. vij d.
Item two small pewter candlesticks j s. j d.
Item a quarte and a pinte pewter pott ij s. j d.
Item a chamber pot and 6 salt seller of pewter i s. viij d.
Item for vi fruyte dishes..... ij s. j d.
Item for vi sawsers j s. ij d.
ffor three small dishes j s. iiij d.
ffor nyne platters ix s. ix d.
It'm for an iron pot..... iij s. v d.
Item for a brasse pot..... vj s. vj d.
Item for a brasse ketle..... vij s. iij d.
Item for a worke chere j s. xj d.
Item for ij pillowes..... v s. ix d. ob.
Item for three chests viij s. ij d.
Item for three fetherbedds & twoo bolsters ij li. xix s. ij d.
Received before for 5 silver spoones at 5s. 1d. p' ounce j li. xvij s. vj d.
Item for another being his sonnes spoone..... v s.
Som'a p'tis*..... xiiij li. xiiij s. x d.

* It would appear that vi s. erased in the second item was struck out after this casting was made and without correcting it, as the true casting appears to be £14 8s. 10d.

Payments.

Here followeth the p'ticuler PAIEMENTS of the said WILLIAM WOODE for the said Orphants in answearing of the said Receipts viz.

The said accomptant doth demand allowance for paying for cariing of the stuffe into the market x d.
Item pd. to the Crier for cryinge the same ij d.
To Prona for delivring out of the stuffe xij d.
Item to the Sailer for sellinge of y^t in his shoppe xij d.
Item to the cleark & crier for their p'mission att viij d. the pound viij s. vj d.
Paid to Georg Hutchenson the xx^th daie of August for cloth to apparell one of the maides and the boye and for makinge of the same as by the Bill doth appeare xiiij s. vj d.
Item more paid to Chirringtons wife w^th Thomasen Millians on Monday the 26 of August xl s.
Item more to Will'm Beare for redeeminge of Sixe silver spoones belonging to the children pawned by the father-in-law xxx s.
Item more paid (for Thomasine Millians) to George Hutchenson for iiij yeardes of cloth to make her a petticote & a waste cote at ij s. vj d. the yarde x s.
It'm for makinge of the same..... xvj d.
Item for a paire of showes for her xij d.
Paid to Edward Hulls w^ch was promised him with John Millians xl s.
Paid to George Hutchenson for a suyte of clothes for the same boye xiiij s. vj d.
Item more for a parre of shoose for him xiiij d.
Sum. t't..... viij li. iiij s.
Item paide to M^r Bartholmew the xv of Novemb. that he had laid out for Sara & Thomasine Mullins as appeareth by his Bill .. xxvij s.
Sum. t't..... xxvij s.
SUM. OF ALL THE PAYMENTS IS..... ix li. xjs.
*So the Receipts exceed the payments v li. iiijs. vij d.

W^ch said sum was paid by the accomptant Will'm Wood then Maior unto the hands of Christofer Clark and Daniell Wyborne.

(1607).

THE ACCOMPTE OF ARTHURE RUCKE Maior of y^e Towne and Porte of Sandwich one of the Wardens of the Orphantes of y^e goods of MYLES MARTINE decesed in September (1607) who left twoe Sonnes viz. THOMAS MARTINE and JOHN MARTYNE viz.

RECEVED of Charles Cricket and John Thorne for the howsehould stufe of Myles Martyne sould at a Lyfcoope viij li. xv s. v d.
Item Receved more for 14 younge hoges sould at severall pryses iiij li. xii d.
Somm total xij li. xvj s. v d.

Payments.

Here followeth y^e p'ticuler PAIMENTS of y^e foresaid ARTHURE RUCKE for y^e foresaid Orphants viz. THOMAS and JOHN MARTINE in answare of y^e said Receipts viz.

Inpr'm^s paid to Charles Crickett and John Thorne for there due for selling y^e goods at y^e lyfcoope v s. x d.
It'm paid to one Spratlyng for monye yat was due to him from Myles Martine ij s. ij d.
It'm p^d to Widow Barker for washing y^e lennan and clening the howse..... iij s. x d.
It'm p^d to a woman that kepte him in his sicknes vj s.
It'm p^d to Goodwyfe Lawnce y^t helpe at the Lyfcoope vi d.
It'm p^d to the Cryer for crying of the Lyfcoope iiij d.

* The correct balance appears to have been £5 3s. 10d. according to the accountant's own figures.

It'm for a weekes boorde for y^e^ orphantes ij s. vj d.
It'm for there fathers berryall..... iij s. vj d.
It'm for Tho^s^ Martines Indentures..... xij d.
It'm to John Mamas for Tho. Martine to be his Apprent'ce.... xxx s.
It'm to M^r^ Nowell for a qr. Rent of a howse..... ij s.
It'm to Robert Homes for keeping y^e^ hoges (*hogs*) ij s. vj d.
It'm to Henry Axtell for Russet which Myles Martine did owe him as appereth by his Byll vj s.
It'm to Will'm Mychell for wares that Myles Martine had of him iiij s. ij d.
It'm for a Coffine for him iij s.
It'm to a woman for vittells for y^e^ orphans xxij d.
It'm for a pare of Shoose for y^e^ biger boye xvj d.
It'm for twoe pare of Shoose for the lesser boye ij s. vj d.
It'm to Morondaye the Curryer with John Martine to be his printisse..... xl s.
It'm for a hate and a pare of Stockins for John Martine iiij s.
It'm for John Martines Indentures writing..... xij d.
It'm to Richard Lucke for wares that was had of him for Tho. and Jo. Martine as appereth by his Byll xxviij s. vj d.
It'm for a yarde and a halfe of Kersey at iij s. iiij d. the yarde for Jo. Martine v s.
It'm for twoe yards of Graye ffryes at xviij d. the yarde iij s.
It'm for a yarde and a halfe of Greene cotten ij s.
It'm for a halfe a yarde of Blue cotten vj d.
It'm for Tho. Martine a yarde and a three q^r^ of Kerseye at iij s. vj d. the yarde vj s. ij d.
It'm twoe yards and a halfe of Blacke cotten at viij d. the yarde xx d.
It'm to Will^m^ Skerlet for making of ther Cloothes..... xj s.
It'm to my selfe for Red fryse w^ch^ his wyfe had that was owing to me..... vij s.
It'm paid M^r^ Nowell for keepeing his hoges v s.
It'm that M^r^ Nowell laide owte to Barbera and goodwyfe Clarke for helping at his buriall..... xviij d.
It'm for a hate for the biger boye ij s. vj d.
It'm paid for Stockings xx d.
It'm Rich^d^ Lucke for fowre ells of Canvas to make the biger boye Sherts..... v s. iiij d.
It'm a q^r^ and a nale of holland for bands xij d.

*Sum' totalis of all the payments x li. vj s. iij d.
The totall somme of the Recetes commeth to..... xij li. xvj s. v d.
The totall somme of the payments commeth to..... x li. vj s. iij d.
So remaynes ther l s. ij d.

The w^ch^ monie was delivred by the said Arthure Rucke Jurat unto M^r^ Will^m^ Beere† Maio^r^ of Sandwich to be bestowed by him for the good of the Children of the foresaid Myles Martine.

[In another hand.] This fiftie shillings and ij d. John Martin *alias* Miles received of M^r^ Thomas Mines in his yeare of treasureship as by his owne confession to M^r^ Maior and his brethren y^t^ apeareth this sixt daie of March 1631.

1606. Receits.

The accompte of Arthure Rucke Maior one of the Wardens of the Orphants of Charles Cicke for goods sowld by him the v^th^ of ffebruarie (1606) at a Leefecoope being the goods of Bennet Ingrams, widow decesed and is for the use of Thomas Ingram her sonne viz..... xv li. viij s x d.

* Correct addition £10 5s. 10d. † William Bere was Mayor 1609 (Boys).

Payments.

Inpr'm^{s} pd. for her Coffine iij s.
It'm to one that did looke to her in the tyme of her Sicknes.... xvj d.
It'm paid for brede and beare at her buryall xij d.
It'm paid for making of fowre bands and one Sherte for her sonne vij d.
It'm for a payre of Showes for him ix d.
It'm to Robart Stace's wyfe for xvj^{tene} weekes for his boorde.... xxxj s. vj d.
It'm to M^{r} White the Mynister for a q^{r} Rent for his howse v s.
It'm to Robert Mylles to the use of Robert Stace as monie dewe unto him vj s.
It'm to Robert Mylles as monie dewe to him ij s.
It'm for a Supper and Drinke at the Leefecoope..... v s. ij d.
It'm goodwyfe Launce to helpe at the Leefecoope xij d.
It'm paid to the Cryer..... iiij d.
It'm paid for wasshing her lenone and other things iiij s.
It'm paid Tho. Horsman for makinge a Dublet a paire of hoose and a wastecote he fynding lenone for the Dublet for Tho. Ingram iiij s. ij d.
It'm paid Henry Dryland for Cloothes he made he fynding Stufe and for bying of Shertes Stockines Shoowes and other things as by his Byll appereth for the said Tho. Ingram xxj s. vij d.
It'm paid for writing of his Indenture ix d.
It'm paid Henry Dryland as money geven him wth Tho. Ingram to be his prentis vij li.

Sum' totalis *xj li. viij s. x d.
Sum' totalis of y^{e} Receits is..... xv li. viij s. x d.
Sum' totalis of y^{e} Payments is..... xj li. viij s. x d.
So remaynes due to y^{e} Orphant y^{e} somme of .. iiij li.

Which said somme of iiij li. was lefte wth M^{r} Beere then being Maior to be pute oute to y^{e} use of y^{e} said Orphant Tho. Ingram.

The Accompte of George Wood Esq^{r} Maior of the Towne and Port of Sandwich in the Countie of Kent and Robt. Constable Jurate of Sandwich aforesayd Wardens of the Orphants for this p'nte yeare of the goods of Robt. Wylds Deceased att Sea in 1625 whoe left one Sonne & two Daughters behinde him viz^{t} and likewise the accompt of George Wilson Maior for the yeare 1627 the former Accomptants joyneing wth him in the said accoumpt.

M. that M^{r} Will^{m} Ellwood (beinge Maior and one of y^{e} Wardens of y^{e} Orphants att the tyme of the death of Robt. Wylds) cowld not give upp his accompts because he was not able by reason of his sickness & lameness but did only passe some of the accompts in loose papers when it shoold have beene entered in this book.

Receits in money in the yeares 1625 & 1626.

Recepts Inp'mus Received in gould	15	0	0
Item rec^{d} in peeces of eight beinge 37 w^{ch} amounteth to	8	0	4
Ite' rec^{d} in ffrench money iij s. iiij d. in Scotcshe money x s. & in Spainshe money xiij d. w'ch is in all.....	†0	14	4
	23	14	8

Bills and Bonds.

Inpr'm^{s} one Bill of John Seaman & Charles Sowth Marchants of Yarmoth fower score pounds which is payd by them	80	0	0
Ite' one Bill of Isaac Gogar of sixteene pounds	16	0	0

* £11 8s. 2d. † 14s. 5d.

Item one Bond of Andrewe Gosfrith & John Seymer of one hundred pounds for y^e paym^t of fiftye pounds	50	0	0
Item one bill of M^r ffrancis Verall of tenne pounds	10	0	0
It' a Debt of 4^li expressed in a peece of paper dewe fro^m Isaac Gogar	4	0	0
It' that of these bills & band wee have onely rec^d that of 80^li & for that geve our acompt the Rest yet remayne to be rec^d in bande as may apear in a boxe whear they are put Togeather..			
Money rec^d of John Layneall for goods sould att the Lowecope viz. The some of twentie Sixe pounds fowr shillings & eleaven pence	26	4	11
Re^d of Valentine Treford for the p'fitt of two Newcastle voyages the one the 17^th of July & the other the 5^th of October 1626..	4	17	0
Soe the whole rec^d in money of this page cometh unto the some of	134	16	7
Re^d more one beare boule of 8 ounces & a quarter			
R^d more two wyne Cupps of nyne ounces			
R^d more two spoones of 3 ounces			
beinge in all twentie ounes & a quarter			
It' rece' of M^r Constable w^ch hee rece' for Butter as apeareth by the bill	12	18	6
It' rece' of M^r John Halsnod for the Rent of Rob^t Wilde his house for 2 yeares dewe at S^t Michall 1627 the some of	12	0	0
It' rece' of M^r Constable for 2 barrels of pitch	1	0	0
November 29.—Rece' for 9 ells & a halfe of Course Cambrick of John Furmer w^ch was aprised before M^r Maior and his brethren at fower shillings & Sixepence the ell w^ch cometh unto the some of	2	2	9
It' more w^ch is dewe to the orphants the some of 8s. 8d. to ballance the acompt in his booke of Acompt as may thear apear .	0	8	8
	028	9	11
	134	16	7
SOM TOTAL OF THE WHOLE RECEAITES	163	6	6

Som total of all the Receaits in money cometh unto as may apeare by this Acompt The some of one hundreth Sixtie three pounds six shillings and six pence.

Payments.

Here followeth the p'ticular PAYM'TS of the s^d Accomptants for the sayd Orphants answeringe the sayd receipts.

1626.—Inp'm's p^d to Will^m Elwood for wares fetched att his Shopp for the sayd Orphants att sundry tymes as appeareth by bill	2	13	9
Item payd to John Wheelers wyfe for keepinge of Susana Wyld one of the Orphants 14 monthes or therabouts	2	4	8ob.
Item disbursed for Counsell Dyet & horsehire att Canterbury ..	0	16	0
Item payd to Davyd Ketcherell for a jorney to Yarmouth to fetch money for the bill of 80^li from John Seaman & Charles Sowth	3	0	0
Item to M^r Brooke for Minister duties for a yeare	0	4	0
Ite' p^d to the wife of Edward Brooke for her Mother's use for keepinge of Rob^t Wylds two & twentie weekes w^th other charges the some of	2	4	0
Item p^d to M^r Burnley in p'te of payment for salt belonginge to Jaques Burrell	5	19	0
Ite' p^d to M^r Burnley in full paym^t for the sayd salt (w^ch was carryed to Yarmoth in the Hoy called the Hope belonginge to the sayd Jaques Burrell) by M^r Constable	39	1	0

Item p[d] to Valentine Austen for rent for the sayd Rob[t] Wilds house	6	0	0
Item to the wife of Edward Brooke for her mothers use for keepinge of Rob[t] Wilds sonne	2	6	8
Ite' payd to M[r] Edward Pordage Isaac Gogar and Isaac Rucasies in full payment of all Accompts for the hoy called the hope	25	19	8
	90	8	9ob.
It' to the Crier for Cryinge the Leefcoppe	0	0	4
It' for sellinge the goods at the Leefcope and gatheringe in the moneye	0	17	4
	91	6	5ob.
1626.—Item payd Will'm May of Ashe for keepinge the youngest daughter of Robt. Wylds from the tyme of his death untill S[t] Michaell Tharchangell last past	5	0	0
Item p[d] to the wife of the sayd Will'm May for apparrell for the sayd child	0	6	6
Item p[d] to M[r] Stephen Huffam for keepinge a child of Robt. Wylds	1	16	9
Ite' p[d] to the wife of Edward Brooke for the use of her mother for dyet for Robt. Wylds his sonne & other charges	1	18	0
Item payd for a Certificat out of the Custome house	0	2	2
Item p[d] more to M[r] Verall for a Certificate about the same busines xviij[d] & for the towne seale xij[d]	0	2	6
Item p[d] Isaac Morton for cloath for Susanna Wylds	1	17	3
Item p[d] Dixon the Taylor for makinge of the sayd Infants clothes	0	5	0
It' to the wife of W[m] May	0	2	0
It' to the wife of W[m] Cooke for the use of her husband	0	6	4
It' to E. S. Morton for wares fetched of hym as apeareth by his bill	5	6	3
March 31[st] 1627.—Payd the wife Edward Brooke for the use of her Mother for diet for Robt. Wilds Sonne for 22 weekes	2	0	0
It' more for his Scholinge for the same tyme	0	6	8
It' more then for a payr of Stockinges & a payr of Shoes 3s. & for mendinge shoes 4d.	0	3	4
Aprill 14, 1627.—Payd W[m] May of Ashe for keepinge the yongest Daughter of Robt. Wilds from S[t] Michaell last past untill the 25[th] of March last past	2	10	0
May 19.—Payd the wife of W[m] Maye of Ash for Scholinge & mendinge of Shoes & Apell* for the Child shee kepeth	0	6	0
	22	8	9
June 27[th] 1627.—Payd John Sampson for a debt dewe fro' Robt. Wilds as may apeare by his acquitance & by the p'ticulers	7	12	8
July 16.—Payd Elias Bromfeeld for a debt for Shoes as may apear by his bill of p'ticulers the some of	2	12	11
July 19[th].—Payd John Furmur for a Remaynder of a debt dewe fro' Robt. Wild as may apeare by his bill the some of	0	16	7
July 19.—Payd George Molland in full paym[t] of an Acompt for Robt. Wild as may apeare by his bill the some of	0	15	4
July 24[th].—Payd W[m] Maye of Ashe for keepinge the yongest daughter of Robt. Wild for one q'rter dewe the 25[th] of March last past	1	5	0
October 15.—Payd W[m] Maye of Ash for keepinge the yongest Daughter of Robt. Wild for one q'rter dewe at S[t] Michaell last	1	5	0
October 18[th].—Payd the Grandmother of Robt. Wilds Sonne for ij weekes diet for Scholinge & mendinge his shoes	1	6	2
October the 19.—Payd the wife of William May for Scholinge Shoes and a flanell wastcote for the yongest daughter of Robt. Wilds	0	10	0

* Apparel.

October 20th.—Payd An. Gosfrith for wares fetched for the Eldest daughter of Robt. Wildes	0	9	0
It' payd to Mr Constabb for Robt. Wilds his Sonne & other Chardges as may apeer by his bill	5	1	2
It' payd Mr Kitchill Clarke of Dovor Casell for money expended for the cleringe of an Exchequer band for Robt. Wilds as may apear by his bill of Acompt	4	11	4
	26	5	2
November 27.—Payd Mr John Halsnod for beere Chardges of Court and duties for the Minister & Clarke as may apeer by his byll the some of	11	14	8
November 27.—Payd Mrs Elwood widowe for wares fetched in her shoppe as may apeare by her bill the some of	00	16	6
November 29.—Payd Hopestill Tilden for biskitts hadd of hym by Robt. Wilds as may apeere by his bill the some of	2	00	0
November 29.—Payd Daniell De Spy for a hatte and a band to it and allso for other bande & triminge of hatte as may apear by his byll the some of	0	12	6
November 30.—Payd Elias Bromfeld for 2 payr of Shoes for the children of Robert Wild as may apear by his bill the some of	0	3	6
	15	7	2
	26	5	2
	22	8	9
	91	6	5ob.
SOM' TOTAL OF ALL THE PAYMENTS IS	155	7	6ob.

Som' Total of all the payments for the Orphants of Robt. Wild Cometh unto as may apear by this acompt the some of One hundred Fiftie five pounds Seaven shillings & Six pence half peny Soo Then the Receaits being 163li. 6s. 6d. There resteth dewe to the Orphants in money the some of Seaven pounds and nineteene shillings wch the sayd Accomptants have payd in this Assembly being the six day of December 1627 into the hands of Mr William Ladd Maior Beinge soe apoynted to doe by the consent of the whole house att the Assembly for elec'con of Officers the sixt day of December Anno D'ni 1627.

It' deliv'r'd more at the same tyme by the sayd accomptants one beere boale Two wine Cupps & two Silver Spoones altogeather waighinge Twentie ounces & a quarter.

December six.—Deliv'r'd more a bond of Fiftie two pounds wth encrease of use for 2 yeares at the 8th of March ensuinge dewe fro' Andrewe Gosfrith & John Seamer.

It' Deliv'r'd more an other bonde of Fiftie three pounds & nine pence wth encrease of use for 6 monthes at the 21st daye of this instant December.

Mr Rd Pordage, Hopestill Tilden, John Halsnod, Francis Boughto' bound in this bonde wch bond was geven for their part of the hoye called the Hope & their part of the stock thearin.

It' deliv'r'd more a third bonde of Thirtie and six poundes to be dewe the last daye of November 1628 fro' Isaac Gogar and Mr Francis Verrall.

It' deliv'r'd more the same six of December aforesayd the writings of his house wth the p'ticulers of such somes of money as was made of his houshold stufe togeather with his book of acompte Releases aquitances and bills payd in this acompt and all other things wtsoever hath come unto our hands wch are putt togeather in boxes for the more safetie All wch things and also the three bonds above expressed ar all deliv'ed into the hands of Mr William Ladd now Maior by the Cosent of this Assemblie.

THE A COUNTES OF Mr WILL. LADD Maior of Sandwich one of the Wardines of the Orfantes this yere beginng in Desember 1627 and ending in Desember 1628.

First It'm RECEVED of Mr Georg Wood one of the Wardines of the Orfantes for the yere past the some of seven poundes nine tene shillinges	7	19	0
Reseved more of Mr Andrew Gosfrif for to yere use of 50 li. that he hath of the Orfants the some of	8	0	0
So the hole Resaites in mony for his yere is fiftene poundes nine-tene shillings, besides three silver copes to silver spones waying 20 ounses and a quarter	15	19	0

THE PAYMENTS of Mr Willi' Ladd Maior for his yere wch I have disbursed for Robert Wilds childen being Orfantes.

It' Payd unto goodman Maye of Slermud* for keeping of one of Robert Wilds his children for a hole yere	5	0	0
It' for scoling hose and close	0	7	4
It' for Canvis and other thinges at Paines	0	8	7
It' to May in mony	0	3	4
It' to her in mony more	0	2	0
It' to her in mony more	0	8	0
It' payd unto one in tennett† for keping of Robert Wilds his Child being a boy a yere and other things	5	0	0
It' for Clothes and Scoling and shoses	0	9	4
It' for Clothes to Isack Murton	0	17	3
It' for Clothes to Isack Murton	0	14	0
It' for Shose and Scolling	0	3	6
It' for macking ye Clothes for Maies Child and shose cost	0	7	6
	14	0	10
SOME TOTALL OF ALL RESAITES his yere is	15	19	0
SOME OF PAYMENTS of all his yere is	14	0	10
Remaing good to the Orfantes wch is payd into the handes of Mr Maior the some of	1	18	2

Deliver'd also unto Mr Henry Forstall now Mayer three bondes one of fifty li wher'in Mr Andru Gosfref and Mr John Semer standes bound for the payment.

Deliver'd one other Bond of Fifty poundes wher'in Mr Edward Pordage Hopstill Tilden John Halfsnod and Franses Bouthten Standes bound but part of that bond is payd as it doth a pere a pone the back side of it.

Deliv'r'd more a third bond of thirty and six pound wher'in Isack Goger and Mr ffranses Verall standes bound for the paymentes of it.

Deliv'rd also one bere cup of silver and to wine Cupes of silver and to silver spones all together waying twenty ounces and a quarter.

Deliver' also the writtings of his house wth the pertickelers of such somes of money as was mad of his housould stouf wth his book of a Count recytes quitances and bills payd in this a count and all other thinges that hath come unto my handes ffrome Mr Wood latte Maior and soe put to gether in boxes for the more safty all which thinges are deliver'd into the handes of Mr Henry Fostall now Mayer by the Comptant at this asembly being houlden the 9th of fewary 1628.

* ? Stourmouth. † ? Thanet.

RECEIPTS OF ROB^{t} WILDS HIS CHILDRENS GOODS.

THE ACOUNT OF M^{r} HENRY FORSTALL in the ffirst yeare of his mairaltie 6 March 1628 being warden for the Orphants.

Sould to M^{r} Dannell Williams by me Henry fforstall Esquire Maior twentie ownces and a quarter of silv. plate at 5s. 3d. the ownce	v li.	vj s.	iiij d.
Received of M^{r} Ladd the somme of 1–18–2 I say Received	1	18	2
Received of M^{r} John Halsnod for rent of the howse belonging to Robert Wilds his children	02	00	00
Received of M^{r} Andrew Gosfright for the use of fiftye pounds for tenne monthes.....	04	13	04
Received more of M^{r} Andrew Gosfright for the youse of fifty pounds for seven monthes & a halfe	02	10	00
Receved of Hopestill Tilden in p^{t} of a band w^{ch} hee & Edward Pordage & John Halsnod & Fransis Boughton did stande bownd in a band of fiftie three pounds & nine pense the some of	16	10	07
Receved of M^{r} Ladd securitie for the rest of the mony of the sayd band w^{ch} he receved when he was maior w^{ch} band being dated the nyneteenth day of Aprill 1629			
Receved of him for youse of the sayd mony w^{ch} he had kept in his hands in the time of his mairolltie before the securitie the some of	04	16	00
Receved of John Plansoone for a yeares rent of a howse due at Micaellmus last the fowreteenth of October 1629.....	03	10	00
Receved more of John Plansoone for Cristide quarter the second of feberary 1629	00	17	06
	42	1	11
Receved the last of March 1630 of M^{r} Isack Goger & M^{r} ffrancis Verall for the use of a band of six & thirtie pounds due to Robert Wildes his children for two yeares three monthes & fowreteene dayes the some of	7	2	0
The some of the Receites for Robert Wildes his Children by me Henry fforstall Maior amounteth to the some of	49	03	11

1628.

THE PAYMENTS OF M^{r} HENRY FFORSTALL Mayor for ROBERT WILDES his children being orphants.

Payd William May for keeping one of Rob^{t} Wildes his Daughters for one yeare	05	00	00
Payd for a payre of shooes for her	00	01	04
Payd Mayes wyfe more for another payer of shooes for her	00	01	06
Payd for her scooling to Mayes wife & some other thinges	00	05	00
Payd for a booke for her.....	00	04	00
Payd Richard Nowell for making her a Wastecote & things he bought for to trim it	00	02	06
Payd gudman Sweeting for keeping of Rob^{t} Wildes his sonne the twentie eight of March 1629.....	02	12	00
Payd him more for his scooling & other thinges.....	00	11	02
Payd more to gudman Sweeting for keeping of the same boy for seventeene weekes	01	14	00
Payd for a payre of shooes for him.....	00	02	00
Payd for a hatt for him	00	02	00
Payd for a payre of hose for him	00	01	08
Payd unto M^{r} Andrew Gosfright for weare for Wildes his children as apeares by his bill.....	02	06	00
Payd Isack Morton for weare as apeares by his bill	02	07	10
Payd Richard Nowell for making the eldest maydes clothes	00	08	00

Payd Isack Morton for a wastecote cloth for the girle May keeps	00	04	00
Payd him more for cloth for the boy as apeares by his bill.....	00	17	05
Payd John Plansoone for charges layd out about the howse as apereth by his bills & Ministers duties	02	14	03
	19	14	08

The second of febe. 1629.

Payd more to John Plansoone for the Minister & clarkes Duties at cristide quarter.....	00	01	02
Payd unto M^{r} Isack Goger & M^{r} ffransis Verrall to make up the some of six & thirtie pounds fifty poundes the some of ..	14	00	00
Payd more unto my selfe to equallise the eldest Daughters potion I being her garden the some of	02	06	08
THE TOTALL SOME OF ALL THE PAYMENTS for Robt. Wildes his children amounteth to the some of	36	02	06
THE RECEITES of the monies receved for these children amounteth to the Just some of.....	49	03	11
So there remaineth due to the other two children in mony the some of.....	13	01	05

W^{ch} is payd to M^{r} Daniell Williams.

Memorand' that the first daie of September 1630 M^{r} George Wood.*

1629.

Delivered unto M^{r} Daniell Williams one of the wardens for the orphanes one bond of fortie one pounds twelve shillings due the one & twentieth day of October last past from M^{r} William Ladd & Hopestill Tillden.

Delivered also to him due from M^{r} Isack Goger & M^{r} Fransis Verall one other bond of fifty & two pownde, due the first of October 1630.

Kept to my selfe another band of fifty pounds due from M^{r} Andrew Gosfright & M^{r} John Seamer being the full third part with the two pownds six shillings eight pence of all the goods & chattels of Robert Wilds deceased w^{ch} is her portion I being her gardion & in all amounteth to the full some of ..	52	6	8

The last of March 1630.

It'm Delivered more the second of Aprill 1630 the writings of his howse with the p'ticulers of such somes of mony as was made of his howshould stufe together with his booke of Acounts releases Aquitanses and bills payd in this Account and all other things whatsoever hath come unto my hands which ar put together in boxses for the more saftye all w^{ch} thinges and allso the two bands above expressed that is to say one bond from M^{r} Ladd & Hopestill Tilden of forty one pownde & twelve shillings due as above mentioned & one other bond due from M^{r} Verall & M^{r} Goger as before expressed it being fifty two pownds & thirteen pownd one shilling & five pence in mony all w^{ch} is deliv'r'd over into the hands of M^{r} Daniel Williams by the consent of this Assembly w^{ch} is in full discharge of my acount I being Warden for the Orphants.

THE ACCOMPTS OF DANIELL WILLIAMS Esq^{r} Maior of the Towne & Port of Sandwich for the Children of ROBERT WILDS made and given upp in the open Assemblie the eight daie of December 1631 as followeth.

INPRIMIS the said Maior and one of the Wardens for the Orphants chargeth him selfe to have RECEIVED these somes followinge.

Received of Isaac Gogar and ffra. Verall for y^{e} monie due fro' them	4	0	0
Received of M^{r} Henrie fforstall my p'decessor the second daie of Aprill 1630 the some of	13	1	5
It' Received of John Plansoone for halfe a yeares rent of the howse he dwelleth in.....	1	15	0

* The rest wanting.

It' of Edward Wild gardion to Thomas Wild for rent of that howse for one month 0 2 11

It' received the writings of the howse w^h I have delivered to Edward Wilds the Gardion to Thomas Wild.

It'm Received his Booke of Accompts and all such other writings w^ch M^r ffor-stall chargeth mee to have received by his Accomptes the w^ch I deliver upp here in this Assemblie I received one Bond of fiftie and two pounds due from M^r Isaac Goger and M^r ffrancis Verall w^ch monie is paid in by them out of w^ch monie fortie pounds thereof was lent upon bond unto William Maie John Gibbs and Andrew Omer and for the remainder thereof there was tenn pounds and twelve shilling and eleven pence more given to the aforesaid William Maie whoe hath taken the yongest Daughter to keape untill shee is xviii yeares old and then hee is to give her fortie pounds w^ch is the bond before specefied.

It' Received also of M^r ffforstall my p'decessor one other bond of fortie one pounds & twelve shillings due fro' M^r William Lad and M^r Hopestill Tylden the w^ch bond of fortie one pounds & twelve shillings together with seven pounds and xi^d more beeinge the use of the said bond and maketh the full p'portion due unto the said Thomas Wild I have delivered unto Edward Wild gardian of Thomas soe that the said Edward hath for his use the full some of 48 li. 12s. 11d.

(*In another hand.*) 13 Mar. 1633.—Mem. Whereas it is expressed here in this page that M^r Daniel Williams Maior had deliver'd unto M^r George Wood Maior the booke of accompts & all such other writings w^ch M^r ffforstall charged him to have rec'd. It is to be noted that the same is a mistake, and that those booke of accompts and writings were delivered up into the comon chest & are there remayning.

THE SEVERALL PAYMENTS of the s^d Daniell Williams one of the Wardens for the Orphants as followeth.

Inp' Paid to William Maie for the keapinge of Elizabethe Wild for one whole yeare the some of five pounds	5	0	0
It' for ij payer of new shooes for her	0	2	8
It' paid for mending of her shooes & scholinge	0	1	2
It' for iij aprons for her	0	3	2
It' for a quoife cruell and lace for her	0	1	2
It' for a yard of calicoe for her	0	1	6
It' for a quarter of holland for her	0	0	9
It' paid to the aunt of Thomas Wild for his keapeinge	2	6	0
It' paid for the sending of ij letters to Dovor about a Certificate in the Custom howse	0	0	4
It' paid for kersie to M^r Murton for a suite for Elizabeth Wild.	0	14	0
It' paid for lace silke and thred for her clothes	0	1	10
	8	12	7
It' paid to Daniell Van Spid for a hat for Elizabeth Wild	0	3	0
It' paid to M^r Murton for cloth for Thomas Wilds	0	17	8
It' paid to M^r Andrew Gosfrith for weares had of him for Thomas Wilds	0	17	ob.
It' to Richard Whiniats for the curinge of Thomas Wilds arme	2	0	0
It' paid for makinge of Elizabeth Wilds her clothes	0	2	6
It' paid for her scholinge and other things	0	3	0
It' paid for a payer of bodies for her	0	1	8
It' paid to John Wheler for the bording of Thomas Wild six weekes	0	12	0
It' paid to John Plansoone as by his bill apeareth	0	10	8
	5	7	6½

The whole receipts of Mr Daniell Williams is one hundred & twelve pounds nineteene shillinges fowre pence his payments one hundred & thirteene pounds five shillings & eleven-pence halfpeny so there remaynes due to this accomptant six shillings seven pence halpeny. I say 00 | 6 | 7½.

Memorand' that in open Court holden upon the eighteenth day of July 1633 Susan Wilds Orphant & eldest Daughter to Robert Wilds late of Sandwich Mariner deceased came there before Mr Maior & the Jurats his brethren and Mr Henry fforstall Jurat being there also present whoe was her Guardian, he the said Mr Henry fforstall did there deliver up all such bonds bills, mony & other things to the value of threeskore and six pounds eighteen shillings unto the said Susan as did belong unto her ffor whose paines shee there gave the said Mr fforstall thanks, and then and there in open Court released him and this towne of that charge. As apeareth in the yerebooke dated in the Maioralty of Mr Mathew Peke 1633, fo. 223.

Md that upon Wednesday the xxviijth day of December Anno d'ni 1641 Anno q. regni Regs Caro!i si xvijo. Thomas Moyne of Ashe next Sandwich in the County of Kent husbandman who had married Elizabeth the daughter of Robt. Wilds late of Sandwich aforesaid Marrinor decea'd an orphant and under the Wardenshipp of the Wardens of Orphants, together with the said Elizabeth appeared in the Counsell chamber in Sandwich aforesaid before George Wood Maior and Henry fforstall one of the Jurats of the said Towne Wardens of Orphants in the said Towne and there they recd a bond of fowerscore pounds from Will'm May John Gibbs and Andrew Omer of Ashe condicioned for the paymt of fourty pounds upon demaind to the said Wardens of Orphants for the use of the said Elizabeth, and have and herby doe discharge the said Wardens of Orphants of and from all moneys and accompts whatsoever due uuto her the said Elizabeth. In witnes whereof they have hereunto sett their hands the day and yeare first above written.

Witnesses hereunto,
William Morrast.
Richard
Edward Swift.
J. Rob. Jager, Recorder.

Thomas Moyne.
Eliza. X Moyne.
her mark.

John Moore Esq. Maior 1649.

Memd. that after the death of Joshua Cornish late of this Towne ffisherman and Alice his wife Sarah the Mother of Joshua tooke and kept the Children of Joshua vizt Judeth and Joshua and all the goods yt Joshua and Alice left it haveing beene ye goods of ye said Sarah wch she had lent them as she and others affirmed. That she ye said Sarah being visited wth sickness in such Manner that for six months togeather she was not able to turne or move her selfe wthout the helpe of two people whereby a great p'te and very neere all ye aforesaid goods was spent and consumed before her death. And after her death John Moore Esqr Maior by and wth the consent of his Bretheren for p'servacion of ye little goods left as before as Guardian of Orphants did call unto him those who had put out the Children who haveing given a Satesfactory Account of what they had intermedled with the residue yt was left was taken into ye said John Moore's hands who hath Receved and paid as heereafter is expressed.

Impr's Receved for a paire of ffire Irons	00	02	10
It' rec'd for a ffire pan	00	00	04
It' rec'd for an Iron Kettle	00	02	05
It' rec'd for a Brass Stugpenet (?)	00	02	00
It' rec'd for a Table Cloathe	00	05	06
It' rec'd for a Cupboord Cloath	00	01	10
It' rec'd for one Sheete	00	08	01
It' rec'd for two pillow Coates	00	01	10
It' rec'd for Childbed Linnet	00	01	06
It' rec'd for 1 old Sheete & other Linnen	00	01	08
It' rec'd for 20 Sacks	01	01	00
It' rec'd for 2 blankets	00	02	01
It' rec'd for one Rugge	00	06	09
It' rec'd for a warminge panne	00	02	00
It' rec'd for 2 pewter potts	00	02	06
It' rec'd for ffower porrengers	00	02	04
It' rec'd for one Cheyney Dish	00	01	00
It' rec'd for 3 wodden platters	00	00	06
It' rec'd for one Iron Candlesticke	00	00	06
	03	06	08
It' rec'd for two spitts	00	00	07
It' rec'd for a Goulde Ringe	00	02	01
It' rec'd for a platter	00	00	05
It' rec'd for a ffirepan	00	00	06
It' rec'd for 2 pillowes	00	00	09
It' rec'd for a Boulster	00	03	06
It' rec'd for another Boulster	00	07	06
It' rec'd for another Boulster	00	03	11
It' rec'd for a Bedd	00	09	04
It' rec'd for a paile	00	00	07
	01	09	02
TOTAL OF RECEIPTS is	04	15	10
PAYMENTS	02	11	09
REMANES	2	04	01

Whereof paid and disbursed as followeth viz^{t}

Impr'is paid Goodw. Ravenel in Goods she bought at the Lovecope over and besides the iij^{li} oweing by M^{rs} Barham (by her word) towards the mony due to her for keepinge the old wooman	01	11	04
It' paid the Lovecope men for theire fees 5s. 9d. & for expenses 8d. in al	00	06	05
It' paid for a Wastcoate for the Girle	00	05	04
It' paid M^{r} Verrier for writinge	00	03	04
It' paid Jo. hamon Serieant	00	02	04
It' paid M^{r} Turner for ½ a barrel of Beere owing for	00	03	00
Total of the paym^{ts}	02	11	09

Memd. that I Jasper Grant of the Towne & port of Sandw^{ch} in the County of Kent Mariner and Judeth my wife one of the daughters of Joshua Cornish late of Sandwich aforesaid ffisherman dec'd have the day of the date hereof had and rec'd of Israel Moore one of the sonnes of John Moore dec'd late Maior of Sandw^{ch} aforesaid and one of the Guardians of Orphants there the sume of Twenty shill. w^{ch} wth ffowre and

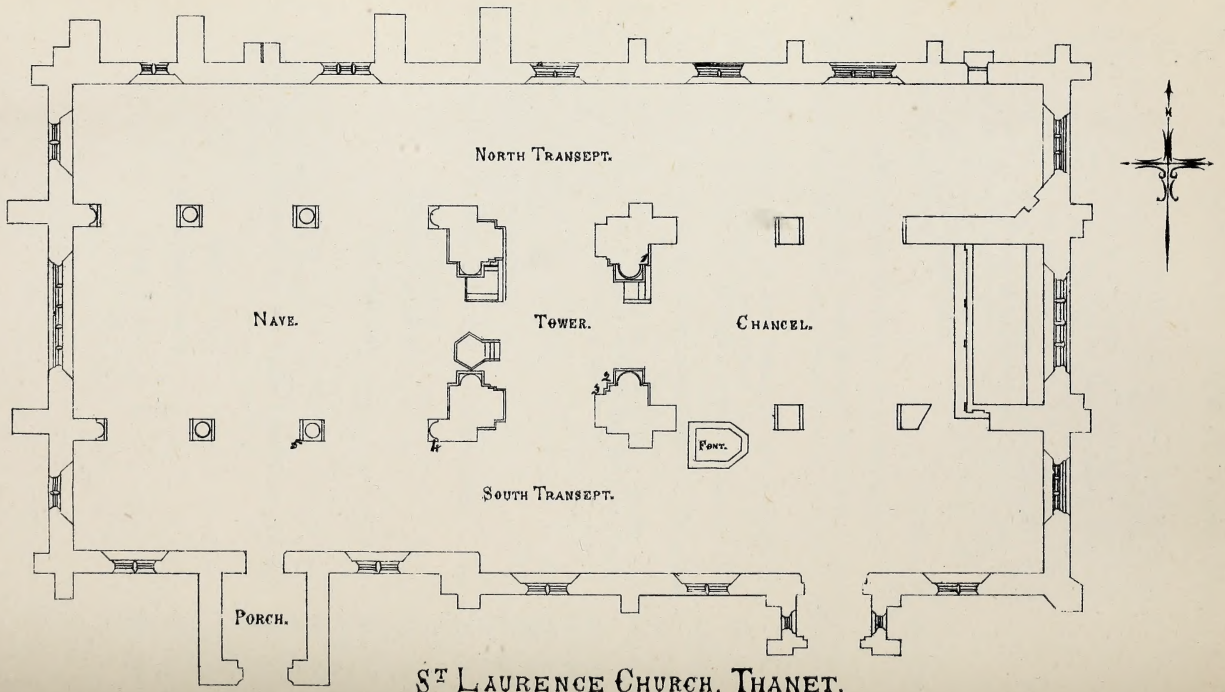
Twenty shill. & one penny rece'd by the said Judeth before her marriage is in full of al the mony w^ch was remaneing in the hands of the said John Moore upon his disposing of the goods of the said Joshua And therefore we the said Jasper Grante & Judeth my wife doe for us & either of us o^r executo^s and admst^s acquitt & dischare the said Israel Moore & al other the children of the said John More theire executo^s and admfto^s and al other the Guardians of Orphants of Sandwich aforesaid of and from the same Two pounds ffower shil. & one penny & every p'te thereof In witness whereof we have hereunto set o^r hands & seales the 27^th day of Octob. 1655. her

Witnesses heereunto JUDETH X GRANTE.
marke.

Copy of loose Bill referred to in last Account.

19 Junii 1649. The Accompt of Alice Ravenell for keepeing tending and looke-ing to Sarah Cornish Widd. now deceased in her lifetyme, as followeth :

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
Inprimis for helping her up and downe by the space of nine weekes at her owne house at ij^s a weeke	00	18	00
It. for watching with her for six nights at her own house at iiij^d a night	00	02	00
It. for keepeing her 16 weekes at my owne house and for one to looke to her at xij^s p. weeke	09	12	00
It. for keepeing her grandchild 14 dayes at ij^s vi^d p. weeke	00	05	00
It. for another woman to helpe to look to her for a fourtnight, and for her meate & drink at iiij^s p. weeke	00	08	00
It. for a coffin for her	00	06	00
It. for cakes and beere for her burying	00	13	00
It. for her knell and burying	00	06	08
It. for Rosemary and sweetewater	00	00	06
It. for laying her forth	00	02	00
It. for victuals for the helpers for this day of her buriall	00	04	00
Somm. totall is	12	17	02
Whereof received	06	18	00
Soe rests due	05	19	02
It. more for beere and cakes	00	04	00
It. more for rosewater and herbes	00	01	00
It. for her dyet and keepeing for one weeke not above sett downe	00	12	00
It. for two smocks	00	04	00
Some is	1	1	00
Some totall due is	07	00	02
I say	07	00	02



St Laurence Church, Thanet.

The figures 1 to 5 mark the positions of carved capitals of piers.

C. F. Kell, Photo-Litho London, E.C.

A SCULPTURED LEGEND AT ST. LAURENCE CHURCH, IN THANET.

BY THE REV. C. A. MOLONY.

The line of pillars in this church, extending from the chancel arch in the central tower towards the south porch, have capitals ornamented with grotesque heads at one corner only. Viewed separately, these sculptures look strangely out of place, and seem due solely to some inexplicable caprice of the mason or architect. But when studied with regard to their relative positions, and in connection with each other, they may be suggestive of an exorcism of which no history can be traced. The accompanying Plan of the church shews the relative positions of these sculptures by means of numbers, 1 to 5.

Upon the north pillar of the chancel arch, at the south-eastern corner of its capital, *inside* the chancel, crouches a demon (1), overlooking the three chapels which formerly existed at the eastern extremity of this church. His hideous features wear a broad grin of satisfaction; it may be at having attained a position so advantageous for "catching away the word sown," or instilling evil thoughts into the minds of the worshippers.

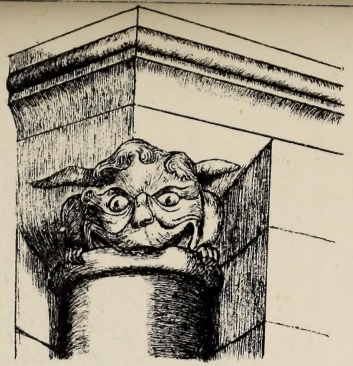
At the angle marked (2), he is again depicted with a cowed and sullen expression, *outside* the chancel. In front of him, upon the adjoining pillar, is a half-length figure (3) beckoning to him with the right hand, and pointing with his left hand to the door of the south porch, in the act of dismissal. This figure is popularly believed to be Archbishop Laurentius, with his crozier, the successor of Augustine in the See of Canterbury; it is more probable that it represents an angel, as it appears to have wings. The angel evidently has discovered the presence of the evil spirit in the chancel, and

has evoked him, previous to inflicting upon him a sentence of banishment from the church. These sculptures are on the inside of the pillars in this angle of the tower.

The adjoining pillar completing the south arch of the tower bears no carving upon its capital. But at the south-west corner (4) of the nearest pillar in the nave's south arcade, on the *outer* side, is a bold outline of a head, having the mouth covered with a conspicuous gag. Silence, symbolical of restraint from further mischief, and an immediate expulsion from the sacred edifice, have been enforced upon the evil spirit. He has sped thus far in his outward flight.

At the corresponding angle (5) of the next pillar, nearly opposite the south door, is a most uncouth head. Only a rough outline is visible here, in which the principal feature is a pair of staring eyes, and the left cheek is distorted by the tongue being thrust derisively into it. The demon has displaced the gag, and takes advantage of the screen afforded by the massive angle of the tower intervening between him and his reprover to leer impudently at the latter before making his exit through the south porch.

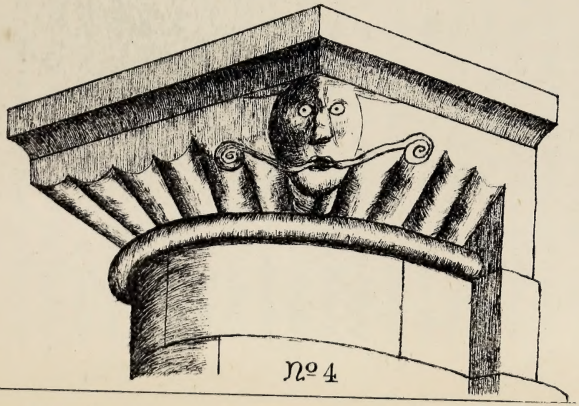
Such was the manner in which the builders of old time delighted to embody spiritual allegories in stone; quaint as their conceits often were, they were at the same time symbolical and instructive, and presented to the eye abundant matter for reflection, being attractive alike to the careless or to the devout mind.



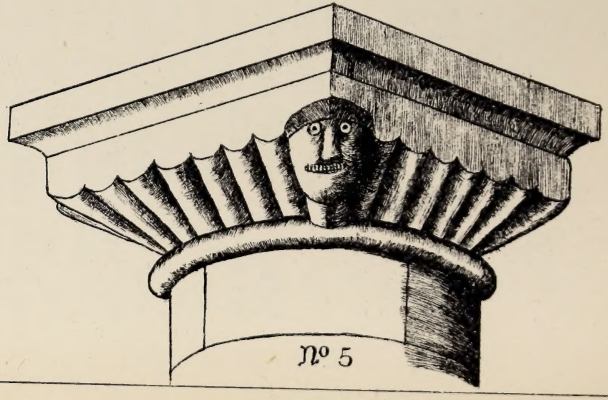
№ 1



Nos. 2 and 3.



№ 4



№ 5

C. F. Kell. Photo-Litho. London. E.C.

CAPITALS OF PIERS IN ST. LAURENCE CHURCH, THANET.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN ERITH PARISH CHURCH.

BY JOHN HARRIS.

In the county of Kent there cannot be found a more diversified combination of wood, meadow, hill, valley, and river, than in the parish of Erith. In it Celt, Roman, Saxon, and Norman have successively left their traces of occupation: the Celts in their earthworks, and the *probable* riparian village; the Romans in those great earthbanks which bound the north part of the parish, and extend also for many miles on both sides of the Thames, confining the great estuary to its present restricted bounds; the Saxons and Normans in the old Parish Church of St. John, within which the Barons met King John's Commissioners in November 1215. The moated dwelling at Howbury, on the edge of the marshes, in the parish of Crayford, retains traces of an earlier building; may it not have been built for a defence against the Danes, who carried terror and havoc along the coasts of Kent? Time has obliterated all that existed of mediæval work, except the old Parish Church of St. John, and the small but interesting ruins of Lessness Abbey, which have suffered more from the hand of man than from the elements of nature. Some may view with indifference the crumbled relics which there meet the eye; to the more reflective beholder they will call to mind the haughty Becket, the penitent Henry, and Richard De Luci in his peaceable but brief retirement within the Abbey which he founded in A.D. 1178. The fine monumental brasses in the venerable church recall the days of the Plantagenets and Tudors. The spacious plain but substantial house at Belvedere, once the abode of the Eardleys, has a Hanoverian origin. The wealth and prosperity of Erith belong to the Victorian era. The crumbling walls of the Parsonage Farm bespeak an ecclesiastical residence of some importance. Of the old manor-house of Lesney only some portions of the garden wall remain to mark the locality in which it stood. A grove of fine old walnut-trees within the

grounds of the dwelling, built by the late Lord of the Manor of Lesney (John Parish, Esq.), most probably belonged to this old manor-house. These walnut-trees are grand in their decadence.

The church (85 feet long and 70 feet broad) is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Its chancel (33 feet by 16) is the oldest portion of the building: and may perhaps contain traces of Saxon work. Mr. W. G. Habershon, a good ecclesiastical architect, says, "Doubtless there are many isolated portions of Saxon work in Erith Church; some of them, notably, in the round arches" in the north wall of the high chancel at its eastern end. That a Saxon church existed in Erith (probably on the site of the present one) cannot be doubted, considering the importance of Erith at the early period of Saxon occupation. A British place of worship might have preceded it. When the recent enlargement and repair of the church were made in 1877, part of the south-west wall had become ruinous, exposing the centre or core. It was found to be built with rubble imbedded in mortar containing pounded tiles, which Mr. Roach Smith confidently asserted to be Roman.* This would indicate the existence of a former building, and the utilization of its wall when the south aisle was added to the church about A.D. 1200. A Pagan temple may have stood on the spot, or a lighthouse to guide vessels into the then existing haven. A very strong and great wall lies buried in the ground, on a line running from the south-west corner of the church to the ancient creek, which may readily be taken as the site of the harbour. The chancel of the church probably occupies the spot on which a small chapel or oratory stood in Saxon times. A careful investigation of the chancel-walls revealed traces

* Fragments of Roman tile have been worked into the south wall of the church.

Sir Stephen Glynne says of Erith Church, which he visited in 1849: "This church consists of a nave and chancel, each with wide south aisle. The walls are of rough flint and rubble. There are considerable First Pointed features. The tower may perhaps be of that date, but it is very plain. The south door is decidedly First Pointed, and has shafts with foliated capitals. There is a lancet at the west end of the south aisle; another on the north side. Most other windows are Third Pointed and square-headed, except the east window of the south aisle, which is Middle Pointed of three lights. The nave is divided from its aisle by a First Pointed arcade of wide arches, with circular columns having moulded capitals. There is no chancel arch. The chancel is mainly First Pointed; it has at the east end a triplet window, and is divided from the south chapel by a rude plain pointed arch upon imposts, with large masses of wall on each side. The roof is plain, with tie-beams and king-posts. There is a rood screen between the nave and chancel, of five compartments, containing Third Pointed tracery somewhat mutilated. There is the semblance of a staircase on the south of the rood screen. There is a late parclose screen between the chancel and south aisle."

of round arches in mural arcading and windows. In the north wall near the communion-table is a blocked-up, round-headed archway of *chalk*, 5 feet 3 inches high and 3 feet broad, with a stone sill about 1 foot wide. In the south wall is a splayed round-headed window, the opening being about 4 feet. Opposite, in the north wall, is a similar opening 34 inches broad; part of it being cut away to make room for a long splayed square-headed window, 6 feet high by 3 feet wide. This window is remarkable for the great depth of the bevelled sill, towards the floor; evidently thus splayed to give greater light. There are three small and deeply-splayed pointed clerestory windows, each 3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches. On the north and south walls are traces of *round* arches, all cut and mutilated. A small niche is on the south side of the communion-table, 2 feet high, 1 foot broad. Under another niche in the east wall beside the communion-table is a very badly carved figure (7 inches by 7) of a lamb carrying a cross (*Agnus Dei*). This niche (31 inches by 20) may have held a figure of St. John the Baptist, patron-saint of the church. From the chancel floor to its new roof is 28 feet. The roof is wagon-shaped, the spaces above the open rafters being covered with varnished boarding.

The old church underwent a complete restoration in the year 1877. A north aisle (50 feet long and 21 feet broad) was then added, and a north chancel built; the old vestry was removed to give room for this. A new porch was built at the south door; the tower (14 feet square inside, and 40 feet high) was almost entirely rebuilt, and a peal of eight bells was completed by the addition of two to the older six.* The chancel was fitted with stalls, and a stone reredos erected representing the Last Supper. An ornamental stone pulpit and a brass lectern were also added.

* The bells were taken down in June 1881, and re-hung in November 1882. The fifth bell (now the seventh) was recast, and two smaller bells were added. The bells bear the following inscriptions:

1st and 2nd. Mears and Stainbank. Founders. London, 1882.

3rd and 8th. Lester and Pack, of London. Fecit. James Marsh, Churchwarden. 1763.

4th. Mrs. Cornelia Bateman gave £100 towards these bells.

5th. James Marsh, Ch^{h} Warden, 1763. Lester and Park, of London.

6th. R. Phelps. Fecit 1703.

7th. (Before recasting) R. P. Fecit 1703; (after recasting) Mears and Stainbank, Founders, 1882.

Their weights without clappers are: treble, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs.; 2nd, 5 cwt. 0 qr. 0 lb.; 3rd, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.; 4th, 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs.; 5th, 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.; 6th, 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.; 7th, 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs.; tenor, 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs. Total weight of metal, 69 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. The smallest bell is 26½ inches in width across the mouth; the largest 44½ inches.

The east end of the new north aisle is made into a vestry and robe room, with space also for the organ; these are separated from the pews by a handsome pitch pine screen, with a door giving access to the chancel on the west side. A hypocaust was made beneath the vestry room to warm the church, and gas was laid on for lighting it. A blocked-up Norman window in the chancel has been opened, as well as the old north arch which now gives access to the vestry room. The Eardley monument was moved from the chancel to the wall of the north aisle. The new font is placed in the southern or Wheatley Chapel. The church had become ruinous from age, and the increase of population necessitated the enlargement of the edifice.*

Archdeacon Smith, speaking of a perforation in the south wall of the tower only a foot or two from the ground, says "it has every appearance of being coeval with the masonry of the tower, and has given rise to many a conjecture." May it not have been used as an accessory for a "Domus Anchoritæ"?† The opening being coeval with the tower, was built early in the thirteenth century, a time when religious recluses, called Anchorites, were very numerous. Anchorites shut themselves up in small cells or chambers, usually attached to some part of a church, or in a separate building in the churchyard, which they never left. The cells were kept constantly locked, and the Anchorite had no communication with the outer world. No particular part of the church was prescribed for the cells, only it was imperative to have an opening commanding a view of the chancel, through which to convey the eucharistic elements to the recluse. Twelve square feet was the required size of the chamber, according to *The Rules for Solitaries* published in Bavaria. Some Anchorites selected their place of seclusion high up in a steeple tower, the more readily to abstract the mind from the things of this world. It was of little consequence how they located themselves, so long as they were near or attached to a church. The austerity of the life of

* Exclusive of the bells, these works were done at a cost of £5755 18s. 10d. The new porch cost £408 6s.; the stalls £132 9s. 9d.; the church £4058 12s. 11d.; tower and steeple £692; shoring of tower and concreting foundation £89 10s.; work to seats, monument, gas, curtains, etc., £55; earthwork, graves, and asphalting paths £139 13s.; earthwork at tower £35 12s. 10d. The balance of the expenditure was for incidentals. The money was raised by voluntary subscriptions; the cost of the bells by a fancy fair, held in Belvedere Park, July 1, 1882. The reredos and pulpit were the gifts of two old parishioners.

† Records of Anchorites in Kent are very rare. In Vol. XI. *Archæologia Cantiana*, Canon Scott Robertson gave an account of a Domus Inclusorum in Faversham churchyard.

an Anchorite gained the respect and admiration of the secular community, and from them were his daily wants supplied. Considering the nature and requirements of the recluse, is it not probable that the church tower was used as a chamber by one of that order? The opening, which is 18 inches by 6 inches, could be used for passing the daily food; and a blocked-up window in the east wall of the tower afforded an unbroken view of the chancel, the elevation of the host, and the eucharistic elements. This window, as Archdeacon Smith says, once gave light to the *solarium*, or room in the tower immediately under the bells. In the year 1388 the altar vessels and other church goods were kept in this "*solarium campanilis*" or upper room of the tower.*

Not the least interesting objects in the church are the mason's marks on the jamb of the south door. In early times workmen, as at present, travelled to distant parts to work. Writing was not in practice in those early days, so every artificer had his own mark; to copy or forge it was considered a grave offence and incurred heavy punishment. These marks are probably by the person who executed some work in the church. In the fourteenth century it was a prevailing custom, particularly in churches. Sometimes these marks were made in the inner side of the work and hidden from view, but more generally outside and easier to be seen. Possibly the external marks recorded the skill and good character of the individual. The great south door (10 feet high, 5½ broad) is of oak, studded with great nails, and the marks of the adze shew its great age. The scroll-work of the door-hinges is very substantial. The width of the iron is 3 inches, and its length 4 feet. The scroll measures 2 feet, and at the upper end 11 inches. The knocker is gone. The latch-ring remains. The corbel-heads are of the usual type, grotesque and absurd.

The old sundial on the exterior of the south wall has two scrolls. One states that the dial was given in 1643 by Nicholas Stone. The other scroll bears an inscription: "Redibo, tu nunquam," filled in by the late vicar of the parish, Archdeacon Smith; who translated it, "I shall come back; thou never."

Erith may consider itself fortunate in having any of the monumental brasses left in the old Parish Church. The destruction has been great, and many of the stones in which brasses were fixed have been much disfigured. No less than nine brasses have been

* Archdeacon C. J. Smith's *History of Erith*, p. 87.

taken away; fortunately some of the nails by which they were fastened have been left to attest the size of the figures. A scroll at the top of Ailemer's brass is gone; one small brass, two shields, and one square from Hawte's monument are also wanting. The large stone on which are figures of three children is terribly damaged. It formerly had two shields and two figures 3 feet long, as we know by the nails remaining. One figure of the Mylner's brass is gone. The arms of the Wheatleys, Lords of this Manor, are finely and boldly cut in the stone slabs lying on the floor. Their crest is suggestive of their name, viz., "A wheatsheaf grasped by the hands and upright arms." The armorial coat of William Hedges (Lord of the Manor) is also very elaborately carved on his monumental stone in the chapel floor.

Weever, on p. 336 of his *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, records the following inscriptions as once existing on brasses here:

1. Ellin atte Coke gist icy; Dieu de sa alme eit mercy.

2. Hic jacet Radulphus Criel armiger qui obiit 6° Decembris 1447. Cujus anime propicietur altissimus.

3. Orate pro anima Domini Johannis Stone quondam vicarii ecclesie parochialis de Lesnes alias Erith, qui obiit 13° Aprilis 1475.

"O vos omnes qui hic transitis pro me orate.
Precibus vestris qui fratres estis meque juvate."

4. An imperfect brass, with words only partly legible: Orate pro anima Ricardi Walden armigeri, et Elisabethe uxoris ejus, que obiit 25° Octobris 1496 et Ricardus obiit die mens. Anno mil'm° quorum animabus

5. Pray for the sowl of Syr Richard Walden, Knight, and Lady Margerie his wife, which Sir Richard decessyd 25 of March 1536, and Margery decessyd the sixth of May 1528. Whos sowls God pardon.

Dr. Thorpe, in his *Monumental Records of Kent*, published 1769, gives inscriptions of a later date. In the south aisle on a gravestone he saw this inscription:

"Here lyeth interred the body of William Seaman, late of London, who departed this life May 29, 1749, aged 43 years. Also the body of Mrs. Bridget Grundy, sister of the abovesaid, and wife of Mr. Richard Grundy of London, who departed this life July 9, 1755, aged 46 years." This stone is not now to be seen.

Thorpe also saw this fragment of an inscription in black letters on a brass:

".... Eldest daughter of Thomas Harman of Crayford, Esquier,

and wife to William Draper of Erythe, gent., who died the 17th day February 1574, and left in children two sons and two daughters, that is to say Thomas and Henry, Elizabeth and Bridget." This also has been taken away.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE WHEATLEY CHAPEL.

The south or Wheatley Chapel (35 feet long and 22 feet wide) is lighted by three windows. That of three lights in the east wall is in the Perpendicular style, 7 feet broad and 14 feet high. Two on the south side are of Perpendicular style, with double lights each 3½ feet wide and 7 feet high. In the north wall is a stone stair, 2 feet wide and 6 feet high, with nine steps leading to a rood loft. Its upper door gives exit towards the west, and is only 18 inches wide; having been narrowed in the late restoration to give additional support to the new chancel arch. In the north-east is a hagioscope (or squint), 5 feet by 3 feet. In the south wall is a built-up doorway, 8½ feet by 4 feet; apparently intended for a private entrance. On the floor is an old stone coffin, found in rebuilding the south porch, 6½ feet long, 1½ foot deep; 2 feet wide at head, 14 inches at foot. A fragment, 16 by 14 inches, of a foliated stone cross, was found near the coffin. The carved figure on the top is too decayed to declare *positively* its age; it may be of the fourteenth century. On the floor of the chapel are the brasses; the elegant Shrewsbury monument, and the monumental records of the Wheatley family, from whom the chapel has taken its name. In the eastern part of the north wall there is a niche 20 inches wide. Its height is uncertain, a marble tablet being placed over it. The west wall of the south aisle has an old lancet window, 2 feet broad, 9 feet high.

All the brasses remaining are on the floor of this Wheatley chapel:

1. "Hic jacet Rogerus Sencler, quondam serviens Abbatis, et Conventus de Lesens, qui obiit primo die mensis Januarii, anno domini M°cccc°xxv°. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

2. "Orate pro anima Emme uxoris Johannis Wode, civis Londoniar', et mercatoris stapule Calisie, quondam filie Johannis Walden, aldermanni civitatis London ac maioris stapule Calicie, que obiit xxvij° die Augusti, anno domini M°iiij°lxxj°. Cujus anime propicietur Deus."

3. "Of yo^{r} charite pray for the soules of Edward Hawte,

esquier, & Elyzabeth his wyfe, which Edward decesid the xxth day of Septemb^{r} A^{o} dni. M^{o}V^{c}XXXVij. On whos soules Jhu have marcy."

4. Fragments of a brass bore as an armorial shield a cotised bend between six martlets on one part, and three children on another part.

5. Two large and handsome brasses on one slab: "Hic jacet Johannes Ailemer, qui obiit ij^{o} die Mensis Decembris Anno domini Millmo. CCCC^{o}XXXV^{o}, et Margeria uxor ejus. Quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

6. Two figures on one slab, a third having been abstracted: "Pray for the sowle of John Mylner, Margaret and Benet his wyvis, y^{e} which John died y^{e} xxij day of September y^{e} yer of our lord M^{o}V^{c}Xj. On whos solles Jhu have mercy."

On a marble tablet on the chancel wall, over an altar-tomb.

"Under this tomb lyeth the body of Francis Vanacker, Esq., Lord of the Mannor of Erith. He departed this life the thirteenth of December 1686, in the 38 year of his age, who left surviving him Cornelia Vanacker his wife, and his two Brotheirs Nicholas and John Vanacker Marchants of London, who in affection to his memory erected this monument."

The altar-tomb of the Vanackers is very handsome. It is 6 feet by 4 feet in width and height. The top slab is black marble; all other parts white marble. The west end is divided into three panels; the centre one has three cherubs in clouds; the two side ones fruit and flowers pendent. The south front has side panels similarly ornamented with fruit and flowers. The centre panel is large, encircled with flowers, and a plain medallion, evidently intended for the inscription which has been placed on the mural tablet above.

On the floor.

On the floor near the Vanacker tomb is a stone slab inscribed: "Here lyeth interred ye body of Mrs. Cornelia Bateman y^{e} wid^{w} of William Bateman, March^{t}, Lady of the Mannor of Erith, and formerly y^{e} widow of Francis Vanacker, Esq., deceased Lord of y^{e} said Mannor of Erith. She departed this life y^{e} 23 of September Anno Dni 1702 in the 49th year of her age, and has now left her brother-in-law S^{r} John Vanacker, Bar^{t}, & a Marchant of London, y^{e} present Lord of this Man^{r} who is y^{e} only surviving brother and Heir of her Said Husband Francis Vanacker, Esq., deceased. In memory of whom this stone was erected by her executor John Crawley son of Thomas Crawley of London, Marchant."

Stone pinnacled monument at east end.

"To the memory of William Wheatley, Esq., Lord of this Mannor. Died June 20, 1807, 64 years of age." Beneath the heraldic arms in front of the monument is, "I trust in my God."

Four stone slabs on the floor.

Here lyeth interr'd the body of William Wheatley, Esquire, Lord of this Mannor who departed this life ye 2d day of December 1745 aged 38 years. Here also lies interr'd the body of Mrs. Mary Hussey daughter and coheiress to John Slaney of Lulsley Court in Worcestershire, Esqr. She was first married to the above William Wheatley, Esq., on whose decease she married to William Hussey, of Guildhall, London, Esqr, and departed this life October the 2d, 1777, Aged 56 years.

Here lyeth the body of Margaret Salisbury Wheatley wife of John Wheatley, Esqr, and Lady of this Mannor, who departed this life May ye 27th 1743, Aged 63. Also the body of John Wheatley, Esq., who died November 16th 1748, Aged 86 years.

Here lyeth the Body of Margaret Wheatley daughter of John Wheatley, Gent., by Margaret Salisbury his wife, who departed this life the last day of Decembr 1778, Æt. 19.

William Hedges, Esqr, Lord of this Mannor. Obt 22d May 1734, Æt. 57.

Marble tablet on south wall.

Sacred to the Memory of Maria Margaret Wheatley youngest daughter of William Wheatley, Esq., of Lesney in this parish, who died 11th December 1812, aged 22 years. Also of George Wheatley, Esq., 4th son of the above-named William Wheatley, who died 27th March 1816 aged 35 years. Also of Lucy Margaret Wheatley eldest daughter of the above-named William Wheatley, who died January 22nd 1828 Aged 59 years. Also of John Wheatley, Esq., second son of the above-named William Wheatley, who died at sea 13th August 1830, on his return from India, Aged 57 years.

Marble tablet on south wall.

Vive Memor Lethi. Sacred to the memory of Margaret, daughter of John Randall, Esq., of Charlton in this county, and relict of William Wheatley, Esq., of Lesney in this parish. After a life passed in the exercise of every virtue, she died universally regretted by her family and friends, on the xx day of January M.D.C.C.CXXIX, aged lxxii years.

Mural tablet on south wall.

Sacred to the memory of Major General William Wheatley of Lesney in this county, Captain in the 1st Reg^{t} of Foot Guards, who having fought with honor and distinction in several engagements, particularly at the Battles of Lincelles and Barosa, died of a Fever at Madrid, Beloved and lamented by the whole Army, while in command under the Marquis of Wellington, September 1st, 1812, Aged 41 years.

Marble tablet on south wall.

Sacred to the Memory of Major General Sir Henry Wheatley, Bart., C.B. and G.C.H., died March 21st 1852, Aged 74. Sincerely loved and lamented Louisa relict of the above, and daughter of George Edward Hawkins, Esq., died April 1st 1858, Aged 77, deeply regretted by her family and friends. Their remains are interred in the family vault in this church.

Marble tablet on east wall.

Sacred to the Memory of William Owen Wheatley, eldest son of Major General Wheatley of Lesney in this county. Born 15th December 1796. He died at Pisa in Italy, the 4th March 1832, Aged 32 years. A Lieutenant of the Royal Navy and lord of the Manor of Lesney. Also of Charles Wheatley, third son of Major General Wheatley, born October 18th, 1800, he died at Malta 21st March 1822. An Ensign in the 23rd Foot. Aged 22 years.

Mural tablet on east wall.

In memory of Mary Catherine Hubertine, Widow of William Owen Wheatley, Esq., R.N., of Lesney House in this parish, and Wife of Charles Littlehale, Esq., late of Marnhull, Blandford, Dorset. Born 1st June 1805, died at Cannes in France January 15th 1871.

Marble tablet in the east wall.

Sacred to the memory of Georgina Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Wheatley, Bart., and Louisa his wife. Born November 29th 1807. Died December 9th 1864. Also to the Honourable Sophia, youngest daughter of the above, and Maid of Honour to H.M. Adelaide, the Queen Dowager. Born December 25th, 1817. Died May 23rd 1863.

Sacred to the memory of Harry William Wheatley, eldest son of Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, G.C.H., and Louisa his

wife, who died 9th April 1819, aged 13 years. Also of Laura Maria Wheatley, second daughter of the above Sir Henry Wheatley, G.C.H., who died 14th February 1840, aged 28 years.

The Shrewsbury Monument.

The Shrewsbury monument is by far the finest in the church. A full-length effigy of a female is recumbent at the top. The head rests on a pillow, the hair is turned back from the forehead, covered by a close-fitting cap, and a tiara at the top of the head. The neck is encircled by a plain collar; a girdle fastens the ermine mantle which envelopes the body to the feet. The hands are clasped, with the arms folded across the chest. The mantle is decorated with figures and flowers. The pillow is also handsomely ornamented, resting on a folded mattress. The nose is slightly mutilated, and some figure has been taken away against which the feet rested. The north side of the monument is divided into three compartments, each with the armorial bearings of the family; those on the right surmounted by an earl's coronet. At the west side is a similar coat of arms, with coronet. The quarterings of the arms have been well coloured and gilded. This fine monument is unfortunately placed in a corner, so that much of its beauty is lost. If there is any inscription, it cannot be seen, as it is close to the wall. Weever says, "In the upper end of the south aisle of this church stands a fair tomb, with this inscription; left at the first imperfect: Elizabeth second wife to George, late Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Steward to King Henry VII. and to King Henry VIII. his household, by whom she had issue, John, and Lady Anne, wife to William, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward of Queen Elizabeth's household, which Lady Anne had been married before to M. Peter Compton, Esquire, by whom she had issue Sir Henry Compton, Knight, now living. This Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, was daughter and one of the heirs of Sir Richard Walden, Knight, Lord of the Town of Erith, whose body lieth here likewise entombed" (*Ancient Funeral Monuments*, p. 335).

It is much to be regretted that this monument was not moved from its present position to a spot where the beauty and richness of work could be viewed to greater advantage. An application for its removal was made when the church was under repair and extension. The present representatives of the Shrewsbury family were indifferent in the matter.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE HIGH CHANCEL.

Stone slab within the altar-rails.

Here lyeth interred the Bodes of S^{r} John Griffith of Erith, K^{t}, and Dame Mary his wife. The said S^{r} John departed ye 17th of Octob^{r} 1677, Aged 59.

On the floor within the altar-rails is a stone slab.

To the memory of Dorothea Graham, the beloved wife of the Rev. Richard Davies, Vicar of this parish, who died 18th August 1823, aged 62 years. The Rev. Richard Davies, 47 years Vicar of this parish, departed this life 25 August 1849, in the 81st year of his age.

On a stone slab in the chancel floor.

Covered by the new stalls is the following inscription: "Here lyeth interred ye body of William Hobs, of this County, Gentleman, who had issue by Ann his Wife 7 children, 2 sonnes and 5 daughters, wherof one is deceased, he being Aged 61 years, and departed this life the 30th day of May 1657.

"Stay Reader stand and spend a tear
And think of mee that now lyes here.
And whilst thou read'st the state of mee
Think of the glass that runs for thee."

On one of two slabs of black stone, partly hidden by the stalls.

Here lies interred the body of Mr. James Marsh, late of this parish, who departed this life the 8th of April 1782, aged 85 years. Also the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Page, niece of the above, who departed this life the 19th December 1787, aged 66 years. Also the body of Mr. John Page, husband of the above, who departed this life 1800, in the 75th year of his age. Also two of their grandchildren. To the memory of Mary Ann Haffenden, wife of Charles Dalby Haffenden, and daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Butler here, and niece of James Page of this parish. She died in Spain on the 9th day of March 18 . ., in the 23rd year of her age, and was buried there.

On the second slab.

Here lies interred the body of Mr. John Page, of this parish, son of John and Elizabeth Page. He departed this life 30th November 1820, aged 65 years. Also of Mrs. Elizabeth Page of Beadonwell, daughter of Mr. John Page, who died the 12th June

1839, aged 4 . . years. Here also lies interred the body of Mr. James Page, brother of the above John Page. Also a son of Mr. John and Elizabeth Page. He departed this life on August 29th 1844, aged 84 years. Also the body of Mr. James Page of Beadonwell, son of the above Mr. John Page, and brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Butler. He departed this life April 28th 1853, aged 59 years.

On the south side, beneath the stalls.

In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of Lord Eardley, also of his son, S. E. Eardley, and of his granddaughter, Maria Countess de Gersdorff.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NAVE AND AISLES.

Marble tablet on north wall.

Sacred to the Memory of Mary the beloved wife of William Ackroyd of Mayfield Hermitage, Co. of Stafford, Esq., who died at Hampton in Middlesex the 9th day of January 1832, ætat. 76, and interred beneath this monument. She was Aunt to Marianne, wife of Robert Wynne Williams, youngest son of John Williams of Penartherchaf, Co. Merioneth, Esq., and was also lineally descended from Wolfridus, the founder of the Family of Rudyerd, near Leek, Co. of Stafford, who flourished in the reign of Edward the Confessor and Canute the Great, as the pedigree sets forth. Her unceasing affection and piety were remarkable through life, and her loss to her Husband and Niece is irreparable. Also to the Memory of Wynne William Rudyerd, the infant son of the abovenamed Robert Wynne Williams and Marianne his Wife, who died on the 6th March 1823, and who was interred beneath.

Marble tablet on north wall; formerly in the nave.

In this aisle are interred John Brown, 40 years Clerk of the Parish and Vestry of Erith, who died Dec. 28th, 1813. Also Mary Brown his wife, who died January 3rd, 1819. Mary Chater their daughter died Sept. 6, 1872. Thomas Armstrong Chater died December 6th, 1859. Also Thomas Armstrong Chater their son died May 6, 1836.

In the south aisle on a stone slab in the floor.

To the Memory of Mr. Thomas Holding and Mary his wife. He was born at Bedonwell in this parish on the 3rd December 1764, and departed this life at Greenwich, of which town he was many

years an inhabitant, on the 24th October 1844. Mrs. Mary Holding departed this life at Lewisham on the 27th April 1820, Aged 68 years.

Another Holding died 1844, aged 80 years.

In the nave.

Mrs. Hannah Poussett Obiit October 6th, 1784, aged 54 years.
Peter Poussett Died Sept. 15, 1810, aged 80 years.

On the west wall of south aisle is a small brass inscribed:

"This window is dedicated by some parishioners to the Memory of the late Charles John Smith, M.A., formerly Archdeacon of Jamaica, and for 19 years Vicar of this parish. Born April 13th 1819, died November 29th 1872." This brass is under the stained-glass window.

Small brass on the pulpit.

Presented by George Frederick Webber in commemoration of the restoration of this church.

Brass in the clergyman's vestry.

June 24, 1877. The north aisle and vestries of this church were added, the roofs restored, the windows and walls repaired, and the interior refitted in the year of the Lord 1877.

T. W. Hardy, Vicar. F. B. Jessett, F. Beadle, } Churchwardens.

Marble tablet in the clergy vestry.

Sacred to the Memory of Maria Countess de Gersdorff, the only daughter of Lord and Lady Saye and Sele, who, soon after the birth of her first and stillborn infant, departed this life 6th August, 1826. This tablet was erected by her afflicted parents as a memorial of her many virtues and their irreparable loss.

"With quick perception, sense, and fancy blest,
Her lively glance her vivid mind exprest;
Above disguise and every specious art,
She always spoke the feelings of her heart,
Where beamed, benignant, mild religion's ray;
Whilst social converse, would with sense display
Each generous feeling, candid and sincere,
Her faultless judgment, and ideas clear.
Beloved Maria! late a lovely bride
In life's gay bloom, and youth's gay visions died;
Whilst weeping friends mourn o'er her early bier
And strangers drop a sympathizing tear."

The Eardley Monument on the north wall.

Before the recent alterations of the church this elegant white marble monument, by Chantrey, stood in the chancel. On the urns: "Honble. S. E. Eardley, Died May 25, 1824, aged 53." "Baron Eardley, Died December 25, 1824, aged 79." On the front of the monument: "Near this place are deposited the remains of the Right Honble. Baron Eardley, also of the Honble. S. E. Eardley, his eldest son. This monument was erected by 3 Sisters, the only surviving children of Lord Eardley, as a memorial of duty, affection, and gratitude to their lamented Father and Brother." On the left side: "Of this lamented parent and his son, it may truly be said, their generosity was great, their benevolence unbounded, and their Christian charity exemplary." On the right side is the text, Psalm xl. 6.

Respecting Maria, Countess de Gersdorff, daughter of Lady Saye and Sele, who was buried in the chancel of Erith Church, these lines are engraved on a marble pedestal standing in the yard of All Saints' Church, Belvedere:

"The glimmering twilight, and the doubtful dawn
Shall see my steps, to this sad spot return;
Constant as crystal dews empearl the lawn,
Shall my sad tears bedew Maria's Urn.
Haply the Muse, as with unceasing sighs
She keeps late Vigils on the Urn reclined,
May see light groups of pleasant visions rise,
Of phantoms glide, but of Celestial kind.

"Then young simplicity, adverse to feign,
Shall unmolested breathe the softest sigh;
And candour with unwonted warmth complain;
And innocence indulge a wailful cry.
Then elegance, with coy judicious hand,
Shall cull fresh flowerets from Maria's tomb;
And beauty chide the fates severe command,
That showed the frailty of so fair a bloom.

"And fancy then, with wild ungoverned woe,
Shall her lov'd pupils native taste explain.
For mournful Sable all her hues forego,
And ask sweet solace from the Muse in vain.
But let us cease to mourn, blest spirit, at thy flight
To scenes where sorrow wakes the sigh no more;
Where worth like thine, in Heavenly splendour bright,
Shall meet a Saviour, and a God adore."

On the urn are these words: "For the dead there are many mourners, But only one monument.—The heart which lov'd them best. Countess De Gerstorff, Ob. August 1826. This urn was erected to her memory by her disconsolate Mother." On the pedestal: "This monument, originally placed in the garden at Belvedere, was removed to this spot Oct. 1858."

Coloured Windows.

At the west end of the north aisle are two coloured windows. The west window has Scriptural illustrations of Matthew xiv. 14, and the following words: "To the glory of God. A thankoffering from D. Hulett for the recovery of his wife from a severe illness, March 1880." The north window has the figures of Saints Peter, James, and John, and the words, "To the Glory of God. A thankoffering from D. Hulett for the recovery of his wife from a severe illness, March 1880."

Near the east end of the north wall is a stained-glass window inscribed: "A memorial to Juliana Lesette Wood. Matris Dilectæ 1870." Over each figure is an inscription: "Moses Prophet," "John ye Baptist," "Elijah Prophet." This window is to the memory of the mother of an eminent English naturalist, the Rev. J. G. Wood.

The stained glass in the chancel windows was inserted (by subscription) after the gunpowder explosion in the Erith Marshes, October 1st, 1864, which greatly damaged the church.

The Parish Registers.

The early Parish Registers were almost all destroyed by fire, February 21, 1877, in the temporary wooden church, used during the restoration of the parish church. Fortunately, in the autumn of 1876, copious extracts had been taken for genealogical purposes by Mr. Robert Hovenden of Croydon, and his friend Dr. Howard. The baptismal extracts ranged from 1625 (the first entry in the Register) to 1752, and were in number 183. From the Marriage Registers 97 extracts were taken up to 1753. From the Burial Registers 75 entries. Twenty-five copies of these extracts have been printed by Mr. Hovenden for private circulation. The existing Registers date from the year 1813. Copies have been taken of all names on the tombstones in the churchyard, of dates prior to 1813.

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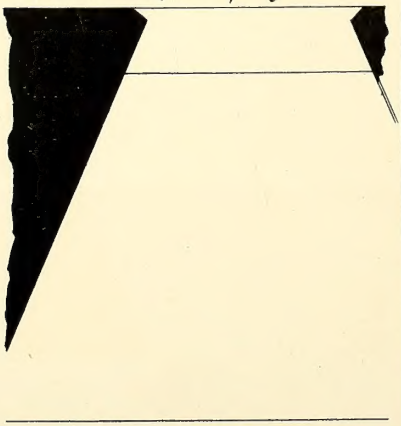
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Plan of N. Window
Scale of 1 Inch to a Foot.
Note. No Rebates for glass.



ALL SAINTS: FRINDSBURY, KENT.
Figure on E. Jamb of Window in North Wall.
(S. Edmund Abp. Canterbury. 1234-40.)

P.M. Johnston, del.



R. M. Johnston, del.t

(S. Edmund Abp. Canterbury. 1234-40.)

FRINDSBURY CHURCH WALL-PAINTINGS.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

Mr. St. John Hope described in our last volume (*Archæologia Cantiana*, XV., 331-2) some wall-paintings, discovered on the jambs of Norman windows, in the chancel of All Saints Church, Frindsbury, near Rochester. We are now able to insert illustrations of those wall-paintings, through the kindness of Mr. P. M. Johnston, who sketched them, and allowed Mr. G. M. Arnold to place his sketches at our disposal.

The Frindsbury chancel, which is 32 feet long and 22 feet wide, had originally three Norman windows in its east wall, and probably three more in each of the side walls. Traces have been found of two of the eastern windows, and of one central window in each of the side walls. Perpendicular windows inserted in the walls had obliterated all signs of the Norman windows, so that, before the removal of the external plaster, no one suspected that any Norman windows could be traced in the walls. A plain Norman arch (10 feet wide), by which the nave opened into the chancel, remained to testify the Norman origin of the chancel, but no other sign of it was visible, until these painted jambs of Norman windows were discovered.

The chancel had been rendered remarkable by its low side-windows of the Perpendicular period, which stood at the extreme west end of its north and south walls. Each low side-window has two lights, and that upon the south side has a priest's door close to it eastward; and west of it was a hagioscope, or squint from the nave, through the west wall of the chancel.

The wall-paintings, upon surviving jambs of destroyed Norman windows, are well described by Mr. St. John Hope, who identified the figures (each about 4 feet high) as those

of St. Edmund of Pontigny, Archbishop of Canterbury, called also St. Edmund the Confessor, who died in 1240, was canonized in 1246, and translated in 1247; St. Lawrence (the patron saint of a Bishop of Rochester, Lawrence de St. Martin), as an abbot with his crosier; St. William (a pilgrim baker of Perth who was murdered outside Chatham), whose canonization, in A.D. 1256, was obtained by that Bishop of Rochester; and St. Leonard with his fetters. Frindsbury Church was granted to Bishop Lawrence de St. Martin by the monks of Rochester in A.D. 1256. Mr. Hope attributes the paintings, done in pink, red, yellow, and black, upon a thin coat of wash on the Norman plastering, to that period, *circa* 1256—1266.

These paintings are valuable, as we know of no other representations, in mural paintings, of St. Edmund (Archbishop of Canterbury) and St. William of Perth, whose shrine in Rochester Cathedral was visited by crowds of pilgrims. The artist removed all doubt respecting the person whom he intended to represent, by writing the name "St. Eadmund" above the head of the archbishop whom he represents as wearing the archiepiscopal pall, and mitre, and holding the archbishop's cross.

The colours are somewhat faded, after a lapse of six centuries; but the figures were carefully preserved during the recent restoration of the church, and these examples of the art of the thirteenth century will, no doubt, attract many visitors, as the church is easily accessible.



ALL SAINTS: FRINDSBURY. KENT.

On N. Jamb of N. Window in E. Triplet.

P. M. Johnston, del.

C. F. Kell Lith 8, Castle St. Holborn London. E.C.



Rubble blocking partially removed.

(St. Lawrence)

ALL SAINTS: FRINDSBURY. KENT.

On N. Jamb of N. Window in E. Triplet.

P. M. Johnston, del.

C. F. Kell Lith. 8 Castle St. Holborn London E.C.



ALL SAINTS: FRINDSBURY, KENT.

Portion of Figure on S. Jamb of South Window in East Wall.

(St. William of Perth.)

P. M. Johnston, del.



ALL SAINTS: FRINDSBURY, KENT.

Portion of Figure on W. Jamb of Window in North Wall.

P. M. Johnston, del.

PECHE OF LULLINGSTONE.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

The manors of Lullingstone Payforer and Lullingstone Roos were distinct at the time of the Domesday Survey, and were subsequently distinguished by the names of the families who then held them. Closely adjacent to them was a third manor, called Cokerherst, south of Lullingstone Park, just outside the park pales. Of these, Lullingstone Payforer was the most valuable. John Pecche or Peche first obtained the grant of its reversion by a Fine levied in 1368. It was then held in dower by Margaret, widow of Stephen de Chelsfield, but she died about 1375; and not until after her death did John Pecche obtain possession of it.*

This gentleman was a citizen, clothier, and alderman of London, who in the year 1354 obtained from Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh —by purchase probably—the extensive manor of Malorees, which runs into the four parishes of Willesden, Paddington, Chelsea, and Fulham;† and in 1371 purchased the manor of Rede Hall, and the park of Folleslowe, in Burstow, Surrey.‡ When John Peche died, the jurors on the *Inquisitio* found that his park in Burstow called "Le orze," or "erze," was held under two manors. One moiety was held of Alice de Warbulton, lady of the manor of Tanrugge; the other moiety was held of the Earl of Stafford, as lord of Bletchingley manor. He was twice married. His first wife, named Elena, brought him as dowry the manor of West Twyford.§ His second wife, Mary, survived him, and was one of the executors of his will. This lady seems to have been the widow of a gentleman named Alburton, or Warbulton. In her right John Peche, at his death, held the manor of Otterham in Upchurch, which at her death was to revert to Thomas de Alburton.‖

Respecting his parentage and family we have no certain record. Hasted says he was descended from Gilbert de Peche, who was

* Mr. James Greenstreet discovered on the *De Banco Roll*, for Hilary Term, 3 Ric. II., memb. 533, the record of a suit during which the history of this manor was thus related. The manor belonged to Stephen de Chelsfield, and was inherited from him by his daughter and heir Lora, who married Ralph Savage of Bobbing. After Ralph Savage's death, Lora, at Bobbing, granted the reversion to Arnald Savage in 1354. His feoffees in November 1368 levied a Fine, and conceded the reversion of the manor to John Pecche.

† Lysons, *Environs of London*, iii., 617.

‡ Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, ii., 284.

§ Lysons, *Environs of London*, iii., 606.

‖ Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, 8vo, vi., 29.

summoned to Parliament in 13 Edw. II. (1320), and who had two sons, William and Robert, both of whom were knighted by Edward I. in 1300 for their services at the siege of Caerlaverock.* Vincent's Manuscript Baronage in the College of Arms contains a pedigree of this Gilbert de Peche, but it does not connect John Peche of Lullingstone with him. It states, however, that one Sir Gilbert Peche (who held Westcliff, near Dover, in 1253) had a son named John.

John Philipott, the celebrated Kentish Herald, drew up in 1640, for Sir Percival Hart, a description† of the quarterings‡ which Sir Percival was entitled to bear in his coat of arms. He therein says, "The third coate in the former quartering is the Pechey's Armes. S^{r} John Peche was Constable of Dover Castell and Lord Warden of the 5 Ports 17 Edw. II., and was called to Parliament 4 Edw. III. among the Barons, and died in the 9th Edw. III." Philipott, however, does not attempt to shew any connection between this Lord Warden and the purchaser of Lullingstone. Was Alderman John Peche a son of the Lord Warden?

Philipott simply proceeds at once to state that "Sir John Peche was Lord of Lullingston Rosse in Kent, and lived in the 33rd, 44th, and 51st of Edw. III. In the 33rd Edw. III. the said king granted him Liberty of Free Warren in Lullingstone."

If Philipott is accurate in this date (as he probably is), Alderman Peche must have obtained the manor of Lullingstone Roos several years earlier than 1368, when the *reversion* of Lullingstone Payforer was first conceded to him. This most probably was the case, as John de Rokesle, lord of the manor, died in 1361. But Philipott is not accurate in speaking of the Alderman as a Knight. I have examined his will,§ made in London on the first Sunday after Trinity in 3 Richard II., A.D. 1380, and he therein describes himself as "*John Pecche, citizen of London;*" while he speaks of his son as being a knight: "I leave to William, my son and heir, who is a knight, all my lands and tenements, rents, meadows and woods, with all rights thereunto belonging, and with their appurtenances, which I have in the City of London and elsewhere."

That Sir William Peche was the only son of John his father we gather from a proviso in John Peche's will, which directs that, if Sir William should happen to die without any heirs of his body, the

* Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*, 8vo, ii., 541.

† Sir Wm. Hart Dyke courteously lent to me this interesting folio MS., written throughout upon vellum. It is entitled *A Discription of the Achivement of S^{r} Percivall Harte of Lullingston in Kent, Knight, and each Coate quartered therein. Alsoe shewing there Antiquity, Dignity, and several Descents, whereby it may be understood how they come to be quartered; and the severall alliances that come by them. Collected by* Jo: Philipott, *Somersett Herald of Armes*, 1640.

‡ Philipott emblazons and enumerates only 16 coats, *viz.*, those of Hart (1), Hart (2), Peche, Kemsing, Shelley, Bray (English), Bray (French), Hallawell, Norbury, Butler, Pantulf, Sudley, Montfort, De la Planche, Haversham, Crosier.

§ It is recorded fully in Archbishop Sudbury's Register (at Lambeth), folio 105 *a, b.*

whole property was to be sold by Sir William's executors, and the proceeds were by them to be expended in such manner as might best benefit the soul of John Peche, the testator, and the souls of his benefactors.

The Alderman also provided, by his will, that he should be buried within the parish church of Lullingstone; and that one priest should be paid in perpetuity to celebrate masses in Lullingstone Church for ever, for the souls of John Peche, and of his parents, and of his two wives.

To Mary his widow he left all the furniture and apparatus belonging to her own chamber, and he appointed her and his son, Sir William Peche, joint executors of his will.

John Peche, the Alderman, died in May 1380, either on the 27th or on the 28th day of that month; Sir William, his son and heir, being then over twenty-two years of age.*

Sir William married, a few months after his father's death, Joan Hadley, one of the two daughters and coheirs of John Hadley, a London merchant, who possessed the manors of Cobhams in Stepney, and of Mile End (called Askews or Aschewys).

During his first wife's lifetime, twice (at least) were rectors appointed to the parish church of St. Botolph, Lullingstone (in 1391-2 and in 1398), and on both occasions Sir William Peche was named in the Episcopal Registers as the Patron. Richard White, who was instituted in 1398, outlived his patron.

Sir William's first wife, Joan, died on the 21st of March 1409-10, leaving one son, John Peche. She was buried in London, in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, which stands at the west end of Lombard Street. Perhaps her husband's town house was in that parish. Her father, John Hadley, died a few months later in the same year (1410). His entire property was ultimately inherited by her grandson in 1446. Hasted and Philipott both err in saying that Joan survived her husband. She seems to have left one daughter, Elizabeth Peche, of whom it is recorded that she married Sir William Septvans of Milton by Canterbury, whom she survived by a few weeks only, and she was buried beside him in Canterbury Cathedral at the end of March 1447-8. By his will it appears that he was expecting to have his first child, by Elizabeth his wife, when he died. To that child he devised his estate; but if the child died before Elizabeth Lady Septvans, then the Milton estate was to go to Reginald Wydyhall. The will of Lady Septvans mentions her sons John and Simon Wydyhall, and her brother Thomas Wydyhall; she must therefore have had a previous husband named Wydyhall.

Sir William Peche was rather over fifty-two years of age when his wife Joan died; and he quickly married, as his second wife, Florence Chicheley, daughter of William, youngest brother of Archbishop Chicheley. After this second marriage he did not survive more than a year or two. He was dead when the benefices of Lullingstone and Lullingstane were united, by authority of Richard, Bishop of

* Chancery Inquisitio post mortem, 3 Ric. II., No. 54, kindly communicated to me by Mr. James Greenstreet.

Rochester, in October 1412. John Peche, his son, was then the patron of Lullingstone St. Botolph.*

Florence, widow of Sir William Peche, married in 1418 John Darell, Esq., of Calehill in Little Chart. A monumental brass in the north aisle of Little Chart Church commemorates her and her second husband.

Sir John Peche† was born on the 22nd of February 1388-9.‡ We know very little of his life. He consented to the union of the benefices of Lullingstone and Lullingstane in 1412, and he presented Thomas Westborne to the rectory of St. Botolph's in May 1418. He served as Sheriff of Kent in 1430. He made his will in 1439, and died soon after, in 1439 or 1440. Philipott says that Dame Mary his wife was buried in the church of St. Mary Overey in Southwark. Her parentage is not mentioned by him or any other writer, but I am inclined to believe that she was one of the family of Shelley, because the monumental brass of Sir John's son, Sir William Peche, shews in one corner the arms of Peche quartered with the Shelley coat.

Sir John Peche must have had some connection with the town of Ashford, for we are told by Hasted that in one of the windows of its parish church his figure was depicted, kneeling bareheaded in prayer, and wearing a surcoat emblazoned with his arms.

His son, Sir William Peche, was twenty-one years of age (and more) in May 1446.§ Sir William's great-aunt Katherine, wife of Sir William Wolf, died in that year (on the Monday after the feast of the Annunciation of B.V.M.), and Sir William, being the grandson of her only sister Joan (*née* Hadley), was found to be the heir to all her possessions.‖ Philipott says that "he deserved very well of Henry VI., and served him faithfully in his warrs, with a company of soldiers raised upon his owne charge."

His first wife, Jane, the mother of his heir, came of a family (query was it that of Clifford?) which bore as its armorial coat, on a field chequy a fess. This coat appears upon Sir William's monumental brass, impaled with his own Peche coat; and it appears also upon the magnificently carved tomb of her son Sir John. Yet no writer has mentioned her name. She died before 1480; and afterwards Sir William married, as his second wife, Ann, daughter of John Profete or Proffet, and widow of John Elmbrygge of Merstham in Surrey.¶ She was Elmbrygge's wife

* Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, p. 477.

† He is styled *Johannes Pecche miles* in Inquisitio post mortem, 24 Henry VI., No. 38.

‡ In Chancery Inquisitio post mortem, Anno 11 Henry IV., No. 41, taken at Dartford in May 1410, after the death of Joan Peche, it is said that her son John was aged twenty-one years on the 22nd of February last past.

§ Chancery Inq. post mortem, 24 Henry VI., No. 38.

‖ *Ibidem.* Katherine Hadley married first William Wyngefeld, and secondly Sir William Wolf, but left no issue.

¶ John Elmbrygge died on the 8th of February 1473-4, and is commemorated by a monumental brass in Merstham Church. It states that he married first Isabella, daughter of Nicholas Jamys, Alderman of London, by whom he had eleven sons and three daughters. She died on the 7th of September 1472. After which date he married Ann Proffet.

for about one year only. Her ancestors had for a century or more possessed property in Chaldon and Merstham, and she was patroness of the rectory of Chaldon. In October 1476 she was still the widow of John Elmbrygge, when she presented a priest to that benefice. At the next vacancy, however, in 1481, she was the wife of Sir William Peche, and they jointly presented Thomas Rous to the rectory of Chaldon, in October 1481. When the next incumbent, John Merston, obtained the benefice, in May 1490, she was still the patroness, but again a widow. He was presented by Ann Peche, widow.*

The manor of Cranham or Croham, in Croydon, also belonged to Dame Anne Peche, in the reign of Henry VII.†

In 1462 and 1463 Sir William Peche was Sheriff of Kent. Although he had been a faithful supporter of Henry VI., it seems that Edward IV. shewed him especial favour. The grant of the shrievedom states that the King assigned to him £40 per annum in money, until he shall have secured to him, and his heirs male, land worth £40 per annum.‡

Sir William made his will on the 8th of April in the third year of King Henry VII., and died upon the 9th of April. As Henry VII. came to the throne in August 1485, the month of April which occurred first after his accession was April 1486, and April in his third year must have been April 1488. Yet on the monumental brass in Lullingstone Church it is said that Sir William died on the 9th of April 1487. The Inquisition respecting his death was held at Eynsford on the 24th of July 1490, and it clearly states that Sir William Peche died on the 9th of April 3 Henry VII.

By the kindness of Mr. James Greenstreet I am enabled to print, in a note, copies of Sir William's will and of the record of the Inquisitio post mortem.§

* Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, vol. ii., pp. 441, 446.

† *Ibidem*, p. 543.

‡ Hasted, *History of Kent*, 8vo, vol. i., p. 195; and Philipott's MS. in Sir William Hart Dyke's possession, from Patent Roll, 2 Edward IV., part 2.

§ Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 12 Milles.

Testamentum domini Willelmi Peche.

"In the name of god Amen I ser William Pecche, knyght, being in full mynde and lying on my dede bed, the viij day of Aprill the yere of the Reign of King Henry the vijth the iij^{de} ordeigne and make my testament and my Will in fourme following. ffurst I bequethe my soule to Almyghty god our lady and all saintes my body to be buryed in my parisshe Churche of saint Botolph. And I woll that all my dettis be truly paide and all iniuryes and wrongis doon by me be amended and refo^{r}med by thadvice of myñ Executours. Item I woll that my doughter Elizabeth have a c marcs to her mariage to be paide by the handes of myñ Executours the day of mariage. Item I bequethe to Artour Holbrok my seruant x li. yerely for terme of his life going owt of my Maner of Lullingstun. Also I bequethe to Jane Badcome my seruant xx s. The residue of all my goodes and catallis not bequethen I woll them to be disposid in almes dedes of charite by myn Executours whome I name John Pecche. Also I at this tyme adnulle all other testamentis and Willes made or spokeñ by me at any seasoñ afore this time. And now where Richard Page and Thomas Sybile being

Sir John Peche seems to have been born in or about 1473.* He was attached to the Court of King Henry VII. from his youth. When only twenty-one years of age he took a very prominent part in the Royal Jousts held in the King's Palace at Westminster, on the 9th, 11th, and 13th of November 1494.†

On the first of these days the challengers (who wore the King's colours) were the Earls of Suffolk and Essex, Sir Robert Curson, and John Peche. Each of them ran six courses against one adversary; and other six against a second opponent. All did well, but John Peche did best. In the first half-dozen courses he brake upon Matthew Baker,‡ his first adversary, five spears ("well

at this day infeffid in my maner of Lullingstoñ, with thappurtenances, and of all other maners londes and tenementis rentes and seruices lying and being in the Countie of Kent to thuse and behofe of John Pecche and of his heires as it was declaryd by me to the said Richard and Thomas vppon the state by me and William Cressell to them delyuerd, I the said ser William require and charge the forsaid Richard and Thomas as they woll answere afore god to make astate to John my sonne according to thentent afore rehercid at suche time as the said John Pecche shall require them so to do. Also I woll that all souche meases howsinges rentes and tenementes as I, or any other to my vse, at this day haue wtin the Cite of London or the suburbes of the same, that all the said meases places howsinges Rentes and tenementes, wt thapptenances, shall holy incontinent after myn discease remaign to John Pecche to haue to him and to his heires for euer. Item I woll that all my feoffes and eueryche of them being feoffid in all my landes and tenementes being and lying in the shire of Surrey stond and be as feoffes to thuse and behofe of the aforenamed John Pecche and his heires. And them and euerych of them I require to make astate of the said londes and tenementis to the said John Pecche and to his heires at suche time as they shalbe by hym required."

Probate granted to John Pecche, the executor, on 20th May same year.

Chancery Inquisitiones post mortem, Anno 5 Hen. VII., No. 24.

Taken at Eynesford, in co. Kent, on 24 July, A° 5 Hen. VII. The Jurors say, that William Pecche, in the writ named, the day he died was seized of no lands held in capite of the King, or of any other person; but they say that the aforesaid William Pecche and William Cressell', Gentilman, were seized, to the use of the aforesaid William Pecche and his heirs, of the Manors of Lullyngstone rose, ffowkys payferer, and Cokerherst, with appurts., in the said county, and by their Deed (shewn to the Jurors) settled it on feoffees to the use of the said William Pecche for his life, and after his death to the use of John Pecche, esq., his son and heir.

They say, also, that the Manors are held of the King as of his Duchy of Lancaster, by fealty and a rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

And that the Manor of Lullyngstoñ rose is worth per annum, beyond reprises, 10 marks; and the Manor of ffowkyspayferer is worth per annum, beyond reprises, 100*s.*; and the Manor of Cokerherst is worth per annum, beyond reprises, 33*s.* 4*d.*

And that the aforesaid William Pecche died on 9th April A° 3 Hen. VII., and that the aforesaid John Pecche is his son and heir, and aged seventeen years and more.

* The record of the Inquisitio post mortem, 5 Henry VII., No. 24, states that John Peche was aged seventeen years and more when that inquiry was held 24 July 1490.

† *Letters, etc., of the Time of Richard III. and Henry VII.*, edited by James Gairdner, vol. i., pp. 394-400.

‡ Matthew Baker was one of the "squires for the King's body" in 1502,

broken"). In the second round of six courses he brake upon William Craythorn "6 spears well broken, the 7 better, and over that gave a good atteynt." Consequently to him was awarded the prize, a golden ring set with a ruby. This was delivered to him by Princess Margaret, the King's eldest daughter, to whom John Peche was conducted by the Lady Ann Percy and the Lady Ann Nevill, after supper had ended and the dances were over.

On the second day each challenger appeared beneath his own pavilion upon which his crest was wrought. John Peche's pavilion was made of light tawny sarcenet, embroidered with his word or motto, "*In everything*," and his crest, a lion's head of ermine, crowned with gold, and set in plumes. The Duke of York's colours (blue and tawny) were worn this day. The horses' harness was of black velvet, bordered with goldsmiths' work, and decked with roses red and white, and with silver bells. Swords were the weapons used, and John Peche "did full well" against Rouland de Veilleville, who nevertheless "gave good stripes."

On the third day, November 13, each of the four challengers was conducted by a beautiful lady who rode a white palfrey. Each lady wore a gown of white damask with sleeves of crimson velvet, a golden girdle, and a golden coronet set with precious stones. By a rich false rein the lady conductor led the horse of the valiant challenger. That of John Peche was thus led by Mistress St. Leger, a daughter of the Duchess of Exeter. The other lady conductors were the Duke of Buckingham's sister Elizabeth, the Earl of Northumberland's sister Ann, and the Earl of Westmorland's daughter Ann. The encounters on this day were not single combats, but the combatants fought together in pairs.

John Peche's companion was Sir Robert Curson; together they encountered Thomas Brandon and Matthew Baker. Upon the last-named combatant John Peche brake his spear. It is very evident that John Peche must have been an accomplished and skilful combatant, whose prowess caused him to stand in high favour at the Court of Henry VII., although he was but twenty-one years of age.

In the following year, 1495, although so young, he was Sheriff of the County of Kent. In that capacity he, in July, conveyed to London about 170 of Perkin Warbeck's soldiers and their officers, railed in ropes like draught horses. They had sailed from Flanders with that Pretender, and having landed at Sandwich were there made prisoners.*

He attained knighthood at the battle of Blackheath, June 17, 1497. Probably he began about this time, to build the gateway still existing at Lullingstone Castle. He was present, in the year 1500, when Henry VII. had a ceremonious interview with the Archduke Philip of Austria.

Perhaps he was appointed Lord Deputy of Calais in May 1509.

when to him were granted the rooms called "Paradise, Hell, and Purgatory" within the Hall of Westminster, as well as the custody of the Palace. Rymer's *Fœdera*, sub anno 1502, Nov. 5.

* Hasted, *History of Kent*, 8vo, i., 198, and Furley's *Hist. of Weald*, ii., 407.

In September 1509 the new King (Henry VIII.) commanded Sir Wm. Scott and James Dygges to muster in Kent 100 men for service at Calais under "Sir John Pecche."* Earlier in the same year, we find the name of "Sir John Pechie" entered as being paid £40, among those who received their Midsummer quarter's wages from the King.†

On the death of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, in June 1509, her numerous estates were inherited by her grandson Henry VIII., who, in July, confided to Sir John Peche the stewardship of all the lands she had possessed in Kent. A month earlier the King had shewn similar favour to Sir John, by entrusting to his stewardship all the lands in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex which had formerly belonged to Cecilia, Duchess of York, of which Richard Guldeford had previously been the steward.

More valuable grants were made to him in the following May (1510), when the King gave to Sir John Peche and John Sharpe, jointly in tail male, the reversion of Edmonton and other manors in Middlesex (forfeited twenty-five years before by the attainder of Sir Richard Charlton), and of other lands which Sir Richard's wife had formerly held for her life.‡

Further marks of the young King's favour were given four months later, in September 1510, when Sir John and one Henry Skylman were appointed Keepers (in survivorship) of the Royal Park at Eltham, and of the New Park of Horne there also. As he was one whom the King thus delighted to honour, we are not surprised that in the following January Sir John Peche was appointed Knight of the Body to the King, and Lieutenant of Risebank near Calais. An annuity of £17 10s. out of the revenues of Calais was also settled on him, and its payment was to be antedated as from the 1st of May 1509.

All the valuable Kentish manors of the late Margaret, Countess of Richmond,§ were leased to him from the Crown (in June 1511) for a period of sixty years, at the nominal rent of 20 marks per annum; and the manor of East Wickham (forfeited by Francis, Lord Lovell) was included in the lease at an additional rent of £5. Not many months afterwards the stewardship of the manors of Lee, Bankerdis, and Shroffold was added to his other offices (March 20, 1512).

When the King's sister Princess Mary was married to the King of France in October 1514, Sir John Peche was one of the courtiers in attendance; and in the revels held at Court, in the following May, we find him figuring in a "green velvet frock, gored with yellow satin."

It was a period when attire was rich and brilliant. His costume

* Rymer's *Fœdera* ad annum 1509.

† In the Royal Expense Books Sir John Peche appears, in March 1512, as receiving £36 12s. for wages four months in advance; and in February 1514-5, wages at 6s. per day, £9 6s.

‡ Patent Roll, 2 Henry VIII., part i., memb. 5.

§ The manors of Dartford, Cobham, Combe, and Chislehurst.

of black and blue, in mixed velvet and satin, is recorded in the description of the courtly pastime of "running at the ring" at Greenwich on February 5, 1515-6. In the following May he was a "Knight waiter on horseback" in the Jousts held at Greenwich Palace on the 19th and 20th, when he wore a costume of blue velvet, gored.

His life as a prominent courtier was undoubtedly costly, and must have heavily taxed his resources. We find Sir John Peche needing to borrow from the King's Treasury, in May 1515, the very large sum (at that time) of £600. It is recorded, in the King's Book of Payments, that Sir John deposited as security for this loan "his great collar of esses."

How valuable were the gold chains worn by Sir John Peche we learn from a codicil, made in Ireland on the 26th of May 1521, as an *addendum* to his will. In it he says, "I will that my wif have my chaynes, that I have here, which ar wurth ccxx^{li} good, to make therwith my chapell as is devised in my will that I made at my comyng into Irelond."* One of the witnesses to his will was the well-known John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.

* The text of this will and codicil, kindly copied and communicated to me by Mr. James Greenstreet, is here appended.

Testamentum Johannis Peche, militis. PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY, 25 MAYNWARING.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, in the yere of the Incarnacion of our Lorde god m^{l} v^{c} xxj, the xxviij daie of Aprill, In the xiij yere of the Reigne of King Henry the viijth, I John Peche of Lullingstone in the Countie of Kent, knyght, being of good memorie and parfite mynde, thankid be god, I make ordeyn and declare my present testament and last Will in maner and forme folowing: ffirste I bequethe my soule to the mercie of allmighti god my maker and sauiour and to his blessid mother seynt Marie and to all the holy company of Heuen, And my body to be buried wher as it shall please allmighti god of his grace to dispose for it. Item I bequeth to the high Aulter of Lullingstone x^{s}. Item I bequeth to the high Aulter of Eynsforde xx^{s}. Item I bequeth to the high Aulter of Shorham xiij^{s} iiij^{d}. Item I bequeth to Mastres Margery Otwell, one of the Quenes chamberers w^{t} hir grace, x^{li}. Item I bequeth to John Hall, marchaunt of the Staple, and Kateryn his wif, or to the lenger liver of them, xx^{li} in plate, of the which xx^{li} worthe of plate I will that after the decease of them twoo that George ther sone, the which is my godsone, shall haue x^{li} worthe of the same plate. Item I bequeth to my Suster to the Releuyng of hir and hir childern xx^{li}. Item I bequeth to John Browne, Marchaunt of the Staple, xx^{li}. Item I bequeth to Laurance Bonvice xx^{li}. Item I bequeth to Antony Baveryn xxx^{li}. Item I will that myne Executors shall doo or cause to be doone in dedis of charite for Master Saxbeis soule to the value of xx^{li}. Item I bequeth to Parcyvall Harte the cheif of all my wering gere and Rayment, and all my harnes, Except I will that euery of my seruauntes that be dwelling w^{t} me at the tyme of my decease shall haue one harnes. Also I bequeth to Roger Harlakenden x^{li}. Item I bequeth to William Hodsale of chepsted xx^{s}. Item to the heires of Edmond Page x^{li}. Item I bequeth to Goldesborow the poulter of London xl^{s}. Item I will that euery of my seruauntes dwelling w^{t} me at the tyme of my decease shall haue his hole wagis for the yere nexte after my decease to praie for my soule which I esteeme will drawe to the Som^{a} of lx^{li} or theraboughtes. All the Residue of my goodis after my debtes paide and my legacies fulfillid I give frelie and holy to my wif she to dispose them at hir pleasure and the weale of my soule Whom I make and ordeyne to be my Executrice of this my present testament and laste Will And Sir Henry Marney and John Whiȝtwode my Stuerde to be Executors w^{t} my

The wife of Sir John Peche, who survived him, and proved his will in October 1522, was named Elizabeth, and, from her coat of arms impaled upon Sir John's tomb, she seems to have been a member of the noble family of Scrope. Philipott says in a vague,

saide wif And I bequeth to the saide Sir Henry Marney for his labour, payne and diligence in that behalf asmoche plate as shall amount to the somme of x^{li} And to the said John Whiȝtwode asmoche plate as shall amount tho the Som^{a} of v^{li}. Also I ordeyn and depute my Lorde of Cauntorbury And my Lorde of Rochester to be Superuysors of this my present testament And I bequeth vnto my said Lorde of Cauntorbury a gilt cup w^{t} a couer and a scripture in the foote & the cup of assaye to the same Also I bequeth to my Lorde of Rochestre a nother cup of the same facion and making excepte it lackithe scripture and the cup of assaie lackith also. Also I wull that my chapell at Lullingstone aforsaide shalbe made vp and fynysshid of my costes as I haue shewid vnto my frendes And that I haue a priest ther substancialy founded and to sing and praie parpetually for the soulis of my good father and mother Sir William Peche, knyght, ther being buried and Dame Jane his wif my soule my wifes soule Dame Margret Suffolkes soule our frendes benefactors soules and all cristen soules The which foundacion of the saide priest I will shalbe made by myn Executors and by thadvice of their counceill and the priest to haue x markes a yere out of my manor of Eynsforde and xx^{s} a yere out of the same manor yerely to be devised to them that shall countroll the said priest and to se the chapell kept in good Reparacions And the same priest to be named and put in by my wif during hir lif And after hir decease to be named and electe by the bisshop of Rochestre allweys for the tyme being and to sing in the said Chapell for euer as is abouesaid.

This is the last Will of me the said Sir John Peche, knyght, as towching all my londis maners and tenementes Rentes and seruices w^{t} their ap^{r}tenaunces sett and being w^{t}in the said Countie of Kent or els wher wherof that I or any other man is seased or possessed to my vse. ffirst I will that my wif shall haue all my hole maners landis and tenementes Rentes Reuercions and seruices and all and singuler their ap^{r}tenaunces frely to hir own propre vse during hir naturall lif keping sufficient reparacions excepte I will that John Whiȝthed shall haue all my landis at grenestede and at Pinden during his naturall lif keping therof sufficient Reparacions and paying therof to the cheif lordis of the ffee the Rentes of assices that ought of right and custome to be paid out of the said landis and tenementes. Also I will that Thomas Gleve shall haue yerelie xl^{s} paid vnto hym duryng his naturall lif out of my ferme that Aleñ dwellith in a boue the hill, and that to be made sure to hym be myn executors and feoffes to be yerelie paide out of the saide ferme vnto the saide Thomas during his naturall lif in maner and form abouesaid. Also I will that after the deceace of my wif that all my hole maners landis and tenementes Rentes Reuercions and seruices w^{t} all and singuler their app^{r}tenaunces except before exceptid to the forsaid John Whiȝthed and Thomas Gleve if thei then ouer live my saide wif shall Remayn to the aboue named Percivall Harte And to the heires of his bodie laufullie begoton. Also I will that after the decease of the aboue named John Whiȝthed and Thomas Gleve that all my forsaid landis and tenementes aswell at Grenstret and Pynden as all the oder hole maners landis and tenementes Rentes Reuersions and seruicis w^{t} all and singuler their appurtenaunces shall hole Remayne vnto the saide Percivall Harte and to the heires of his body laufullie begoton and for defaut of heires of the saide Percivall laufully begoton then I will that all my said maners landis and tenementis w^{t} the premissis and all and singuler their appurtenaunces shall remayne to the next heires of my blode for euer. And I will and charge all my feoffers that be enfeoffed in any of all my saide maners landis and tenementes w^{t} thappurtenaunces or any parcell of them that they doo make feoffamentes and estates according to this my present testament and last Will as thei shall answere before god at the daie of Jugement when they therunto shalbe resonablie requyred And ouer that I will that if it so fortune that my suster the which is the naturall mother of the aboue named Parcivall do fortune to live at such tyme that it shall fortune my

loose fashion, "Sir John Peche marryed the Lord Scroope's daughter." Oddly enough, however, we find no actual record of, or reference to, his marriage with Elizabeth Scrope. Probably it took place soon after the year 1500. On the De Banco Roll for Easter 1506 Mr. Greenstreet found mention of the enrolment of a deed, by which John Hadsole conveyed all his right in certain lands lying in Sevenoke, Kemsyng, and Sele to Sir John Peche, *Ralph Scrope*, clerk, and others; and a similar transfer made by William Hodsole had been enrolled at Michaelmas 1504. Possibly these transactions may have been connected with his marriage to Elizabeth Scrope.

This lady survived her husband for many years, and in 1542, among the Kentish gentry who contributed a loan of large amount to King Henry VIII., we find her name entered as Lady Elizabeth Pechy, widow, contributing 20 marks (£13 13s. 4d.). Probably she outlived her husband's only sister, Elizabeth Peche, who, having married John Hart about 1495, was left a widow with four young children in 1507. Mrs. Hart married again; her second

said wif to deceasse and that my said landis shall remayne vnto the saide Percivall then I will that the saide Percivall shall paie yerely out of my saide landis vnto his saide mother xx marcs by yere during hir naturall lif And that to be made sure to hir by my saide ffeoffes during hir lif as is beforesaid. Item I will that notw^{t}stonding that is above wreteñ that my wif haue all my housolde stuf and plate not bequethid during hir lif And if she nede as I trust to god shall not, to helpe hir, that she sell parte of my plate, or to give among hir kyñ the value of xx^{li} or more after hir concience and necessitie, but all the Residue I trust to hir verely to leve Percivall Harte And if he die afore hir, then she to dispose the best she can for the weale of bothe our soulis our ffathers and mothers soules and all our fferendes soulis. ffurthermore I charge my wif and my executors that by the Aduyce and Jugement of my Lorde of Cauntorbury thei do make satisfaction to euery parsone that Rightuosly can complayn and that for the clerenesse of my concience and discharge of my soule. ffurthermore I give to Mastres Walsingham Mastres Hall and Mastres Walter to eche of them a gilte cruse of the value of iiij^{li} a pece. Also where before I haue bequethid to Percivall Harte many bequestis parte immediatlie after my decease parte after the decease of my wif, I will neuerthelesse that if the saide Percyvall by hymself or by his mother my suster or by any other for them doo troble my wif for my landis that I haue graunted and given vnto hir for terme of hir lif, that then he shall enjoye none of my landis p^{r}chasid or any other moveabils before rehersed, but that my wif shall dispose bothe landis and moveabils after hir dethe as she shall thinke it beste for the wele of hir soule and myñ. And if cace he doo content hym and make no troble ayenst my wif by him nor by none other for hym but that my wif restfully enjoye all that I haue graunted hir then I will that he in lyke wise enjoye all his bequestes aboue rehersed. In Witnesse wherof to this my present testament and laste Will to the same anexed I haue putto my seall the daie and yere aboue wreten In the presence of John ffyssher, Bisshop of Rochestêr, — Maleverey, commyssary to the saide bisshop, Sir John Dene, chapleyn, Robert Rippoñ, and Thomas Gleve.

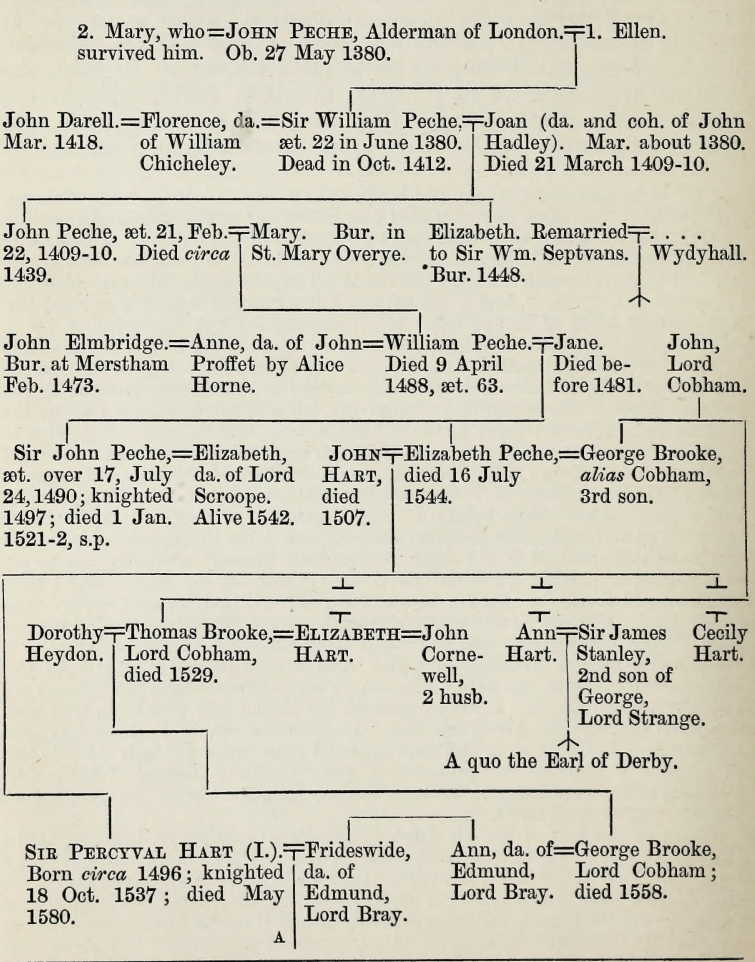
This is the will of me Sir John Peche, knyght, being in Irelande, at the Citie of Develyn, the xxvj daie of Maie in the xiij yere of the Reigne of my souereigne lorde King Henry the viijth. Item I will that my wif haue my chaynes that I haue here which ar wurth ccxx^{li} good to make therw^{t} my chapell as is devised in my Will that I made at my commyng into Irelonde And all the money w^{t} all other thinges that I haue geven hir as apparell horsis harnes and plate, that she haue it to performe my Will. In witnesse wherof I haue wreten this bill with myne owne hande, and putto my seall, the yere and daie aboue wreten.

Probate granted at Knowll' on 2nd Oct. 1522 to Dame Elisabeth, the relict, and John Whightwode, the executors.

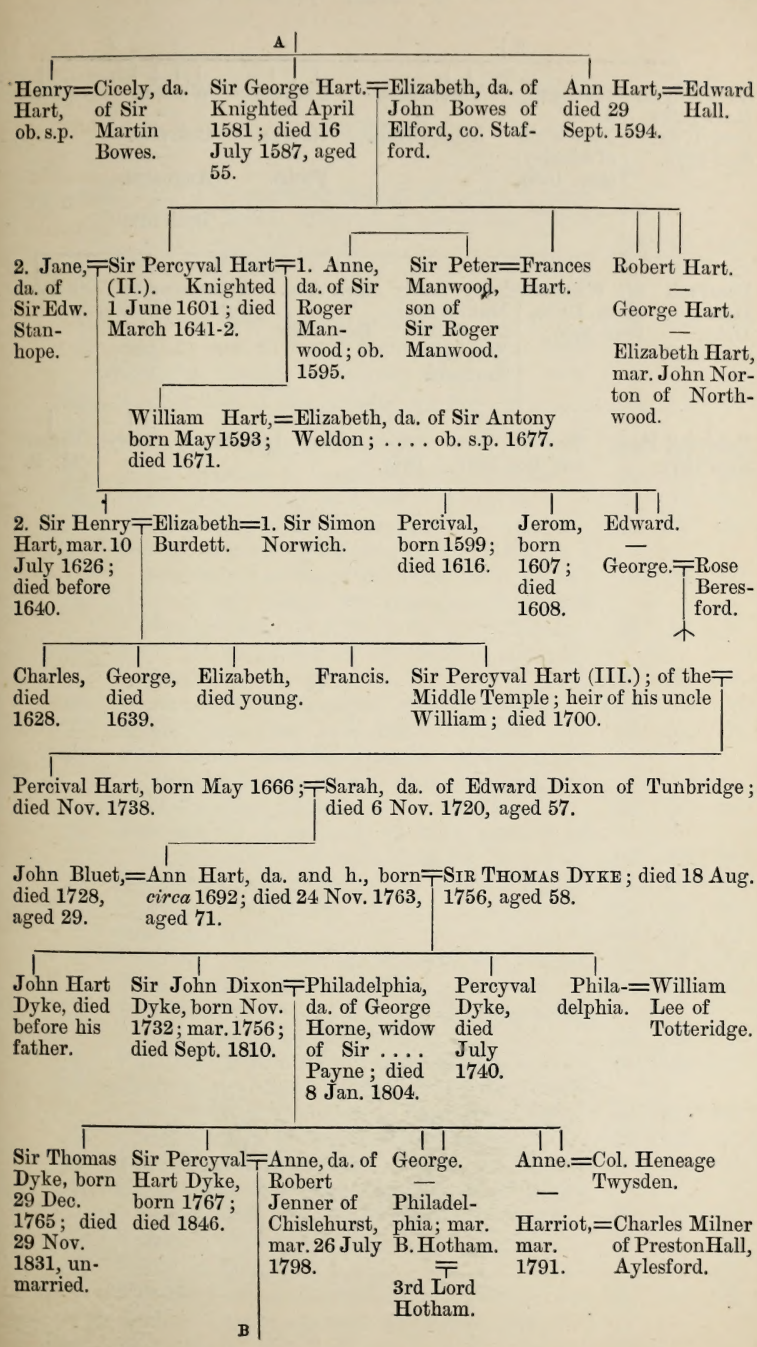
husband being George Brooke, son of John, fifth Lord Cobham (ob. 1512), and brother of Thomas, sixth Lord Cobham (ob. 1529). Oddly enough, we find that this elder brother of her second husband, who was thus her brother-in-law, was also her son-in-law, having married her daughter Elizabeth Hart.

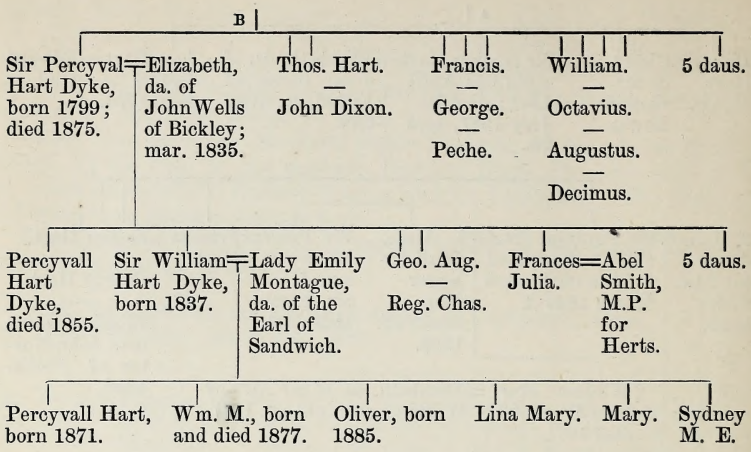
After the death of Sir John Peche's widow, all his possessions passed, by his will, to his nephew Percival Hart, the only son of his sister Elizabeth* (Peche=Hart=Brooke Cobham). The name of Peche then became extinct here.

The pedigree, which, so far as we can ascertain, has never before been written, is as follows:—



* It is said that Sir John Skeffington, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, who died July 10, 1525, married Elizabeth, daughter of Peche. Was he an intermediate husband of this lady, the sister of Sir John Peche?


A
Henry Hart, ob. s.p.
Cicely, da. of Sir Martin Bowes.
Sir George Hart. Knighted April 1581; died 16 July 1587, aged 55.
Elizabeth, da. of John Bowes of Elford, co. Stafford.
Ann Hart, died 29 Sept. 1594.
Edward Hall.
2. Jane, da. of Sir Edw. Stanhope.
Sir Percyval Hart (II.). Knighted 1 June 1601; died March 1641-2.
1. Anne, da. of Sir Roger Manwood; ob. 1595.
Sir Peter Manwood, son of Sir Roger Manwood.
Frances Hart.
Robert Hart.
George Hart.
Elizabeth Hart, mar. John Norton of Northwood.
William Hart, born May 1593; died 1671.
Elizabeth, da. of Sir Antony Weldon; ob. s.p. 1677.
2. Sir Henry Hart, mar. 10 July 1626; died before 1640.
Elizabeth Burdett.
1. Sir Simon Norwich.
Percival, born 1599; died 1616.
Jerom, born 1607; died 1608.
Edward.
George.
Rose Beresford.
Charles, died 1628.
George, died 1639.
Elizabeth, died young.
Francis.
Sir Percyval Hart (III.); of the Middle Temple; heir of his uncle William; died 1700.
Percival Hart, born May 1666; died Nov. 1738.
Sarah, da. of Edward Dixon of Tunbridge; died 6 Nov. 1720, aged 57.
John Bluet, died 1728, aged 29.
Ann Hart, da. and h., born *circa* 1692; died 24 Nov. 1763, aged 71.
Sir Thomas Dyke; died 18 Aug. 1756, aged 58.
John Hart Dyke, died before his father.
Sir John Dixon Dyke, born Nov. 1732; mar. 1756; died Sept. 1810.
Philadelphia, da. of George Horne, widow of Sir Payne; died 8 Jan. 1804.
Percyval Dyke, died July 1740.
Philadelphia.
William Lee of Totteridge.
Sir Thomas Dyke, born 29 Dec. 1765; died 29 Nov. 1831, unmarried.
Sir Percyval Hart Dyke, born 1767; died 1846.
Anne, da. of Robert Jenner of Chislehurst, mar. 26 July 1798.
George.
Philadelphia; mar. B. Hotham.
3rd Lord Hotham.
Anne.
Harriot, mar. 1791.
Col. Heneage Twysden.
Charles Milner of Preston Hall, Aylesford.
B


B
Sir Percyval Hart Dyke, born 1799; died 1875.
Elizabeth, da. of John Wells of Bickley; mar. 1835.
Thos. Hart. — John Dixon.
Francis. — George. — Peche.
William. — Octavius. — Augustus. — Decimus.
5 daus.
Percyvall Hart Dyke, died 1855.
Sir William Hart Dyke, born 1837.
Lady Emily Montague, da. of the Earl of Sandwich.
Geo. Aug. — Reg. Chas.
Frances Julia.
Abel Smith, M.P. for Herts.
5 daus.
Percyvall Hart, born 1871.
Wm. M., born and died 1877.
Oliver, born 1885.
Lina Mary.
Mary.
Sydney M. E.

EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.*

PART II.

1655.		£	s.	d.
May 1655.	4. For a cloath saddle w[th] gold & silke fringe, bridle, stirrops, girts, cover, horse cloth, sad[*dle*] cloth	02	11	00
	5. Spent at London when I lay there 4 nights	01	09	00
	7. For a qu[*arter*] of oats	00	09	00
	7. Paid my man Homan's bill	01	07	00
	9. Paid to my Brother Manning, for a fortnight's board, ending on Satturday next	02	00	00
	12. For an elle of fine holland to make bands...	00	14	00
	12. For an elle & qu[*arter*] of holl[*and*] to make 6 handkerche[*ifes*]	00	09	00
	12. For 3 garnish of handkercheife buttons ...	00	03	00
	12. Spent when I lay at London 2 nights	01	01	06
	17. For a pa[*ir*] of shooe strings	00	02	06
	18. For 17 yards of gold drugget to make me a sute & coat & line y[e] dublet at 12[s] y[e] ya[*rd*]	10	04	00
	18. Paid to M[r] Snead for makeing my gold drugget sute, & coat, & for an hatband...	03	18	00
	19. Paid for taxes out of my rent in Lincolnshire	05	03	06
	19. For a pa[*ir*] of Spanish leather shooes	00	04	06
	19. Spent when I lay at London 2 nights	01	07	06
	24. Paid to my Aunt Raylton for a fortnight's board for me, & my man, end[*ing*] on Satt[*urday*] next	02	00	00
	26. For hal[*f*] a po[*und*] of haire pouder, & an ounce of J[*essamin*] but[*ter*]	00	04	00
	26. Spent at London when I lay there 2 nights	01	07	06
June	4. Spent at y[e] Ordnary	00	03	06
	7. Spent at London	00	01	06
	8. Paid to my man Homan for 2 mon[*ths*'] wages	00	17	00
	8. Paid my man Homan's bill	01	10	06
	12. Given to Good[*man*] Romney for measuring 20 tunne of timber for me	00	05	00
	12. For setting up a pa[*ir*] of boots, &c.	00	04	00
	13. Paid to my Brother Manning, for a fortnight's board, ended on Satturday last...	02	00	00
	13. For 3 garnish of handkerchief buttons	00	03	00
	13. Spent at London	00	01	00
	17. Given away at y[e] Contribution for y[e] poore pretestants [*i.e. Protestants*] in Savoy...	03	00	00
	18. Spent at Putney	00	01	00
	21. Spent at London	00	03	06
	22. For Hartlib's 2[d] book of Husbandry	00	02	06

* Continued from Vol. XV., p. 216.

1655.		£	s.	d.
June 22.	Spent at London	00	02	06
23.	For a Livery Coat for my man	01	12	06
	The sum is	60	13	04
26.	Spent at London	00	06	06
26.	For Mr Cradock's sermons	00	02	06
26.	For a white Stallion called Lister* bought of my Lord Bruce	26	00	00
	For ye change of £25 into gold	00	12	06
26.	Given to my Lo[*rd*] Bruce his Groome	00	10	00
29.	Spent at Greenwich	00	04	00
30.	Spent at London	00	01	06
July 2.	For a pa[*ir*] of greene silke stirrop hose	00	16	06
2.	Spent at London	00	11	06
3.	Spent at a dinner in Apollo	05	12	06
4.	Spent at Wansworth	00	04	00
4.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for 3 wee[*ks*'] board for me, & my man	03	00	00
4.	For 3 weeks' grasse for 2 horses	01	01	00
5.	Spent at London	00	04	06
6.	Given to Mr Raworth [*a lawyer*]	02	00	00
6.	For Walsingham's manuall, & Baxter's sermons	00	01	06
7.	Spent at London when I lay ther 2 nights	00	08	00
9.	Spent for cherryes	00	01	06
11.	For shooing my horses till this time	00	10	00
13.	Paid my man Francis his bill	00	18	10
14.	For 2 pa[*ir*] of sawne little boothose	00	06	06
14.	Spent at London [*when Mr. Master received £57 in the Chamber of London, for 6 months' interest on £1900*]	00	11	06
14.	For a qu[*arter*] of a po[*und*] of Spanish Tobacco	00	02	06
27.	For 2 da[*ys*] worke for 2 men to mend ye stable	00	08	06
27.	For a lock, nayles, & hinges	00	04	06
Augu. 2.	For bringing 2 qu[*arters*] of oats fro[*m*] Yotes hither	00	04	00
4.	For 16 bottles of white wine, ye 2 of Sack	01	03	00
4.	For a neat's tounge, & a po[*und*] of sugar	00	04	06
4.	For a pa[*ir*] of fring'd linnin riding boothose	00	08	00
4.	For a pa[*ir*] of kid's gloves & ½ of haire pouder	00	04	06
4.	Spent at London	00	02	06
4.	Paid to my Brother Manning for a month's board for me, & my man	04	00	00
7.	Spent when I lay at Hadlow 1 night	00	05	06
10.	Spent when I lay at Maidestone 3 nights	01	03	06

* Mr. Master sold this horse in July 1657 for £14.

1655.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 11.	For a pa[*ir*] of waxt shooes	00	04	06
16.	For a pa[*ir*] of waxt shooes	00	04	06
17.	Spent at London	00	05	06
20.	Given to a poore Parson	00	02	00
20.	Paid to my Brother Richard Master for 6 months' Interrest of £200 ended y^e^ 17 of Aprill 1655 at £6 p. cent.	06	00	00
24.	Given to M^r^ Furner for keeping for me, 3 Court Barons & 3 Hundred Courts	03	00	00
24.	Given to Goodman Gammon [*of Hadlow*] for gathering my Quitrent 4 yeere	02	00	00
25.	Spent when I lay at Hadlow 2 nights	00	12	00
25.	Paid for taxes out of Goodm[*an*] Miller's rent [*for 6 months for the Courtlodge Farm in West Peckham at £75 per annum*]	02	08	04
29.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	05	06
29.	For a little bitt w^th^ gold bosses	00	03	06
29.	Paid my man Francis his bill	00	12	04
29.	Paid to my man Francis for 1 quar[*ter's*] wages ending y^e^ 8 Sept. 1655	01	05	00
Sept. 1.	Spent at Dartford	00	05	06
2.	Given to y^e^ propagateing of y^e^ Gospell in New England	01	00	00
4.	Paid to my Brother Manning for one month's diet, for me & my man, ending on Sattur[*day*] last	04	00	00
7.	For 12 ya[*rds*] of 2^d^ ribon & a black cap	00	03	09
7.	Spent at London	00	03	00
8.	Spent at Putney	00	02	00
8.	Given to y^e^ one that came to be my Bayliffe	00	02	00
11.	Spent at London	00	03	00
11.	Given to my cousin Dick Bourne	00	02	06
14.	For a pa[*ir*] of Spanish leather shooes	00	05	00
15.	Spent at London	00	03	00
15.	For mending my watch	00	01	00
18.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for a fortnight's board for myselfe	01	10	00
18.	Given away to her servants	00	07	06
18.	For 2 lawne bands	00	03	06
18.	For severall Acts of y^e^ long Parliament, & all y^e^ Protector's Ordinances bound together	00	09	00
18.	For Dalton's Justice of Peace	00	09	00
18.	For Baxter's Saints Everlasting Rest	00	07	00
18.	For D^r^ Preston on faith, & love, & y^e^ New Covenant	00	07	00
18.	For a feather bed, & bolster, & 48 po[*unds*] of feathers	04	10	00
18.	For a Red Rug, & 2 blankets of y^e^ best	02	06	00
18.	For a french bedsted w^th^ screwes	01	00	00

1655.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 18.	For curtaines, & vallence, tester, hedcloth, mat, and cord	01	06	06
18.	For 4 Russia Leather Chaires	01	10	00
18.	For a little table, & a carpet of strip't stuffe to it	00	12	00
18.	For a vellure cusshion, a mat, cord, & to y^{e} porter	00	06	06
18.	For a p[*air*] of Andirons, fire-shovell, tongs, & bellowes	00	12	00
18.	For y^{e} sadler's bill	00	12	00
18.	Spent when I lay at London 1 night	00	05	00
19.	Spent at Mich. Blisset's	00	03	00
28.	Spent when I lay at Yotes 2 nights	00	03	06
28.	For an hundred of Quinces	00	08	00
	The sum of this quarter is	93	17	03
October 9.	Paid to my Brother Manning for 3 weeks' board, for me, & my man and a fortnight for my man before	03	10	00
9.	Given to Nurse Steven's Maid's wedding	00	10	00
9.	Paid for [6 *months*] taxes out of Good[*man*] Honye's rent [*of* £11 15*s. per annum*]	00	09	02
9.	Paid to Good[*man*] Hony for bringing down my bed, & other things	00	14	00
10.	Spent when I lay at Yotes 2 nights, &c.	00	06	00
18.	Spent when I lay at London 1 night	00	06	06
24.	For a white stone basin, chamberpot, candlestick, & 2 Venice glasses	00	05	00
24.	For 4 ya[*rds*] of Diaper tabling, 2 ya[*rds*] wide	00	18	00
24.	For 14 ya[*rds*] of Diaper napkining at 22^{d} y^{e} ya[*rd*]	01	05	00
24.	For halfe a po[*und*] of haire pouder	00	02	00
24 to 31.	Spent at London [*on* 6 *days*]	01	04	06
29.	For a Bible	00	04	00
30.	For a Boo[*k*] call[*ed*] Advice to one's sonne, &c.	00	01	00
November 2.	Spent at London	00	06	06
3.	For 2 Cambrick bands, 2 pa[*ir*] of cuffs, 2 p[*air*] of boothose tops, & leggs, & 1 p[*air*] of french bandstrings	01	10	06
3.	Spent at London, & for my lodging	00	15	00
6.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for 3 weeks' diet for myselfe	02	00	00
7.	Spent at London	00	05	00
9.	For a french Demie Castor [*hat*] & band	02	06	06
9.	For dying & lining another, & for a leather hat case	00	09	00
9.	For y^{e} Catalogue of all y^{e} Compounders	00	01	06

1655.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 9.	Spent at London	00	02	06
13.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for 1 week's diet for myselfe	00	15	00
13 to 16.	Spent at London [*on 4 days*]	01	00	00
16.	Paid for [6 *months*] taxes out of my rent [£137 15*s.* 3*d. per annum*] in Lincolnshire	04	06	03
16.	For 11 ya[*rds*] of bl[*ac*]k camelet de Holland to make me a sute, & cloake (at 10^{s} y^{e} yard)	05	10	00
16.	For 2 ya[*rds*] & hal[*f*] of white Tabye to line ye doublet	01	02	06
16.	For 7 ya[*rds*] & ¾ of bl[*ac*]k velvet to line y^{e} cloake at £1 5^{s} y^{e} ya[*rd*]	09	11	06
20.	Given to Good[*man*] Hubbard for carying severall things to Yotes	00	03	06
20.	Paid for taxes out of Good[*man*] Miller's rent	02	13	02
21.	Spent when I lay at Yotes 2 nights	00	03	00
22.	For 6 quarters of oats at 12^{s} 6^{d} y^{e} quarter	03	15	00
24.	Paid to my brother Manning for 1 week's diet for myselfe, & 6 weeks for my man.	02	05	00
24.	For a pa[*ir*] of gray worsted stockings wth tops	00	08	00
24.	For a pa[*ir*] of white woollen stirrop hose	00	02	06
24.	For a pa[*ir*] of blush colour silk stirrop hose woven	00	15	06
24.	For 36 ya[*rds*] of blew, & silver sattin ribbon at 14^{d} y^{e} ya[*rd*]	02	02	00
24.	For 36 ya[*rds*] of blush colour sattin ribbon at 10^{d} y^{e} ya[*rd*]	01	10	00
24.	For a pa[*ir*] of Jessamin gloves, & making my shooe strings	00	05	06
24 to 29.	Spent at London [*on 5 days*]	01	09	00
29.	For mending my watch	00	02	06
Dec. 1 to 4.	Spent at London [*on 3 days*]	01	03	06
4.	For my lodging at London 10 dayes	00	10	00
7.	Paid to my man Francis for his quarter's wages	01	05	00
7.	Paid his bill	00	12	00
7.	Spent at Sennock fayre	00	04	00
8.	Paid to my sister Manning for 6 months' Interrest of an £100 ended November y^{e} 4, 1655	03	00	00
8.	Paid to my sister Manning for 6 mon[*ths*'] Interrest of £200 ended November y^{e} 6, 1655	06	00	00
13.	Spent when I lay at Yotes 2 nights	00	04	06
15.	Paid to my Brother Manning for 1 week's diet for myselfe and 3 weeks' diet for my man	02	00	00

1655.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 15 to 19.	Spent at London [*on 4 days*]	01	05	06
19.	For 4 ya[*rds*] & ½ of Camelett de Holland to make me a coat	01	09	00
19.	For 4 ya[*rds*] of serge to line it	00	14	00
20.	For a pa[*ir*] of Jessamin gloves, & a pa[*ir*] of white gloves	00	04	06
20.	For a po[*und*] of Jessamin pouder, & a p[*air*] of wh[*ite*] gloves	00	06	06
20.	Spent at London	00	11	06
21.	For 4 ya[*rds*] of gray Spanish Cloath to make me a sute and coat at £1 6^{s} y^{e} yard	05	04	00
21.	For 2 lawne bands & 2 pa[*ir*] of cuffs	00	07	00
21.	For 4 ya[*rds*] of silver ribbon	00	04	00
21.	Spent at London	00	06	00
22.	Paid to Jollye y^{e} shooemaker for severall paire of boots and shooes	03	10	00
22.	Spent at London	00	07	06
24.	Paid to M^{r} Wilstoncroft for makeing my black camolet sute, & cloake, my gray sute, & coat, &c.	14	00	00
24.	For a black fringed belt	02	15	00
24.	For a pa[*ir*] of white serge riding stockings	00	06	06
24.	Spent at London	00	08	00
24.	For my Lodging at London 10 dayes	00	10	00
	The sum of this quarter is	102	19	07
	Y^{e} sum of this yeere is	304	17	08
January 1655[6]. 8.	Spent & given away at S^{r} John Pelham's [*Halland near Lewes*]	02	08	00
10.	Given away at my Brother Manning's	01	00	00
12.	Spent when I lay at Yotes one night	00	03	06
15.	Paid to my brother Richard for 6 months' Interrest of £200 ended y^{e} 27 of October 1655	06	00	00
16.	Paid my man Francis his bill	00	06	00
18.	For 10 quarters of oats	04	10	00
22.	Paid to my Brother Manning for a fortnight's board for me & my man, and a fortnight for my man before	02	10	00
22 to 25.	Spent at London [*on 4 days*]	01	03	00
25.	For a pa. of sizers [*scissors*]	00	03	00
26.	For a little trunke	00	09	06
26.	For a pa[*ir*] of gray worsted stockings	00	07	00
26 to Feb. 6.	Spent at London [*on 12 days*]	04	07	06
Feb. 7.	For my lodging at London a fortnight	00	15	00
7 & 11.	Spent at London [*on 2 days*]	00	12	00

1655-6.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 14.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for 10 dayes' diet	01	00	00
14.	Given to Mr Raworth ye Lawyer	00	10	00
14 to 16.	Spent at London [*on 3 days*]	01	02	06
18.	For a new scabbard to my sword	00	02	06
18.	Spent at London	00	04	00
23.	Spent when I lay at Yotes 2 nights	00	04	00
26.	For making of me 5 pl[*ain*] bands, & 5 pa[*ir*] of cuffs	00	05	00
29.	Given to Mr Raworth [*a lawyer*]	00	10	00
29.	Spent at London	00	03	00
March 7.	Paid my man Francis his bill	00	12	06
8.	Paid to my man Francis for his quarter's wages	01	05	00
13.	For a new sword, my old silver one and [*fifteen shillings*]	00	15	00
13.	Spent at London	00	02	00
15.	Spent at Bexly	00	05	06
17 to 19.	Spent at Maidstone [3 *days*]	00	12	06
20.	For my lodging at Maidstone	00	10	00
20.	For my horsmeat there	00	09	06
21.	Spent when I lay at Yotes one night	00	04	00
	The sum of this quarter is	33	11	06

March 1656. 25.	Paid to my Brother Manning for 5 weeks' diet for me and my man, & a month for my man's diet before	06	00	00
25.	Paid my man Francis his bill	00	04	06
26.	Spent at London	00	03	00
30.	Given at ye Sacrament	00	01	00
Aprill 1.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for 1 week's diet for my selfe	00	15	00
2.	Spent, & given away at Fulham	00	06	00
2.	For a large horsecloath, a male pillion, curry comb, and mane comb	00	10	06
4.	Paid for [6 *months*] taxes out of Good-[*man*] Honye's rent [*now* £13 5*s. per annum*]	00	08	04
5.	Paid for [6 *months*] taxes out of Good-[*man*] Stone's rent [*at* £6 10*s. per ann.*]	00	02	02
6.	Spent when I lay at Yotes 1 night	00	02	06
7.	Spent at ye black boy	00	02	00
8.	Given towards ye new casting of ye bells at [*St. Mary*] Cray [*where the Mannings resided*]	01	00	00
8.	Paid to my Brother Manning for 4 load of Marsh hay brought in	05	00	00
12.	For 19 ells & $\frac{2}{4}$ of fine Holland at 4s ye ell	03	18	00

1656.		£	s.	d.
Aprill 12.	For a ya[*rd*] & ¼ of Scotch cloath to make my footboy 6 handkerchiefs at 16[d] y[e] ya[*rd*]	00	01	08
12.	For 10 ells of Lockeram to make him 4 shirts at 14[d] y[e] elle	00	11	04
12.	For a looking glasse 13 inches long	01	00	00
12.	For a white stone basin, candlestick, chamberpot, and 3 Venice glasses, 2 boxes, & carriage	00	08	00
12.	For 2 books, 1 call[*ed*] Animadversions, & 1 qu[*een*] of Swed[*en*]	00	01	06
12.	Spent at London	00	05	00
18.	Spent when I lay at Yotes 1 night	00	02	00
18.	Paid my man Francis his bill	00	05	00
19.	Paid to my bro. Manning for 3 weeks' diet for myselfe and my man	03	00	00
28.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for 1 week's diet for myselfe & my footboy	01	00	00
28.	Spent at London	00	09	06
28.	For halfe a pound of powder	00	02	00
29 to May 3.	Spent at London [*on 5 days*]	02	09	00
May 8.	Spent at Fulham	00	06	00
8.	For 12 bottles of Rhenish wine, & y[e] bottles	01	03	00
8.	Spent at London	00	06	06
9.	Paid for [6 *months*] taxes out of my rent in Lincolnshire [*paid by Mr. William Pierrepoint, for Crowle, Luddington, and Eastoft Manors, at* £147 14*s.* 3*d. per annum*]	04	06	03
9 & 10.	Spent at London [2 *days*]	00	19	00
12.	For a boo[*k*] cal[*led*] y[e] Triumphs of Rome, &c.	00	01	06
12 to 16.	Spent at London [5 *days*]	01	16	06
17.	For washing my linnen	00	05	00
17.	For Baxter against Tombs	00	04	00
17.	Spent at London	00	05	00
20.	For my Chamber [*in Wilstoncroft's house*] at London 3 weeks	01	04	00
20.	Spent at London	00	03	00
23.	Spent when I lay at Yotes one night	00	02	00
24.	Spent at Dartford	00	02	06
25.	Given at a Briefe	00	01	00
27.	For 8 quarters of oats	04	00	00
31.	For a rule, & a pa[*ir*] of compasses	00	06	00
June 3.	Paid to my bro[*ther*] Rich[*ard*] for 6 months' Interrest of £200 ended y[e] 27 of Aprill 1656	06	00	00
7.	Paid to my Brother Manning for 3 weeks' diet for myselfe & 2 men, & a month's diet for my man when I lay at London..	04	15	00

1656.		£	s.	d.
June 7 to 12.	Spent at London [*on 4 days*]	00	16	06
13.	For 2 pa[*ir*] of threed stirrop-hose, & a pa[*ir*] of a[*n*]ckle socks	00	08	06
13.	For a pa[*ir*] of Cordovan Gloves, & a pa[*ir*] of shooe strings	00	04	00
13.	For a po[*und*] of amber powder, & an ounce of Jes[*samin*] butter	00	06	06
13.	Spent at London	00	10	06
16.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for a week's diet for myselfe & my boy	01	00	00
16.	Spent at Fulham, & at London	00	11	06
16.	For 10 yards of a light colour silke stuffe to make me a sute & coat, at 9^{s} y^{e} ya[*rd*]	04	10	00
16.	For 3 dozen & halfe of gold & silver lace waighing 9 ounces 3 qu[*arters*] at 4^{s} 10^{d} y^{e} oun[*ce*]	02	07	00
17.	Spent at London	00	09	00
18.	For a pa[*ir*] of wh[*ite*] gloves, & a pa[*ir*] of shooe strings	00	04	00
18.	For an hat band	00	01	06
18.	For Wingate's abridgement of y^{e} Statutes.	00	04	00
18.	For my lodging at London	00	08	00
18.	Spent at London	00	05	00
18.	Given to M^{r} Raworth y^{e} Lawyer	00	10	00
21.	Given away when I lay at M^{r} Austin's ...	00	05	06
23.	Paid for a new pa[*ir*] of shooes for my footboy, & for soleing another paire.....	00	03	06
23.	Paid to my man Francis for his quarter's wages ended y^{e} 8 of June 1656	01	05	00
	The sum of this quarter is	69	04	03
June.	Spent when I lay at Yotes one night	00	03	00
28.	Given to y^{e} Marshman, & for cherryes ...	00	02	06
30.	Paid for [6 *months*] taxes out of Good-[*man*] Miller's rent [*of £75 per annum*]	02	08	04
30.	For a bundle of laths to repaire his house...	00	01	04
July 2.	For mending my chariot* 2 yeers since ...	01	08	00
4.	Given to M^{r} Powell, & his 2 men [*when I received £57 out of the Chamber of London for 6 months' interest on £1900*] ...	00	07	06
4.	Spent at London	00	10	00
6.	Given at a Briefe	00	01	00
8.	Paid my man Francis his bill	00	19	06
9.	Spent at Casholton	00	04	06
12.	Paid for shooing my horses till this time...	01	02	00
12.	For a marking hammer	00	04	00
14.	Spent in Cherryes	00	05	00

* This chariot was sold to Mr. Woodcock in November 1656 for £12.

1656.		£	s.	d.
July 15.	Spent at y^e^ Blackboy	00	04	06
17.	Spent in Cherryes	00	03	06
19.	Given to M^r^ Raworth y^e^ Lawyer	00	10	00
19.	Spent at London	00	04	00
21.	Spent at Mich. Blisset's	00	08	00
22.	Paid to my sister Manning for 6 months' Interrest of £300 at £6 per cent. ended y^e^ 4 & 6 of May 1656	09	00	00
23.	Paid to my Brother Manning for 5 weeks' board for myselfe and 2 men, & one week for my man before	06	10	00
26.	For a pa[*ir*] of black neat's Leather boots.	00	18	00
26.	Spent when I lay at Fulham 3 nights	00	09	00
31.	Spent when I lay at Maidstone 3 nights	01	06	00
August 2.	Spent when I lay at Tunbridge Wells one night	00	06	06
5.	Paid to my Bro[*ther*] Manning for 2 carriages of hay w^ch^ I spent from y^e^ 5 of March last till now	04	00	00
5.	Paid to my Bro[*ther*] Manning for 3 carriages of new Hay	06	00	00
8.	Spent when I lay at Yotes one night	00	02	06
13.	For a foot rule	00	01	06
13.	Spent at London	00	02	06
18.	Paid my man Francis his bill	00	08	08
22.	For 15 pounds of flax at 15^d^ ob. y^e^ pound .	00	19	04
22.	Spent when I lay at M^r^ Wiseman's 2 nights	00	05	00
28.	Given to M^r^ Vezy when I carried him to survey Yotes	01	00	00
28.	Given to a carpenter that came with him...	00	05	00
28.	Spent when I lay at Yotes one night	00	05	00
Sept. 4.	Paid to my Brother Manning for 5 weeks' board for myselfe and 2 men, & 1 weeke for my man's diet before	06	10	00
6.	For 2 lit[*tle*] books about measuring timber & land	00	02	00
6.	Spent at London	00	03	06
11.	Given to my cousin Dick Bourne	00	02	06
11.	Spent when I went to Putney	00	03	00
12.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for one week's diet for myselfe, & my footboy	01	00	00
12.	Given to y^e^ servants at my Aunt Raylton's	00	07	06
12.	Given to M^r^ Raworth y^e^ Lawyer	00	10	00
12.	Abated to M^r^ Bolt in my hoops*	00	12	00
12.	Spent at London	00	04	06

* Mr. Master says: "I received of M^r^ Bolt, y^e^ 12^th^ of September 1656 y^e^ sum of £110 for 37 loads, 17 bundells of hoops delivered at New-hide; y^e^ midling hoops at £4 16s. 6d. y^e^ load; y^e^ long hoops at £3 6s. 6d. y^e^ load; & y^e^ short at £2 1s. 6d. y^e^ load."

1656.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 13.	Paid to Atwood Stevens for 6 cop of Rye straw, a bushell of malt, and a dead cow for my hounds	00	07	06
16.	For 2 bottles of sack, & 4 of claret	00	09	06
18.	For a whip, & spent at London	00	06	06
19.	Paid to Go[*o*]ddy Boreman for makeing 6 shirts for me, & 4 shirts for my footboy	00	08	00
19.	For 2 pare of shooes for my footboy	00	05	00
27.	Spent when I lay at Yotes 3 nights	00	04	00
	The sum of this quarter is	53	01	02
30.	For a quarter of oats	00	16	00
30.	Paid to my Brother Manning for a fortnight's board for me, & my 2 men	02	10	00
30.	For mending my watch	00	02	00
30.	Spent at London	00	03	06
October 6.	Spent when I went to Battersey	00	02	00
9.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for above a week's diet for my selfe, & footboy	01	05	00
9.	Spent at London	00	04	00
10.	Spent at London	00	05	06
11.	For an old pa[*ir*] of Pistolls, & Holsters	00	14	00
11.	For a sword at second hand	00	07	00
11.	For an old bitt, headstall, raines, brestplate, & crupper	00	03	06
11.	For a new bridle, & snaffle	00	02	00
11.	For 6 pa[*ir*] of socks	00	03	06
11.	For a pa[*ir*] of Cordovan gloves, a pa[*ir*] of white ones, & half a po[*und*] of haire powder	00	06	00
11.	Spent at London	00	03	06
13.	Paid to my man Francis for 4 months' wages	01	15	00
13.	Paid more to him for his bill	00	13	00
15.	For a quarter of oats	00	16	00
17.	Paid for [6 *months*] taxes out of Good[*man*] Honye's rent [*of* £13 5*s. per annum*]	00	08	00
25.	Spent when I lay at Yotes 2 nights	00	05	00
25.	Paid for taxes out of Good[*man*] Miller's rent [*for West Peckham Court Farm*]	02	05	07
25.	Paid for [6 *months*] taxes out of Good-[*man*] Stone's rent [*of* £6 10*s. per ann.*]	00	02	00
29.	Paid to my Brother Manning for a fortnight's board for my selfe, & my 2 men, & a fortnight for my man's diet before	03	00	00
29.	For Sheppard's Regulation of y^{e} Law	00	01	03
29.	Spent at London	00	03	06
31.	Given away at my Aunt Raylton's, & for comming by water	00	05	00

1656.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 1.	For Vines on y^e^ Sacrament, & Shepherd of Courts, &c.	00	03	06
1.	Spent at London	00	03	00
2.	Given at y^e^ Sacrament	00	01	00
2 to 6.	Spent at London [*on 5 days*]	01	06	00
7.	For a black Spanish Leather Cap lined	00	02	00
7 to 12.	Spent at London [*on 6 days*]	01	16	06
13.	Paid for [6 *months*] taxes out of my rent [*from Mr. Pierrepoint*] in Lincolnshire	04	06	03
13 to 15.	Spent at London [*on 3 days*]	00	14	06
19.	Given to my cousin Dick Bourne	00	02	06
19.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for 1 week's board for me and my boy	01	00	00
19 to 21.	Spent at London [*on 3 days*]	00	14	06
21.	For 5 yards of Kentish Cloath to make my footboy a sute, & coat, & my groome a coat	03	00	00
25.	For a pa[*ir*] of shooes for Jack & Soleing a pa[*ir*] of shooes for myselfe	00	05	06
27.	Given to Good[*man*] Hubble for searching for brick earth	00	02	00
29.	Spent at Dartford	00	03	06
Dec. 2.	Paid to Fisher for breakeing my young bay Gelding	01	00	00
2.	Paid for hay, & oats for him, for a month	01	00	00
4.	For a pa[*ir*] of Jessamin Gloves, 3 ya[*rds*] of bla[*ck*] ribbon, & haire powder	00	05	00
4.	For a pa[*ir*] of woollen stirrop hose, & spent at London	00	05	00
5.	For a foot rule, a pa[*ir*] of compasses, & a knife	00	06	06
5.	Spent at London	00	08	00
5.	Paid to my Brother Manning for a fortnight's diet for my selfe, & 2 men, & 3 weeks' for my man's diet before	03	05	00
5.	Paid to my sister Manning for 6 months' Interrest of £300 ended y^e^ 4 & 6 of Nov. 1656	09	00	00
16.	Spent when I lay at Hawland [*Sir John Pelham's house near Lewes*], & Patcham 10 dayes	01	17	00
19.	Paid to my Brother Richard Master for 6 months' Interrest of £200 at £6 per cent. ended y^e^ 27 of October 1656	06	00	00
	The sum of this quarter is	54	09	01
	The whole sum of this yeere is	210	06	00

1656-7.		£	s.	d.
January	1656[7]. 1. Given to y^e^ servants at my bro[*ther*] Manning's	01	00	00
	10. Given away to y^e^ servants at S^r^ Jo. Cotton's	01	00	00
	12. For a pa[*ir*] of waxt shooes	00	04	00
	13. Given to y^e^ musick at my bro[*ther*] Manning's	00	02	00
	14. Given to M^r^ Gifford y^e^ Councellour	00	10	00
	17. For spinning 2 po[*unds*] of wooll for Jack's stockings	00	01	04
	17. For kniting 2 pa[*ir*] of stockings for Jack	00	02	06
	17. Given to y^e^ poore of S^t^ Mary Cray [*the parish in which his brother-in-law Manning lived*]	01	00	00
	17. For a pa[*ir*] of shooes for Jack, & mending his boots	00	03	00
	22. Paid to my Brot[*her*] Manning for 5 weeks' diet for my selfe, & 2 men, & 1 week for man's diet before	06	10	00
	22. Spent at London	00	06	00
	23. Given to M^r^ Powell, & his 2 men [*when 6 months' interest was received out of the Chamber of London*]	00	07	00
	23 to 27. Spent at London [*on 3 days*]	00	15	06
	28. For a po[*und*] of haire powder	00	04	00
	28, 29. Spent at London [*on 2 days*]	00	11	06
	29. For 3 collars, 1 pa[*ir*] of stirrop leathers, bridle, snaffle, and 12 ya[*rds*] of girt webb	00	10	00
	Paid M^r^ Wilstoncroft [*a tailor in London*] his bill, ending Janu. 29, 1656	19	04	00
	30, 31. Spent at London [*on 2 days*]	00	10	00
Feb.	1 to 7. Spent at London [*on 7 days*]	01	14	06
	2. For a black shag riding hat bought y^e^ last summer	00	13	00
	2. For a black shag hat for my footboy	00	04	00
	2. For a french demie-castor [*hat*] for my selfe	02	00	00
	2. For Heylin's History of y^e^ Sabbath	00	02	00
	5. For a pa[*ir*] of scarlet worsted tops	00	04	06
	5. For 3 Cambrick bands	00	08	00
	7. For washing my linnen	00	07	00
	7. For a po[*und*] of sugar, & a po[*und*] of raisins	00	01	06
	7. For Cawdry & Palmer upon y^e^ Sabbath	00	07	06
	12. Paid to my Aunt Raylton for 1 week's diet	01	00	00
	12. Given to y^e^ servants there	00	05	06
	12. Spent at London	00	06	06
	12. Changed into new Two-pences	02	00	00
	13. For a pa[*ir*] of Gessamin gloves, & 1 pa[*ir*] of white	00	04	06
	13. For a searcloath scabbard, & a walking scabbard	00	05	00
	13. Spent at London	00	04	00

1656[7].		£	s.	d.
Feb. 20.	Paid to Good[*man*] Martin for rowelling my young bay Gelding	00	05	00
21.	Spent at Dartford	00	02	06
23.	Paid to Good[*man*] Waller for 5 quarters of oats	03	17	06
26.	Paid to my man Darce for his quarter's wages ended y^{e} — of January 1656[7]	01	00	00
March 2.	Paid to Good[*man*] Bagfield for 4 quarters of oats	03	04	00
4.	For 9 pa[*ir*] of white women's gloves, & 3 pa[*ir*] of Jessamin	01	04	00
4.	For 3 ya[*rds*] of black ribbon	00	02	00
4.	For a quarter of a po[*und*] of Spanish Tobacco	00	02	06
4.	Spent when I lay at London one night	00	07	06
9.	Paid for 2 drinks for my young Gelding	00	03	00
14.	Paid to Good[*man*] Bagfield for a quarter of oats	00	16	00
14.	Spent at London	00	03	06
20.	Spent when I lay at Maidstone 2 nights	00	16	06
24.	Given to M^{r} Vezy for drawing a plot for an house [*probably Yotes House at Mereworth*]	02	00	00
24.	Spent at London	00	05	00
	The sum of this quarter is	58	00	04
March 1657.	28. Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 3 nights	00	06	06
30.	Paid for shooing my horses till this time	01	00	00
Aprill 2.	Paid for makeing 4 caps, & soleing Jack a pa[*ir*] of shooes	00	02	00
5.	Given at y^{e} Sacrament	00	01	00
7.	Spent at London	00	03	00
8.	Given to S^{r} Jo. Cotton's groome	00	02	06
10.	Paid for taxes [*at 10d. in the £ on £10*] out of Good[*man*] Honye's rent [*of £12 5s. per annum*]	00	08	04
11.	Paid for taxes out of Good[*man*] Stone's rent [*of £6 10s. per annum*]	00	02	00
11.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 3 nights [*at West Peckham*]	00	08	00
13.	Paid for a frock for Jack	00	02	06
14.	For a drink for my young Gelding	00	01	06
18.	For my diet when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 3 nights	00	05	00
21.	Paid to my Brother Manning for my diet fro[*m*] y^{e} 14 of Feb. '56 to this day, I being a great part of y^{e} time at Yotes [*in Mereworth*]	10	00	00

1657.		£	s.	d.
Aprill 21.	Paid to my man Darce for his quarter's wages ended y^{e}	01	00	00
22.	Paid Jack's bill	00	02	06
22 to 25.	Spent at London [*on 4 days*]	01	05	06
25.	For a booke called Glossographia	00	04	00
29.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for ½ a week's diet	00	10	00
29, 30.	Spent at London [*on 2 days*]	00	12	00
May 1, 2.	Spent at London [*on 2 days*]	03	07	00
2.	For washing my linnen	00	04	00
4.	Given away at my Aunt Raylton's	00	03	00
4 to 9.	Spent at London [*on 6 days*]	03	06	06
4.	For a pound of haire powder	00	04	00
7.	Paid for taxes [*at 22½d. in the £*] out of my rent in Lincolnshire [*for 6 months*]	06	09	04
7.	For a pa[*ir*] of black Spanish leather shooes	00	05	00
16.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 4 nights	00	04	00
16.	Spent at Dartford	00	05	06
22.	For a book made by Judge Jenkins	00	01	00
22.	Given away to M^{r} Bolt's* men	00	02	06
22.	For a gray cloath saddle wth a silke fringe, bridle, stirrops, girts, & saddle cloath	01	08	00
22.	Spent at London	00	04	00
25.	For soleing Jack a pa[*ir*] of shooes	00	01	02
26.	Paid to Good[*man*] Stone for all his workmanship in making a new Pound at Good[*man*] Miller's	02	12	06
29.	Paid for taxes out of Good[*man*] Miller's rent [*for West Peckham Court-lodge-farm*]	02	08	04
30.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 4 nights	00	04	06
June 1.	Spent at London	00	01	00
2.	Given to M^{rs} Haddon's Nurse	00	02	00
4.	Paid my man Darcye's bill	00	12	03
4.	Paid to my Brother Manning for my diet, & my 2 men's fro' y^{e} 9 of May to this day, I being a great part of y^{e} time at Yotes	02	10	00
4.	Spent at Greenwich	00	17	06
5 to 12.	Spent at London [*on 8 days*]	02	02	06
6.	For a pa[*ir*] of shooes	00	05	00
6.	For 8 ya[*rds*] of serge de Roan to make me a sute, & coat at 3^{s} 6^{d} y^{e} ya[*rd*]	01	08	00

* Mr. Bolt then bought Mr. Master's hoops; paying £167 8s. 5d. for fifty-three loads and twelve bundles delivered in London, by water carriage, which cost £13 5s.

1657.		£	s.	d.
June 6.	For 6 ya[*rds*] & ½ of french Taby to line y^e^ sute & coat at 7^s^ 6^d^ y^e^ ya[*rd*]	02	08	00
6.	For 42 ya[*rds*] of black & silver lace weighing 6 ounces & ½ and 3 drams at 4^s^ 4^d^ p[*er*] ounce to lace sute & coat ...	01	09	00
8.	For a pa[*ir*] of pearle colour silk stockings	01	02	00
8.	For a pa[*ir*] of black garters & shooe strings	00	10	00
11.	For ½ an ounce of Jessamin butter	00	01	06
13.	Spent when I went to Scadbury [*Sir Thomas Walsingham's house in Chislehurst*]	00	05	06
14 to 19.	Spent at London [*on 6 days*]	02	14	06
15.	For Plutarch's Lives in English, an old one & [*sixteen shillings*]	00	16	00
15.	For S^r^ Francis Bacon's last book	00	07	00
19.	For a new stuffe sute for Jack	01	04	00
20.	Spent at Fulham	00	02	06
20.	For a pa[*ir*] of shooes for Jack.....	00	02	08
22.	For a pa[*ir*] of bl[*ack*] Spanish leather shooes	00	05	00
22.	Spent at London	00	03	06
	The sum is	57	16	01
27.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 4 nights [*at West Peckham Court*]	00	05	06
28.	Given at a Briefe	00	01	00
29.	Paid for shooing my horses till this time ...	00	08	02
July 2.	Paid for 10 bottles of Rhenish & 2 of Sack	00	17	04
	Paid for 12 glasse bottles	00	05	08
2.	For a pa[*ir*] of scales, a 4 po[*und*], 1 po[*und, and*] ½ a po[*und*] of lead	00	07	00
2.	For a great Beame, hooks & ropes	00	13	00
2.	For 4 bands, & 4 pa[*ir*] of cuffs for Jack .	00	05	00
2.	Spent at London	00	07	06
2.	For a peece of sturgeon	00	04	00
4.	Paid to my man Darce for his quarter's wages ended y^e^ 30 of June 1657	01	00	00
4.	Paid his bill	00	07	06
4.	For cherryes.....	00	01	00
8.	Spent at Maidstone.....	00	07	06
11.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 4 nights	00	03	00
15.	Paid to my Sister Manning for 6 mo[*nths'*] Interrest of £300 ended y^e^ 4 & 6 of May 1657	09	00	00
15.	Paid to my Bro[*ther*] Dick for Interrest of £200 fro[*m*] y^e^ 27 of October 1656 to y^e^ 9 of May 1657; £50 being paid in in January last.....	05	10	00

1657.		£	s.	d.
July 16.	For 2 iron weights, 56 & 28 po[*und*] weight	00	11	00
16.	For several Acts of Parliament	00	03	00
16.	Spent at London	00	01	06
18.	Given to Good[*man*] Browne for teaching me to measure timber	00	02	06
25.	Spent when I lay at Goodman Miller's 4 nights	00	04	00
25.	Spent at Dartford	00	05	00
Aug. 1.	Spent when I lay Hod[*de*]sdon one night	00	08	06
6.	Spent at Tunbridge	00	04	00
8.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 4 nights	00	04	00
8.	For y^{e} charges of [*my horse*] Lister when he was sold [*for* £14, *in July*]	02	15	00
15.	Paid to my Brother Manning for my diet & my 2 men from y^{e} 22 of June 1657 to this time, I being a great p[*art*] of y^{e} time at Yotes	05	00	00
20.	For 10 bottles of white wine & 2 of sack	00	08	10
20.	For 12 glasse quart bottles & corks	00	05	08
20.	For y^{e} change of £10 into gold at 22^{d} p[*er*] p[*ound*]	00	18	04
20.	For ½ a po[*und*] of haire powder, & an ounce of butter	00	03	00
20.	For 2 pound of sugar	00	02	00
20.	Spent at London [*when Messrs. Ellis Crispe and Ben. Martin paid back to Mr. Master* £150, *which they had borrowed at* 6 *per cent.*]	00	06	06
24.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for 10 dayes' diet for myselfe & footboy	01	05	00
24.	For hay & oats for my horse	00	06	00
24.	Spent & given away there	00	05	00
29.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 2 nights	00	04	00
Sep. 3.	Spent at Eaton bridge [*Edenbridge*]	00	01	06
5.	Given to M^{r} Powell, & his 2 men [*when 6 months' interest was received from the Chamber of London*]	00	07	00
5.	Paid for a silver Porringer, & 2 spoones weighing 10 ounces & ½ at 5^{s} 7^{d} p[*er*] ounce	03	00	00
5.	Spent at London	00	03	06
8.	Given to y^{e} Ned Collins, & Toby Rumney.	00	01	00
8.	Given to M^{r} Gifford's & M^{r} Bodenham's men	00	01	00
12.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 2 nights	00	04	06
14.	For soleing a pa[*ir*] of shooes for Jack	00	01	02

1657.		£	s.	d.
Sep. 14.	For a quarter of oats	00	11	00
17.	Spent at London	00	05	00
18.	For a quarter of oats	00	11	00
21.	For knitting Jack a pa[*ir*] of stockings last yeer, & for some yarne	00	02	00
26.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 4 nights [*at West Peckham Court*]	00	06	00
	The sum is	40	00	08
29.	Given to one of my Bro[*ther*] Manning's men's wedding	00	10	00
October 1.	Spent when I lay at M^{r} Goldwell's 1 night	00	05	00
1.	Given to my cousin Dick Bourne	00	02	06
2.	Given to y^{e} nurse, & midwife, at my sister Manning's daughter's christning	01	00	00
2.	Given to Gooddy Slanne	00	02	06
7.	Spent when I lay at Maidstone one night	00	10	00
9.	Spent in a dinner when I kept a court at Merworth	01	00	00
10.	Paid for taxes out of Good[*man*] Honye's rent	00	09	06
10.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 4 nights	00	04	00
12.	Paid to my Bro. Manning for 2 load of old hay w^{ch} I had of him y^{e} last yeere	03	00	00
12.	Paid to my Bro[*ther*] Manning for 12 weeks y^{e} last summer for my 2 horses at clover grasse at 3^{s} p[*er*] week	01	16	00
12.	Paid to him more for 3 carriages of marshe hay y^{e} last summer brought in	06	00	00
13.	Spent when I lay at Scadbury one night	00	02	06
13.	For a pa[*ir*] of waxt shooes for myselfe	00	04	00
13.	Paid Good[*man*] Burton's bill	00	13	00
15.	For 200 of 6^{d} nayles, & 6 gate locks	00	05	03
15.	Spent at London	00	02	06
19.	For shooing my horses till this time	00	08	04
24.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 3 nights	00	04	00
28.	Paid to my man Darcy for his quarter's wages ended y^{e} 30 of Sept. 1657	01	00	00
28.	Paid his bill	00	05	10
28.	Paid to Good[*man*] Bagfield for a qu[*arter*] of oats	00	10	00
28.	For a pa[*ir*] of shooes for Jack	00	02	06
30.	Paid to my Brother Manning for my diet & my 2 men's fro' y^{e} 24 of August to this time I being a great part of y^{e} time of Yokes [*i.e. at Yotes Court, in Mereworth*]	11	05	00

1657.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 30.	For 5 ounces of gray worsted	00	02	00
30 & 31.	Spent at London [*on 2 days*]	00	11	06
Nov. 4.	For 2 ya[*rds*] & ½ of wrought lace for a pa[*ir*] of boothose tops	00	10	00
4 to 27.	Spent at London [*on 22 days*]	06	17	06
7.	For halfe a po[*und*] of haire powder	00	01	06
12.	Paid for taxes out of my rent in Lincolnshire	04	06	00
13.	For a pa[*ir*] of Spanish leather shooes, & goloshooes	00	08	06
13.	For a pa[*ir*] of waxt shooes	00	04	06
13.	For 4 yards of Spanish cloath to make me a sute and coat	05	00	00
13.	For 9 ya[*rds*] of Taby to line y^{e} sute & coat at 7^{s} 6^{d} p[*er*] ya[*rd*]	03	07	00
13.	For Verstegan, in English	00	02	06
17.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for one week's diet for my selfe and my footboy	01	00	00
17.	For 5 pa[*ir*] of socks	00	03	00
17.	For a pa[*ir*] of knots for my shooes; a pa[*ir*] of gloves, &c.	00	08	00
18.	For a demie castor, and a band	02	04	00
27.	For 2 canvas horse cloaths & 2 suscingles...	00	09	00
30.	For 400 of Stocks, 100 cherries, 100 pears, 100 apples, & 100 plums stocks, 1 yee[*r*] old	00	10	00
Dec. 2.	Spent when I lay at London 2 nights	00	09	00
4.	Paid for taxes out of Good[*man*] Stone's rent	00	02	03
5.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 2 nights	00	02	06
5.	For setting up a pa[*ir*] of boots	00	03	00
19.	Spent when I lay at Good[*man*] Miller's 5 nights	00	07	00
23.	Spent at Mich. Blisset's	00	03	00
28.	For y^{e} charges of passing a fine fro' M^{r} Downing, & his wife, for twentye acres of woodland w^{ch} cost me £111 y^{e} last Terme	02	04	00
28.	Given to M^{r} Furner for drawing y^{e} Conveyance	00	10	00
28.	Given to his man	00	02	06
28.	Given away to y^{e} shooemaker's & smith's boyes' boxes, &c.	00	02	06
28.	Paid to my man Darcy Wentworth for his quarter's wages ended y^{e} 25 of this month	01	00	00
	The sum is	61	17	02
	The whole sum of this yeer's expences is	217	14	03

CHARING CHURCH.

BY JOHN SAYER OF PETT PLACE, ESQ.

The name of this parish used to be pronounced *Char-ring*, or the Market Place. When had Charing first a church? None is mentioned in Domesday Book; but I think there must have been a church here prior to the Norman Conquest and long prior to any distinguishable portion of the present edifice. A reference to the church of Charing, with its chapel (meaning Egerton), is found in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas A.D. 1291.

The area now included in this parish seems to have been rather over-furnished with churches during the Middle Ages, when no less than five sacred edifices existed here. The Lambeth Registers record presentations of incumbents not only to the Parish Church, but also (i) to the Church of Pette-juxta-Charing; (ii) to the Chantry Chapel at Burleigh, sometimes called the Church of Burleigh; and (iii) to the Norman Chapel of Newland; of all of which remains are still to be seen within the parish of Charing. There was also here the private chapel of the Archbishop within his Manor House.

In the Parish Church the oldest visible marks of date will be found in two lancet windows; one in the north wall of the nave, and another (with a slightly different heading) in the north wall of the chancel. There are also remains, now covered with plaster, of an Early English string-course, running just below the window-sills, along the north and south walls of the nave and round the north transept.

Guessing from the date of these remains, the earliest portion of the present church may have been erected between A.D. 1220 and A.D. 1250, built perhaps when Henry III. was King, and when Stephen Langton, as Archbishop of Canterbury, resided from time to time in the adjoining Manor House.

The transepts appear to be of a little later date, although the string-course before mentioned was found in the north transept; but the labels above the windows there are in character Transitional, between Early English and Decorated.

The south transept has been much altered. Hasted mentions the Burleigh chantry as situated there, but it would rather seem that

when the chantry adjoining Burleigh Manor House was suppressed, the owners of that manor acquired in substitution certain rights in the south transept of the parish church. The occupiers of Burleigh Farm retained till quite recently the right of sitting in this south transept. After the great fire in this church A.D. 1590, Mr. Darell of Calehill, as lord of the manor of Burleigh, restored the seats in the south transept. The panels dated 1592 and bearing the arms of Mr. Darell and of Ann Horne his wife, which are now preserved against the south transept wall, originally formed part of the Burleigh pew.

It may be conjectured that somewhat similar rights in the north transept were granted to the owners of Pett Place when the church of Pette-juxta-Charing ceased to exist, as the families of Honywood and Sayer appear to have had the right of sitting and burying in this transept for several centuries. With reference to the church of Pette, it is worthy of note that the researches of Canon Scott Robertson have discovered sundry presentations to this church ranging from A.D. 1318 to 1390 inclusive; and amongst the Kent Fines, during the 12th year of Edward II., there is one between Roger de Eggerindenn and his daughter and Hamo de Remenale, parson of the church of Pette, dealing with land and rents in Westwell and Hotfelde. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV., p. 255.)

In the chancel are three Sedilia of varying height, for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon; here, perhaps, occupied by the Archbishop, his chaplain and cross-bearer. The present Sedilia are for the most part a modern restoration by Mr. Christian. Sir Stephen Glynne, in 1854, called them "three plain rude Sedilia mis-shapen and obtuse."

The windows of the church vary much in character, and indicate in a marked manner the people's progressive desire for more light; increasing from the narrow Early English lancet to the Perpendicular window of unusually large size, to be seen on the north side of the nave below the transept.

On the south side of the nave is a Decorated reticulated window of great size, which is very remarkable of its kind. It is square headed, and is itself nearly a perfect square. The design is ingenious and the effect good. I believe it to be pure Decorated, of about A.D. 1350. In the north transept there are also reticulated windows, probably of the same date.

The chapel known as the Wicken Chapel, on the south side of chancel, deserves particular attention. This is the chapel of St.

Mary, built by Amy Brent, the widow of William Brent, who lived in an interesting old house in this parish called Wickens. She died in the year 1516, and by her will directed that she should be buried "in the chapel of Our Lady of her own edification." John Brent, the brother of Amy Brent's husband, by his will, proved in 1501, likewise ordered his body to be buried in the new Chapel of St. Mary, in which no burial had then been; so that as to the Wickens chancel there is no question as to the date of the building being circa A.D. 1499.

The vestry on the north of the chancel is also worthy of notice. It is an earlier building for that purpose than is usually found in parish churches; but in recent times it has been adapted by the insertion of a modern window to the purposes of a modern vestry. No doubt it was originally intended for the church vestments, and probably in it were kept the three copes of white damask, the suits of tawny damask and bawdkyn, the vestment of blue taffeta, the altar cloth of popyngay or parrett colour, and other church goods which appear in the Charing Inventory of A.D. 1552. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VIII., p. 128.)

Attention should next be directed to the tower, with its fine arch opening into the nave; a singularly well-proportioned example of what have been called Kentish towers, and having angle buttresses of a remarkable character; the face of each buttress being formed anglewise. The porch plainly appears to have been built at the same time as the tower; both being of good ragstone masonry and of Perpendicular work. Weever, writing about the year 1592, said, "On the outside of the belfry do remain carved in stone the badge of Edward IV. (being a rose within the sun-beams), and a wivern, being the arms of Hugh Brent, who, in the reign of Edward IV., was the principal founder of this belfry, which was before of wood." The tower has a fine west doorway, no doubt intended as the processional entry for the Archbishop and his attendants; the porch having been built for the use of the people, to supersede an older and loftier doorway, traces of which may be seen above the inner porch door.

Parker, in his *Glossary of Architecture*, vol. iii., speaking of buildings erected between the years 1479 and 1515, says, "The tower of Charing Church built; style Late Perpendicular; the upper part is very poor work." On this it may be remarked that the author of that sentence could not himself have seen the tower, for it is equally and uniformly good from bottom to top, except in the upper windows, which were injured by the great fire.

Within the porch are the remains of the stoup for holy water, with a hooded covering, and outside, between the porch and the tower, is a niche intended doubtless for an image or statue, of which, however, there is no vestige. For the fine roofs in both nave and chancel, of distinctive Elizabethan character, the church is indebted to those parishioners who witnessed the great fire, which happened in the year 1590; respecting which Robert Honywood of Pett, a lineal ancestor of the present owner of Pett Place, who is the writer of this paper, made at the time the following note in his diary: "Mem.:—The parish church of Charing was burnt upon Tuesday the 4th of August, 1590, and the bells in the steeple melted with the extremity of the fire; nothing of the church was left but the bare walls, except the floor over the porch and the floor over the turret, where the weather-cock doth stand. The fire chanced by means of a birding-piece discharged by one Mr. Dios, which fired in the shingels; the day being extreme hot and the same shingels very dry."

Weever states that this "birding-piece" was discharged at a pigeon, then upon the church. The date of the new roofs is happily placed upon them. That of the nave appears above the chancel arch as follows, 1592, E. R. 34; and on the chancel roof may be read Ann. Dom. 1620, Anno Regni Jacobi XVIII. From which it would seem that the parishioners were more prompt in their restoration of the nave than the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's with respect to their chancel, there being an interval of twenty-eight years between the completion of the two roofs. Church restorers will do well to note how far finer is the effect of the roof in the nave than in the chancel. In the latter (which was restored by Mr. Christian) there is a dark boarding on the upper side of the rafters; in the former (restored by Mr. St. Aubyn) the intervals between the rafters are plastered.

We learn from the Inventory of 1552 that previous to the fire there were four bells in the steeple; and a "sauncts" bell, which probably hung in the opening above the chancel arch. The same inventory shews that a good many of the shingles, which were set on fire by the birding-piece of Mr. Dios, were paid for out of the proceeds of a chalice and pax of silver, sold by the churchwardens to Master John Brent of Wickens for £5 6s. 8d.

The Inventory of 1552 is very interesting, with its long list of vestments and church goods, but it fails to mention the block on which St. John the Baptist was beheaded, which tradition affirms

was brought into England in the reign of Richard I., and kept in this church, and which (says Dean Hook) afforded some measure of consolation and support to Archbishop Stratford in his troubles about the year 1340.

Of the church sittings set up after the fire of 1590 but few specimens remain. Those now in the Wickens chancel represent the general seating of the nave. The bench-ends now in the tower were probably placed originally in the chancel; there being just twelve of them, furnishing the two benches and the book desk on either side.

It ought not to be omitted that there is in the tower a very tuneful peal of six bells, given to the parish by Bishop Tufnell a few years ago, when he acted as curate in charge of the parish. Under his auspices the recent restoration of the church was set on foot, and completed. Previous to Bishop Tufnell's gift, there had been only one bell; a circumstance which gave rise to a foolish and untrue distich:

> "Dirty Charing lies in a hole;
> It has but one bell, and that was stole."

The one bell in question bore the date 1608, and was no doubt cast out of the material of the four bells melted by the fire; and Charing, situated on the slope of the chalk hills, can scarcely be said to lie in a hole.

The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, a dedication which it shares with thirty or more other churches in the county, though not, I believe, common in other parts of England.

As regards monuments, Charing has little or nothing to arrest attention save a mural tablet, in the Wickens chancel, to a son of Edward Dering, vicar of this church: *Infans Suavissimus,* a most sweet infant, who, after two years four months and thirty-three days, "*abreptus est ad Christi oscula,* was snatched away to the kisses of Christ." A flat slab in the same chancel commemorates Catherine Dering, wife of the Rev. Ed. Dering; and the inscription states that she was the daughter of Wm. Levet, Esq., who served King Charles I. many years, and attended him on the scaffold at the time of his martyrdom. She died Dec. 4, 1701.

Under the yew-tree in the churchyard, which stands between the vicarage and the church, may be read the following warning to all vicars of Charing: "Oh Vicar! whoever thou art, reflect and profit by the reflection, how small the distance and perhaps quick

the transion from yon house thou inhabitest to the caverns of the dead."

The church plate is at present as follows:

1. A chalice, date mark 1688.

2. A paten, forming cover to the above, and with the same date mark.

3. A large flagon, 13 inches high, date mark 1704; inscribed, "Charing Church in the county of Kent 1706."

4. An alms dish, with the same inscription.

5. A silver gilt cup and cover, height 1 foot 7 inches, weighing 37 ozs.; date mark 1599; ornamented with scallop shells; a very handsome and interesting piece of plate bequeathed to the church by the will of Elizabeth Ludwell, who died in 1765, and which, in Mr. Lambert's judgment, is an ancient *goddet* or grace cup, and was not originally intended for sacred purposes.

6. A large two-handled cup, or bowl, with cover; date mark 1676; inscribed, "Gift of Mrs. Ludwell to the Parish Church of Charing for the use of the Communion Table."

The parish registers commence in August 1590, the earlier books having been destroyed in the great fire of that year, mentioned by Robert Honywood of Pett. There are two interesting old books of parish accounts, very regularly kept and signed, from A.D. 1616 to A.D. 1724. The first of these books also contains the entries of births, marriages, and deaths from 1590 to 1598 inclusive; probably the original entries from which the register books now usually produced were copied.

THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL MANOR HOUSE AT CHARING.*

BY JOHN SAYER OF PETT PLACE, ESQ.

As time will not allow me to say anything of the history of this Manor House, now commonly called a Palace, I must confine myself to pointing out such ruins of the Archbishop's House as still remain. Yet I may say, that the ground whereon we stand, traditionally said to have been granted to the Church by Vortigern in the fifth century, was certainly restored or given to the Church of Christ in Canterbury by Kenulph in the year 788, and remained in the hands of the Archbishop and the Prior and Monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, for over 750 years, until it was, by Archbishop Cranmer, surrendered to King Henry VIII. in the 36th year of his reign, 1545.

Domesday Book tells us that the Archbishop himself held Charing in demesne, that is in his own hands; and in the notitia of the cathedral lands it is styled proprium manerium archiepiscopi, as being appropriated for the Archbishop's own personal use; and from that time until the surrender by Cranmer this house seems to have been a favourite residence of successive Archbishops. It is, however, worthy of notice that the village street must probably have established itself on its present site prior to the Manor House having become an Archbishop's residence, for the Palace boundary wall on that side runs just at the back of the houses in the street, only joining the high-road where the houses end, and the so-called Palace may have been originally only a court lodge or steward's house before it attained the dignity of a residence of the Lord of the Manor in person.

Of the buildings before you the distinguishing features are those of the style which we have learnt to call Decorated architecture, with perhaps a few earlier remains, being probably built at intervals between the years 1250 and 1450.

* A paper read before the Kent Archæological Society, July 1883, in that part of the Manor House which is now used as a barn.

A large portion of the buildings may, I think, be assigned to Archbishop Stratford, 1333–1348, for Charing is said to have been his favourite residence; and the Court Rolls at Lambeth mention courts which were held here in person by Chicheley, Stafford, Kemp, and Bourgchier, 1408–1479. Archbishop Stafford, in the 22nd year of Henry VI., obtained the grant of two fairs to be held at Charing on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Luke and St. George, which fairs have only been discontinued within the last few years.

The gateway, through which we pass into the buildings, I take to be of the middle of the fourteenth century, with perhaps portions of earlier work. Writers have spoken of the Tudor gateway, but you will observe this is not a four-centred Tudor arch, but one of an earlier character.

You will specially notice the remains of the fire-place in the room above the gateway, with the tiles placed herring-bone fashion at the back, and the delicately carved corbels of the hood over the fire-place—workmanship, as I apprehend, of about the middle of the fourteenth century. The room, warmed by this fire-place, with its large window looking out over the gateway, of which some vestiges still remain, must have been an apartment of considerable size, and must, I think, have been the Archbishop's audience chamber, the room where he received his clergy, held his courts, and transacted official business. The way up to this room is unknown, for I can find no traces of a staircase.

It is impossible to assign the precise use of the buildings now converted into cottages and stables running to the westward of the great gateway; amongst them, here and there, will be found some of the oldest stone work about the place. Former writers have spoken of these buildings as cloisters; but this was no conventual building, and would have no cloisters in a conventual sense.

What I may call the residential or domestic portion of the Manor House was no doubt the block of buildings which faces the gateway, now occupied as a farmhouse by Mr. Day, to whose courtesy and kindness we are indebted for the privilege of wandering over his premises. Leland says of Cardinal Morton that he "made great buildings at Charing," and here, I think, you must look for them in the red and black brick work now chiefly covered with ivy, being brick work similar in character to Morton's well-known gateway at Lambeth. Looking round on the remains of older buildings, I think you will say that Leland and some other writers who have

spoken of Morton's buildings have given the Cardinal credit at Charing for more than he deserves.

On the north side of the house of residence stood the chapel, of which only some traces of the undercroft now remain; the distinguishing features of the chapel have vanished since Hasted's time (1796), who says, "The walls are standing entire, being built of squared stone mixed with flint. In the side wall are three windows with pointed arches, and at the east end a much larger one of the same form." All this is now gone; the east end was standing some fifty years ago, and was then taken down as dangerous.

The most striking feature of the Palace must have been its great dining hall, now converted into a barn and oast house. The principal entrance to the hall, with narrow windows on either side, is a very remarkable building, and rather an antiquarian puzzle. You will notice the blocked up remains of one very fine and large Decorated window in the hall. The dais must have been at the north end, and was reached by a private communication from the dwelling house. In the south wall you will see curious passages and stairs in the thickness of the masonry, leading probably to the minstrels' gallery and perhaps to sleeping apartments in the adjoining building. The great gap in the east wall, now boarded up, marks the communication between the hall and the kitchens and offices; it is said that the foundations of the kitchen, shewing an octagonal form, were found in the orchard close adjoining.

Here was the scene of numberless royal banquets and princely hospitalities of which few records have come down to us. King Henry VII. was entertained here, on the 24th March 1507, by Archbishop Warham. Here also was Henry VIII. lodged and feasted by the same Archbishop, on his way to the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

After its surrender to the King, by Cranmer in 1545, the fee of the Manor remained in the Crown till granted out by King Charles I.; having been in the interval leased out to tenants, by whom the buildings were adapted to private use, in 1586 and later.

I may sum up my notes by quoting the words of my friend Mr. Cave Browne, in his book on the Palaces of the Primacy:

"How little conception of the grandeur of this palace, when it had monarchs for its guests, do the present ruins convey. The dilapidated gateway, the skeleton of a banqueting hall, the tradition of a chapel, are all that remain, and yet we may linger, not without interest over even these relics of departed glory."

SMALL ALTAR SLAB FOUND IN HOUGHAM CHURCH.

Dear Mr. Scott Robertson,

On removing a wooden flooring in the north aisle of Hougham Church during the repairs which are going on, we came on a pavement made up of old tiles, tombstones, and such like. Among the rest was a stone, of which I send you a description, in the hope that you will give me some information. Its original shape apparently was a parallelogram, of 2 feet 11 inches by 2 feet 7 inches. But a large corner is cut off, making the length of one side to be 1 foot 5 inches, and of the adjoining one exactly 1 foot. The thickness is 5 inches at the sides, but the back is rough, and rather exceeds this measurement. The side, which measures 2 feet 11 inches, has a hollow chamfer.

The material is Kentish rag, and the upper surface has been chiselled away, so as to leave a small platform rising 1 inch above the rest, on which are four crosses; the corner which should bear the fifth is damaged. This elevation is oblong, measuring 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 6 inches and a quarter. It is not in the middle, but stands 3 inches and three quarters from two of the sides, 5 inches and a quarter from another side, and 13 inches from the fourth.

Fragments of two columns were found not far off in the pavement; they are of ragstone, and measure 14 and a half inches at the bottom. I incline to believe they were bases, but my builder calls them capitals. Their rich mouldings (E. E.), have a height of 4 and a half inches, and the fragments of their shafts are 5 inches in diameter. Did these shafts support the altar?

I am, yours truly,

Edward R. Orger.

Hougham Vicarage, Dover, *August* 30, 1884.

WAGES IN A.D. 1621, AND INNKEEPERS' BILLS A.D. 1668.

Dear Mr. Scott Robertson,

I send you the enclosed Regulation for Servants' Wages, made in 1621; in case you may think it of sufficient interest to print in *Archæologia Cantiana*. The mingling of Roman and Arabic numerals is singular.

The statute 5 Elizabeth, c. 4, required the justices at the Easter sessions to fix the rate of wages. It is entitled "An Act containing divers Orders for Artificers, Labourers, Servants of Husbandry, and Apprentices," and was explained by 1 James I., c. 6.

I also enclose transcripts of Innkeepers' Bills incurred in July, August, and September 1668.

Yours faithfully,

Francis F. Giraud.

Town Clerk's Office, Faversham, *May* 14, 1885.

The rates for servants wages accordinge to the statute concluded one at a Quarter Sessions howlden for the towne and liberty of Faversham in or upon the ixth day of April 1621.

Carpenters wages by the day xiiij^{d}
Carpenters apprentice or labourer viij^{d}
the mason xiiij^{d}
his apprentice or labourer viij^{d}
The laborer in husbandrye except in harvest x^{d}
In harvest by the day i^{s} vj^{d}
Yf the master finde them meate in harvest 1^{s}.0
A plowe man by the yere iij^{l} vj^{s} 8
The plow boy 1^{l} xiij^{s} 4
A plow man wagoner and seedman v^{ls}0.0
Smithes Shoomakers and other trades worke by Rate wee knowe not
A maide servant to take charge 1 13 4
A younger maide servant 1.0.0
A girle 0.16.0

INNKEEPERS' BILLS IN 1668.

At a Common Council, held in the Guildhall at Faversham, July 13, 1668, John Trouts,* Esq. (Deputy Mayor), Mr. Thomas

* *John Trouts* was Mayor of Faversham in 1632, 1642, and 1660; Receiver of H.M.'s Customs in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; Captain of Select Band at Faversham; an ardent Royalist. He gave by his will rent charges for the church and poor, and died in 1675. He married Anne ——, and left an only son Mark.

Southouse,* and Mr. Thomas Napleton† (Jurats), Mr. John Kennett‡ (Town Clerk), and Mr. Henry Knowler§ (Commoner), were commissioned under the common seal to go to a Guestling, which was summoned from the ancient town of Winchelsea, to be holden at the town and port of New Romney, on Tuesday July 21st; and there to act on the town's behalf, as they should find convenient. Their charges to be borne by the town.

The following bills appear to have been incurred by them during the five days of their absence.

(A) *To* Samuel Wood, *July y^e* 20, 1668 [at Ashford?].

	£	s.	d.
For bred, beer, & tobacke	0	7	6
For wine	0	10	0
For y^e ketchen	0	2	6
For haye	0	2	6
For oates	0	0	4
For y^e hostelear	0	1	0
	£1	3	10

(B) *To* Richard King, *July* 20*th*, 1668 [at New Romney?].

	li.	s.	d.
Itt. for 6 pints of sacke	0	7	0
for 8 pints of white wine	0	4	8
for beere	0	2	10
for roles	0	0	4
for a shoulder of mutton	0	3	6
for a brest of mutton	0	2	6
for 3 fowles	0	3	6
for breade	0	0	6
for caper	0	0	6
for 5 pints frensh wine	0	2	11
	£1	8	3

[paid] £1 9 0 in full.

(C) *To* Richard King, *July* 21*th*, 1668.

	li.	s.	d.
Itt. for 11 qts 1 pint of white wine	0	13	5
for beere	0	7	6
for tobaco	0	0	4
for brandy	0	0	3
for bread & butter	0	0	9
for a leg of mutton & caroots	0	3	8
for a shoulder of veale	0	2	8
for a q^ter of lamb	0	3	6
for to geese & goosbery sauce	0	6	0
for to duckes & onion sauce	0	3	0
for to chickens & sauce	0	2	4
for to lobsters	0	4	0
for to tarts	0	3	0
for to dishes stued pruens	0	2	0
for bread	0	0	9
for 2 q^ts 1 pint of sacke	0	5	10
	£2	19	0

* *Thomas Southouse* was Mayor in 1663 and 1671; author of *Monasticon Favershamiense;* died 5th October 1676, aged 35. He left issue Thomas, Filmer, Elizabeth, Anne, and Mary.

† *Thomas Napleton* was Mayor in 1664 and 1672; Captain of the Select Band; died 1679, aged 46. Married Elizabeth, only daughter of John Knowler, of Herne, and had issue Thomas, Stephen, and Sarah.

‡ *John Kennett* was Town Clerk from 1666 to 1696; and Mayor in 1685. He married Joanna ——, who died in 1670; and Dorothy —— (living in 1711), and had issue Thomas, Roger (Town Clerk 1711-29), William, and Charles.

§ *Henry Knowler* was Town Clerk from 1658 to 1661; and a commoner from 1665 to 1671.

(D) *To* Richard King, *July* 21th, 68, *at night.*

	li.	s.	d.
Itt. for a jiblet pye ...	0	2	6
for a dish of stued pruens	0	1	0
for 6 qts 5 pints of white wine	0	12	10
for beere & tobaco ...	0	4	0
for 2 qts of sacke	0	5	0
for beere	0	1	8
for suger.....	0	0	10
for beere & suger	0	0	10
	£1	8	8

July 22.

	li.	s.	d.
for a qt of sacke for yor sergient when they swore his brethren...	0	2	4
for dressing a qter veale & sauce	0	1	2
for a goose & goosbery sauce	0	3	0
for a fat pigg & sauce .	0	4	0
for to chickens & sauce	0	2	4
for a tart	0	1	6
for stued pruens	0	1	0
for bread	0	1	1
for 5 pints 6qts white wine	0	9	11
for a pint of sacke.....	0	1	2
for beere.....	0	1	6
for a pottle of sacke more for yor sergiant	0	4	8
for beere & tobaco ...	0	3	0
for a giblet pye	0	2	6
for cherries 1s			
	2	0	1
[*Brought forward*]	1	8	8
	£3	8	9

To Richard King, *July* 23, 1668, *indorsed on Bill C.*

	li.	s.	d.
for 13 men ordinaries	1	6	0
for our shares of 8 quarts of new April & a flagon of beere	0	5	4
	1	11	4
More for wine, beere, and tobaco	1	1	4

(E) *To* Richard King, *July* 24, 68.

	li.	s.	d.
Itt. for beere	0	4	10
for bread & butter.....	0	0	9
for suger.....	0	0	10
for brandy	0	0	4
for a cadiall	0	1	8
for a pint & a qt of sacke	0	3	0
for 19 qts white wine...	0	19	0
for a brest mutton & sauce	0	3	0
for a shoulder of mutton & capers	0	4	0
for a leg of lambe & goosbery sauce	0	1	10
for a goose & goosbery sauce	0	3	0
for to ducks & onion sauce	0	3	0
for to chickens & sauce	0	2	4
for bread	0	1	0
for to dishes of capers	0	0	4
	£2	7	11

(*More the same day after you had the bill.*)

	li.	s.	d.
Itt. for 10 q^{ts} of white wine	0	10	0
for beere & tobaco	0	3	6
for milke & suger	0	0	10
for breade	0	0	4
for dressing yo^{r} fish, & batter	0	2	0
for to dishes of pease	0	2	6
for a q^{t} of sacke	0	2	0
	1	1	2
[*Brought forward*]	2	7	11
	£3	9	1

A COURT of SHIPWAY was holden at BRAYDONSTONE HILL, near Dover, on Tuesday, September 1st, 1668, by virtue of a summons from His Royal Highness JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, Lord Warden, to make his serrement and promise, etc. JOHN TROUTS,* Esq. (Deputy Mayor), Mr. ROBERT TERRY,† Mr. FRANCIS WATERMAN,‡ and Mr. MICHAEL GREENSTREETE,§ Jurats, were commissioned under the Common Seal of the town of Faversham to appear at the Court, and there to act and do as to them should belong, and was usual. Their charge to be borne by the town, and Mr. HENRY KNOWLER,|| one of the Chamberlains, was to attend the Commissioners there.

They appear to have gone to Dover on August 31st, and to have rested at Canterbury on their way home on September 2nd.

(F) *To* GALLANT, *Dover*, 31 *August* 1668.

	li.	s.	d.
Bread & beere	0	6	2
wine & tobacco	1	7	6
legg of mutton	0	4	0
a shoulder of mutton	0	7	0
a loine of veal	0	7	0
poulets	0	4	6
Rabets	0	3	0
orenges & lemons	0	1	6
fruit and chesse	0	1	0
	£3	3	2

(G) *To* GALLANT, *Dover*, 1 *Sept.* 1668.

	li.	s.	d.
Bread & beere	1	2	2
wine & tobacco	1	7	4
butter & cheese	0	1	6
Shrimps	0	1	3
a tongue	0	2	6
Rost beefe	0	6	0
a legg of mutton	0	4	0
fruit & cheese	0	1	0
a shoulder of muton	0	3	6
a brest of mutton	0	2	0
two rabets	0	3	0
two fowles	0	4	0

* See preceding note.

† *Robert Terry* was Mayor in 1661, 1670, and 1679; died in 1679.

‡ *Francis Waterman* was Mayor in 1665 and 1681; died in 1707; and married —— Knowler, and had issue Anne and Edward of Leeds, clerk.

§ *Michael Greenstreete* was Mayor in 1666, 1673, and 1684.

|| See preceding note.

	li.	s.	d.
a goose	0	4	0
Coleflowers & turnups	0	1	6
hartechocks	0	2	6
samper [*samphire*] & Coucombers	0	1	0
orenges & lemons	0	1	0
Cheese	0	0	6
	£4	8	9

(H) *To* GALLANT, 2 *Sept.* 1668.

	li.	s.	d.
bread & beere		5	6
wine		6	6
a neck of mutton		2	6
westfalie ham		10	0
butter & cheese		1	6
fruit & filbudds		1	0
shrimps		1	0
21 horses haye 2 nights	1	14	8
2 bushel of oats		5	4
	£3	8	0

paid to the Cooks, Maids, and Hostler, and Tenders of y^e^ house, where wee lay at Dover	0	6	0
Total	£3	14	0
paid upon taking of horse at Dover upon Edward Ridgeway	0	1	6
	£3	15	6

(I) *To* EDW^D^ WHETSTONE, *Canterbury*, *Sept.* 2^th^, 1668.

	li.	s.	d.
Bread & beere & Glass	0	7	6
wine & tobacco	1	8	8
Beefe	0	5	0
Butter & chees	0	1	6
Oystars	0	2	6
Coungar [*eel*]	0	1	0
Lopstars	0	5	0
pidgen piy [*pie*]	0	4	0
	£2	15	2

more for fish & wine & bread & beer	0	4	5
more for the meate for 30 horse 5^s^; & for the Hostler 1^s^; in all		6	0
more for a pinte of sacke, which I paid for Mr. Hinton,* upon his friend a Minister coming to visit him		1	0
Total at Canterbury spent is	£3	6	7

* *Dr. Giles Hinton* was Vicar of Faversham in 1665; he resigned in 1682, and removed to Biddenden.

BRASSES AND MONUMENTAL SLABS IN SUNDRIDGE CHURCH.

A Letter by the late HERBERT HAINES, Editor of *A Manual of Monumental Brasses.*

The slab towards the west [in the high chancel] was inlaid with a very handsome foliated brass cross, rising from four or five steps. Around is an inscription in [Lombardic] capital letters, partly obliterated. Each letter was separately inlaid in brass with two brass dots between each word; one of these dots (the upper one after the name) still remains, but every other portion of brass has disappeared. The inscription begins at the centre of the top of the slab:

+ VOVS : KE : PAR[R ?] : ICI : PASSET : PYR : LALME : [DE ? IO]HAN : DELARYE : P[RI ?]ET : [KE ?] : PO[VR] : LAME : PRIERA : SIS : VINT : IOVRS : [DE : PARDOVN ?]AVERA :

In English: "You who here by pass, for the soul of John Delarue pray. He who for his soul shall pray [120 *i.e.*] six times twenty days of pardon shall have."

The other [Lombardic] slab, nearer to the east end, is more defaced and was never inlaid with brass, but the letters were simply incised in the stone:

. . . . MESIRE : HVWE : DE : FORCHAME : GYST : ISI : DEVX : DE : S : ALME : E[Y]T : M[ERCY].

"Sir, or perhaps Master (Mesire), Hugh de Forcham lies here. God have mercy on his soul." The letters and words in brackets are chiefly conjectural, the originals being defaced.

The brass in the chancel, lying immediately west of that of Roger Isley, 1429, is probably in memory of one of the same family who died about the year 1460, or a little earlier. The figure is one of the best illustrations of civilian costume of the period that we have remaining, and was probably engraved by the same artist as a figure at Taplow Church, Bucks, commemorating Richard Manfeld, who died in 1455.

The brass on the north side of the chancel, near the stove, of which the inscription is lost, is to the memory of Sir Thomas Isley, who died in or about 1520, and his lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Guldeford, with their ten sons and three daughters. The lady died in or about 1515.

From a hasty glance at the church I conclude that the original building was in the Early English style (or erected early in the thirteenth century), with Perpendicular or fifteenth-century windows inserted; but two good original lancet windows, now blocked up, remain in the chancel. The aisles have been raised in the fifteenth century, so that the original quatrefoil clerestory windows are enclosed by the new roof; a similar instance may be seen at Ledbury, Herefordshire. In the chancel is an original Early English piscina, or water drain, and recess on the south side.

At the east end of the north aisle is a Purbeck marble tomb, which had formerly kneeling figures in brass, with scrolls issuing from the mouths, inlaid at the back beneath the canopy. On the panels beneath are shields of a peculiar shape, on which other shields of brass were originally fastened; now all lost. The tomb appears to be of the date of the commencement of the sixteenth century.

HERBERT HAINES.

December 20th, 1871.



WEST WICKHAM CHURCH, AS SEEN FROM WICKHAM COURT.



WEST WICKHAM CHURCH.

NOTES ON THE PARISH CHURCH OF WEST WICKHAM.

BY GEORGE CLINCH
(OF THE LIBRARY, BRITISH MUSEUM).

THE parish church of West Wickham, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is pleasantly situated upon the rising ground near West Wickham Court, about half a mile from the village. It consists of a nave, chancel, Lady chapel, north aisle, south-western tower, and vestry. The shape is somewhat odd, owing to the north aisle being at right angles with the nave, but the antiquity of the chancel and the little Lady chapel which adjoins it, as well as the beauty of the old stained-glass windows and the external scenery and surroundings, amply atone for any little defect in the ground-plan. With the exception of the chancel and Lady chapel, the whole of the church was rebuilt or much altered in the year 1844. The dimensions are, roughly, as follows:

Interior measurements—Nave, 34 feet 1 inch by 21 feet 6 inches; north aisle, 27 feet 8 inches by 24 feet 4 inches; western recess, 9 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 6 inches; chancel, 28 feet by 19 feet; Lady chapel, 28 feet by 12 feet. Tower (porch), 11 feet 10 inches square; vestry, 8 feet 8 inches by 9 feet.

Exterior measurement—Tower, 19 feet square; 48 feet high.

The oldest parts of the structure—the chancel and Lady chapel—seem to date from about the year 1467; and, as far as I have been able to observe, there do not seem to be in the architectural remains any traces of earlier work, although the existence of an earlier church is well known, and indeed is testified by the monuments in the present edifice and by early records.

Leland thus speaks of the building of the church and manor-house: "*Henry*, Sunne to *John* (*Heydon*), passid not of the Gaines of the Law, or to any great Getting by Service, but al for profite at Home. And yet he did great Feates.

* * * * * *

"He purchasid 300 Markes of Land yn yerely Rent.

"Wherof an Hunderith *li.* by Yere is at *Wikam* by *Lewsham* in *Surrey*, toward *Croydon*, wher he buildid a right fair Manor Place, and a fair Chirche."*

Stained Glass.—The "six different shields of relatives of the family of Lennard," which Hasted mentions as occupying in his time the north windows of the Lady chapel, are unfortunately removed or destroyed, but as they are of great interest, I transcribe

* *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary.* Second Edition. Oxford: 1745. 8vo, vol. iv., p. 12.

from Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense* the following account of them: "In three north windows are the effigies of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, St. Anthony, some saint carrying an infant on his back through a river, and the following coats, viz.:

"I. Barry of six *ermine* and *gules;* the crest a boot *sable,* spurred *or,* and over it two hands holding an heart proper; with this motto —Cor mobile, cor mobile.*

"II. Two coats quarterly: first, quarterly *argent* and *sable;* 2dly, *argent,* a chevron *gules,* between three bulls heads couped *sable;* impaling, *azure,* a bend ingrailed *argent,* between two cotizes *or.*

"III. *Argent,* a cross ingrailed *gules;* impaling, quarterly *argent* and *gules,* a cross ingrailed counterchanged.

"IV. *Argent,* six fleurs-de-lis *azure* (3, 2, and 1), a chief . . .; impaling, quarterly *argent* and *gules,* a cross ingrailed counterchanged.

"V. *Sable,* a star of eight points *or* between two flanches *ermine,* a crescent for difference; impaling, quarterly *argent* and *gules,* a cross ingrailed counterchanged.

"VI. *Gules,* on a saltier *argent* a rose of the field, seeded proper."

In the east window of the Lady chapel there appear to have been, according to the account in the *Registrum Roffense,* "the following arms, viz.:

"I. The arms and quarterings of Sir Samuel Lennard, as above" ("Four coats quarterly: first, *Or,* on a fesse *gules* three fleurs-de-lis of the field; secondly, quarterly *argent* and *sable,* an eagle displayed on the first quarter of the last; thirdly, *vaire,* a chief *ermine;* the fourth, as in the first; the crest a tiger's head argent, within a crown *or*"); "impaling, *gules,* a bend between three martlets *or,* and under it these words—Lennard and Slany.

"II. Two coats quarterly: first, *Azure,* three fleurs-de-lis *or;* secondly, *gules,* three lions passant-gardant *or;* impaling, *gules,* a saltier *argent.*

"III. *Gules,* on a chevron *or,* three lions rampant *sable;* impaling *gules,* on a saltier *argent,* a rose of the field.

"IV. Quarterly *argent* and *gules,* a cross ingrailed counterchanged; impaling, *argent,* a chevron *gules,* between two bulls heads couped *sable.*

"In the same window are the effigies of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and of Death; over whose head are these words—*Ne reminiscaris, domine, delicta nostra paren. . . .*"

Of these arms in stained glass none now remain in the church.

The following is a list of the subjects now represented in the old glass in the Lady chapel:

East window. South light: The Blessed Virgin and infant Saviour. Middle light: St. Christopher and our Saviour; also a kneeling skeleton, which Mr. J. G. Waller describes as that of Henry Heydon, who rebuilt this church. His coat of arms was originally at the feet of the skeleton. North light: St. Anne and

* Lysons says the motto is, "Cor mobile, cor immobile."

the Blessed Virgin. On the scroll over the skeleton's head the words which Thorpe reads, " . . . *delicta nostra paren . . .*" are by Lysons and most other people understood to be, " *delicta mea aut par . . .*"

First north window. East light: St. Elizabeth (?).* West light: The Blessed Virgin and infant Saviour.

Second north window. East light: St. Catherine. West light: St. Christopher.

The latter is described by Thorpe as " some saint carrying an infant on his back, through a river." Alban Butler says: " He seems to have taken the name of Christopher to express his ardent love of his Redeemer, by which he always carried him in his breast as the object of all his affections and desires. He is represented wading through a sea of tribulation, by which the faithful meant to signify the many sufferings through which he arrived at eternal life."

Readers of William Hone's *Every-day Book* may remember a short article on St. Catherine (vol. i., pp. 1504–1508). It gives an engraving of this stained-glass window in West Wickham Church, which shews a full-length figure of the saint, crowned, and the head encircled with a glory. She has long flowing robes, over which falls her hair, reaching below the waist. Her left hand holds a book and a large sword, the handle of which is richly ornamented. At St. Catherine's feet lies the prostrate figure of the Emperor Maximinus, crowned, and with a sceptre or mace in his left hand. His right hand rests upon a wheel armed with knives or sharp spikes, which appears in the background. Alban Butler thus narrates the incident: " She is said first to have been put upon an engine composed of four wheels joined together, and stuck with sharp-pointed spikes, that when the wheels were moved she might be torn in pieces. . . . At the first stirring of the terrible engine the cords with which the martyr was tied were broken asunder by the invisible hand of an angel, and she was delivered from that death. . . . She was at length beheaded."

William Hone, writing in 1831, says, " Some years ago, collectors of curiosities paid their attentions to these windows, and carried off specimens; since then wires have been put up on the outside." (*Table Book*, vol. i., p. 814.)

Some of the modern stained glass is by Thomas Willement. In the south wall of the chancel a window by him represents our Saviour standing, with the motto, " Feed my sheep;" and also a kneeling figure of St. Peter, with the text, " Lord, thou knowest that I love thee." In the lower part of the window are the initials, " T. W.;" underneath is this inscription: " *To the glory of God, a memorial of deep respect and affection to the*

* The saint who is here represented may be St. Elizabeth, perhaps, as the face shews some marks of age. Hasted and Thorpe mention a figure of St. Anthony as being in one of the north windows, but they do not mention St. Catherine, and this indicates that they were probably in error, but it is quite possible that a figure of St. Anthony may have existed here.

Rev. Sir Chas. F. Farnaby, Baronet, by his tenants. Anno Domini M.DCCCLX." The east window of the chancel is filled with stained glass, the subject of which is the transfiguration of our Lord upon the mount. The central figure is surrounded by a halo of glory; on one hand stands Moses holding the tables of the Commandments, and on the other stands Elias with a scroll in his hand. The three apostles, Saints Peter, James, and John, lie at the foot of the window, under which is the following inscription: "*To the glory of God, and to fulfil the intentions of Sir Chas. F. Farnaby, Bart.,* A.D. MDCCCLX." In two of the lower quarries these initials and date appear: "T. W. 1860."

In the north wall of the Lady chapel there is a window in which are the figures of Saints John and Peter (?), but there is no inscription. In the west wall of the north aisle is a well-executed stained-glass window; in the south light is a seated figure of our Lord and two female figures, probably those of Martha and Mary, one kneeling at the Saviour's feet, the other standing close by. The north light represents the resurrection of our Lord. Under the window is this inscription: "*To the memory of their parents, John and Harriet West, by their children,* A.D. 1864." A small trefoil window in the north wall of the north aisle is filled with rich stained glass.

There are three monumental brasses remaining; and the matrix of a fourth—a demi-figure of a priest with inscription—still exists close to the south door of the church. Near the pulpit, at the junction of the nave and chancel, there is the figure in brass of a priest in sacerdotal attire, about 18 inches in length, and beneath it the following: "Hic jacet D'n's Will'm's de Thorp quonda' Rector istius Eccl'ie qui obiit decimo die Maii Anno d'ni M°CCCC Septimo cui' an'e propicietur deus AMEN." Near the altar rails is another brass with the figure of a priest, about 12 inches in length, with this inscription on a plate: "Pray for the soule of S^r^ John' Stockton the whiche decessed the xxiiii day of september y^e^ yer of o' lord M°V^c^XV o' whose soule ih'u have m'ci."

On the nave's south wall is another inscription in brass, to the memory of a former Rector, and evidently erected during his lifetime. It reads as follows:

"IOHN LANG BORNE AT RICHMOND IN Y^E^ COVNTY OF YORKE WAS AFTERWARDE ONE OF THE FELLOWES OF S^T^ IOHNS COL: IN CAMBRIDGE, BY THE SPACE OF IX YEARES; FROM THENCE HE WAS LAWFVLLY & FREELY CALLED TO BE PARSON OF THIS PARISH OF WESTWICKHAM, WHERE HE CONTINVED RESIDENT THE WHOLE TIME OF XXXVIJ YEARES AND MORE· WHO LIVED HEERE WITH THE GOOD REPORTE & LIKINGE OF THOSE Y^T^ DID FEARE GOD & IN AN ASSVRED HOPE OF A BETTER LIFE AFTER THIS IN Y^E^ KINGDOME OF HEAVEN; THIS MEMORIALL OF HIM WAS MADE IN A° 1619· AND IN THE 77^th^ YEARE OF HIS AGE:"

On the chancel floor is an inscribed slab to the memory of

"Burton Morice, Esq., Steward and one of the Judges of His Majesty's Palace Court at Westminster," *died* 1825.

On the floor of the nave are memorials to the following: "Frances, late wife of Ch . . . Martin," *d.* 1708. "Sarah, the daughter of William Whitaker, Esq., and Loretta Maria, his wife," *d.* 1746. "Also William Whitaker, their only son," *d.* 1761. "John Adams Gregory, son of John S. Gregory, and Charlotte, his wife," *d.* 1828. "Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart.," *d.* 1775; "also . . . ne Elizabeth, his wife," *d.* 17 . .

There is in the nave one other inscribed slab, the inscription of which is almost worn out. It probably commemorates Elizabeth, wife of William Applebury, *d.* 1706.

North of the altar is a marble tablet, "Sacred to the memory of Anne Elizabeth, wife of the Rev^{d} Frederick Gildart," *d.* 1817; and on the south wall of the nave is a similar memorial, "Sacred to the memory of the reverend Frederick Gildart, LL.B.," *d.* 1841.

In the Lady chapel, on its south wall, there is a curious marble tomb. The central figure is that of a lady seated, with one hand resting upon a clasped book which lies upon a square pedestal or table. At her feet is the figure of a young child clad in grave-clothes. This is the tomb of "Margaret, wife of Thomas Hobbes, esq., eldest daughter of Sir Samuel Lennard, who died in child-bed of her only child, in 1608, aged 20." Below these carved figures is a tablet upon which the following inscription appears:

"Margaritæ uxoris Tho: Hobbes Arm^{ri}: primogenitæ
Sam^{lis}: Lennard Mil^{s}: 20: plus annos natæ ex abortu
filioli sui unici (hic unâ sepulti) 20: Febr: A^{o} D'ni:
1608: ex morte ad vitam translatæ corpus hic
obdormit. In cujus erga Deum pietatis, in paren-
tes conjugemque, amoris et obsequii gemmæ vere
splendidæ, piam memoriam: lugubris conjux
indignum hoc monumentum
posuit."

The arms on this monument are mentioned by Thorpe thus: "*Argent*, a bend wavy, *azure*, between two birds of the same (as I think); impaling four coats quarterly: first, *Or*, on a fesse *gules* three fleurs-de-lis of the field; secondly, quarterly *argent* and *sable*, an eagle displayed of the last in the first quarter; thirdly, Vaire, *argent* and *sable*, a chief *ermine;* fourth, as the first."

Close by, on the east wall, is an altar-tomb surmounted by the Lennard arms, on which, written in gold, is this inscription:

"Memoriæ Samuelis Lennardi, militis
charissimi mariti posuit mœstissima
conjunx Elisabetha: Is Cheveningo
oriundus, Cantabrigiæ & Lincolniensis hospitii
alumnus; Westwickhamiæ, ubi sedem fixit
terræ redditus, φιλομαθης & φιλαρετος* fuit

* The Greek letters are very inaccurately formed, and I am indebted to Professor Skeat for the above reading. The meaning is "a lover of learning, and a lover of virtue."

Christianæ veritatis zelo, Romani vero pseudo-christianismi & bigeneris religionis odio flagravit: ex præfata Elizabetha, Stephani Slanye, militis, nuper maioris civitatis London filiarum una filios habuit quatuor filiasque octo. Obiit anno ætatis sexagesimo quinto ineunte, eræ Christianæ 1618. Aprilis primo."

Four modern tablets of white marble on the Lady chapel's north wall commemorate several members of the Farnaby and Cator families.

First tablet: "Rev^{d} Sir Charles Francis Farnaby, Bart," died 1859. "Eliza, his widow," died 1861.

Second Tablet: "Penelope Mary Cator, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel William Cator," died 1830. "Charles Fitzroy Cator, youngest son of Colonel William Cator," died 1834. "General Sir William Cator, K.C.B," died 1866.

Third tablet: "Sir John Farnaby, Bart," died 1802. "Mary, his widow," died 1833. "Also their only daughter and three sons:" viz., "Penelope Anne," died 1833; "John Samuel Farnaby, Esqre.," died 1813; "Lennard Motley Farnaby," killed at the storming of Fort Cornelis, Java, 1811; "William Thomas Farnaby," died 1809.

Fourth tablet: "Laura, wife of Capt^{n} J. Farnaby Cator," died 1850.

On the south wall of the Lady chapel is a marble tablet: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson," *d.* 1823.

On the north wall of the nave is a small marble tablet: "Sacred to the memory of Harriet, Countess of Devon, born May 25th, 1777; died December 16th, 1839. 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.'—Matt^{w} c. 5, v. 8." In the nave are tablets to the memory of "Isaac James, of St. James's, Westminster, Citizen," died 1828; "also of Belinda, Relict of the above named Isaac James, who departed this life Augst 12th 1837, aged 60 years;" and to "Elizabeth, Wife of John Howell of this Parish, died March 28th 1838, aged 68 years."

In the north aisle is a large marble tablet, erected in 1846, to the memory of the following members of the West family: Gilbert (author of *Observations on the History and Evidence of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ*), *d.* 1756. Richard, son of the above, *d.* 1754. Temple, brother of Gilbert, above mentioned, *d.* 1757. Catherine, relict of Gilbert West, *d.* 1757. Temple (Lieut.-Col.), eldest son of Admiral and Frances, *d.* 1753. Frances, relict of Admiral Temple West, *d.* 1793. Jane, relict of Col. West (and daughter of Francis Drake, a lineal descendant of the great circumnavigator), *d.* 1799. John Balchen, 2nd son of the above Admiral Temple West, *d.* 1793. Thomas, younger brother of the above, *d.* 1821. Frances Sophia, eldest daughter of Col. West, *d.* 1833.

Near the above are tablets to Admiral George Augustus Eliott, *d.* 1872, and Henry Craven, Esq., *d.* 1849. Another, over the east

door of the church, to William Dallas, *d.* 1859; Louisa Dallas, his widow, *d.* 1869; William Dallas, eldest son of the above, *d.* 1853.

Five melodious bells hang in the tower. Of these, four are ancient. The following are their inscriptions:

First Bell. "Gloria Deo in excelsis 1640 B+E."

Second Bell "C. & G. Mears, Founders, London, 1857."

Third Bell. "Edward Wooden ✪* John Hodgson made mee 1669, W. H.+C. H., Church Warden."

Fourth Bell. "Brianus Eldredge made mee 1624."

Fifth Bell (*tenor*). "Gloria Deo in excelsis Bryanus Eldridge made mee 1640."

The octagonal font, standing upon an octagonal pedestal, is of quite modern date. William Hone visited the church about the year 1831, and he gives, in his *Table Book* (vol. i., p. 813), the following account of the ancient tiles and of the font: "At the north-east corner, near the communion table, are many ancient figured tiles sadly neglected, loose in the pavement; some displaced and lying one upon the other. Worst of all,—and I mean offence to no one, but surely there is blame somewhere,—the ancient stone font, which is in all respects perfect, has been removed from its original situation, and is thrown into a corner. In its place, at the west end, from a nick (not a niche) between the seats, a little trivet-like iron bracket swings in and out, and upon it is a wooden hand-bowl, such as scullions use in a kitchen sink; and in this hand-bowl, of about twelve inches diameter, called a font, I found a common blue-and-white Staffordshire-ware half pint basin. It might be there still; but, while inveighing to my friend W. against the depravation of the fine old font, and the substitution of such a paltry modicum, in my vehemence I fractured the crockery. I felt that I was angry, and, perhaps I sinned; but I made restitution beyond the extent that would replace the baptismal slop-basin."

The ornamented tiles are not now "lying one upon the other." They have been laid down in front of the Communion rails, but they are so much worn that it is to be feared that anything like a restoration of the original arrangement is now impossible. They are of two sizes, viz., five inches square, and four and a half inches square. An elegant example of the fleur-de-lis occurs upon some of the tiles; others bear circles, five-foiled flowers, and other designs. Some have lost all traces of the patterns they originally bore.

Hone mentions that "on the walls are hung pennons, with an iron helmet, sword, spurs, gloves, and other remains of a funeral pageant." (*Table Book*, vol. i., p. 814.) No trace of these interesting relics now remains in the church.

On the south wall of the nave, close to the Communion table, is a piscina, and in the north wall is an ambry or locker, of which the iron hinge-hooks and the staple for receiving the bolt still remain. Another piscina exists on the south wall of the Lady chapel.

* A coin of Charles II. is here inserted in the bell.

The depression or basin which conducted the water to the drain-pipe is elegantly carved in the shape of a six-foiled flower.

On a large black wooden tablet is the following account of "Benefactions to this Parish:

"The Lady Marget Slaney in the year 1610 gave Three Pounds p. ann. to the poor of this parish payable by the Grocers' Company.

"In memory of the execrable Gunpowder Plot Sir Samuel Lennard, Bart., in the year 1617 gave 20 shillings p. ann. to the Minister to preach on the 5th of November and 40 shillings to 40 poor people, viz., 15 of this Parish, 10 of Keston, 10 of Haies, 5 of Farnborough, who are all to be present to hear the Sermon.

"The land in Haies called Dockmead is charg'd with the payment of this money.

"Christopher Hussey, D.D., Rector.
"Mr. George Phillips, } Churchwardens.
"Mr. Gabriel Wood, }

"In the year 1734."

The sermon "in memory of the execrable Gunpowder Plot" is still preached, and every year, early on the morning of the 5th of November, old women, only just able to walk, may be seen making their way from the various parishes to the church at West Wickham, in order to participate in Sir Samuel Lennard's benefaction.

The Register dates from the year 1558. The entries before the year 1600 do not appear to be original; they are probably copies of older entries brought together into one volume. Among the surnames mentioned before that date are the following: Banted, Bartlet, Bullen, Dansten (?), Jarson, Mumford, Phillips, Pope, Pratt, Spilsteede, Stephins, White, Woodward, etc. Mention is frequently made of burials "in woollen" between the years 1678 and 1705. Lysons, in his *Environs of London*, mentions that in 1603 one person died of the plague; in 1608, four; in 1609, two; in 1625, one; and in 1665 (the plague year) only two are mentioned in the register as having died of that terrible epidemic.

An inventory of the church goods at West Wickham in 1552 is printed in the fourteenth volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, pp. 298-9.

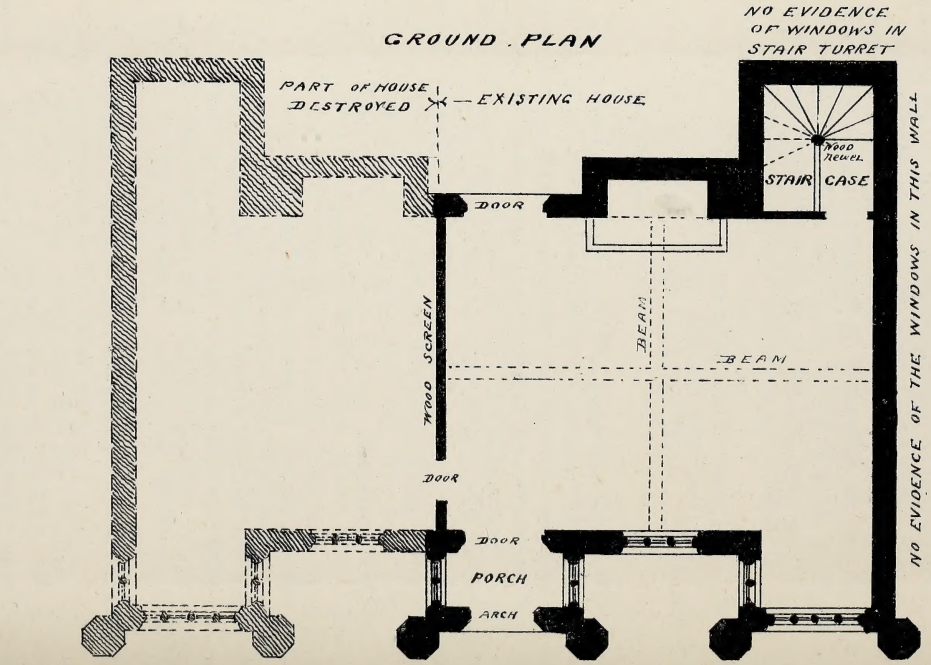
A picturesque old lych-gate, somewhat like that at Beckenham, stands at the entrance to the churchyard.

The following lines, composed by Mr. Gilbert West, and inscribed by him in a summer-house at Wickham Court, are suggestive of the peaceful quietude which still reigns over the country all around West Wickham Church:

"Not wrapt in smoky London's sulphurous clouds,
And not far distant stands my rural cot;
Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds,
Nor for the good and friendly too remote."

QUARRY HOUSE

AT FRINDSBURY NEAR ROCHESTER



AB

QUARRY HOUSE, ON FRINDSBURY HILL.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

Hasted, in his description of Frindsbury, says "The parish joins to the river Medway from Strood, along the shore opposite to Chatham Dock, where, on the hill, is a house called the Quarry-house, having a beautiful view over the river, the town, dockyard, and adjoining country."* Of this handsome red-brick house, and of the view of Rochester to be seen from it, we obtain a good idea from Mr. Arthur Baker's admirable drawing, which is reproduced on the accompanying plate.

One-third of the house was pulled down long ago, and a wooden adjunct has been run up beside the remaining portion; but the shape and arrangement of the entire building can be clearly seen from Mr. Arthur Baker's Plan, which is shewn upon another plate.

The house, in its greatest length and depth, was 40 feet square; but it did not actually cover the entire area of 40 square feet. Its front took the form of a capital E, in which the central projection (the porch) was equally as long as the upper and lower limbs or wings. Each of these (wings and porch) projects only 4 feet beyond the normal line of front, and covers an area 8 feet by 4 outside that frontage line. Two wings, of similar width (8 feet), projected 5 feet beyond the back line of the house; but there was no central projecting porch at the back; on the contrary, the back-door was recessed 2 feet. The spaces occupied by the fireplaces (5 feet wide) immediately flanked the area occupied by the recessed back-door.

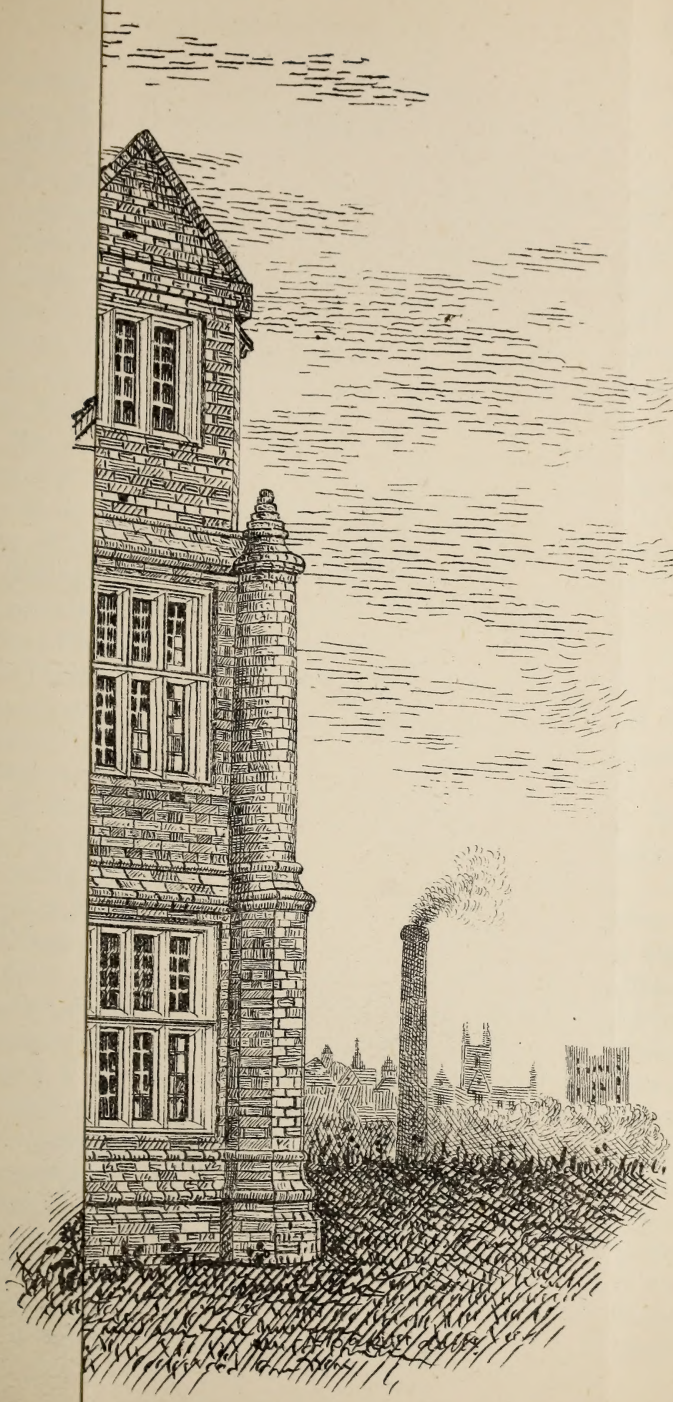
* *History of Kent*, 8vo, vol. iii., p. 526.

In the hall the fireplace and chimney-piece still remain, on the right-hand side of the entrance passage, as we come from the front. This passage went straight through the house, and had on each side of it a wooden screen, through which were doorways, admitting to the hall on the right, and on the left leading to the buttery and kitchen. The screen on the right hand is quite gone. The hall, which measured 16 feet by 16, in its main area, was lighted by rectangular windows; one, of three lights, transomed, stood opposite the fireplace, and two others occupied the front and side of the projecting front wing, which formed a sort of *oriel* for the hall, and added to it an increased area of 4 feet by 5 feet 6 inches. These windows were transomed; and that in front was of four lights; the other, in the side facing the porch, was of two lights. Opposite this "oriel" (as we may term it), the projecting wing at the back of the house was occupied by a circular staircase, with wooden newel; this staircase covered an area 8 feet square.

The circular stair led to the upper storeys of the house, two in number. All their rooms are lighted by handsome rectangular windows, of three or four lights in front, transomed on the middle floor, but not transomed in the uppermost storey.

A peculiar feature of the house is the method by which each storey is made to recede behind the front level of that beneath it. The house thus continually tapers towards the top, where its front ended in five pretty gables. This effect was enhanced by six buttresses, 21 feet high; octagonal at base, circular above the ground floor, and tapering to a point at the level of the uppermost floor. Two of these buttresses flank each of the wings, and the porch, at their exterior angles.

These turret-like buttresses, which are uncommon features, appear on a smaller scale in the handsome gateway of the entrance courtyard. They may be compared with those of the similar gateway at Brook Farm in Reculver. The idea of using them, thus, seems to me to have been derived from the tall angle turrets of such late Elizabethan houses as Cobham Hall. These at Quarry House are beautifully

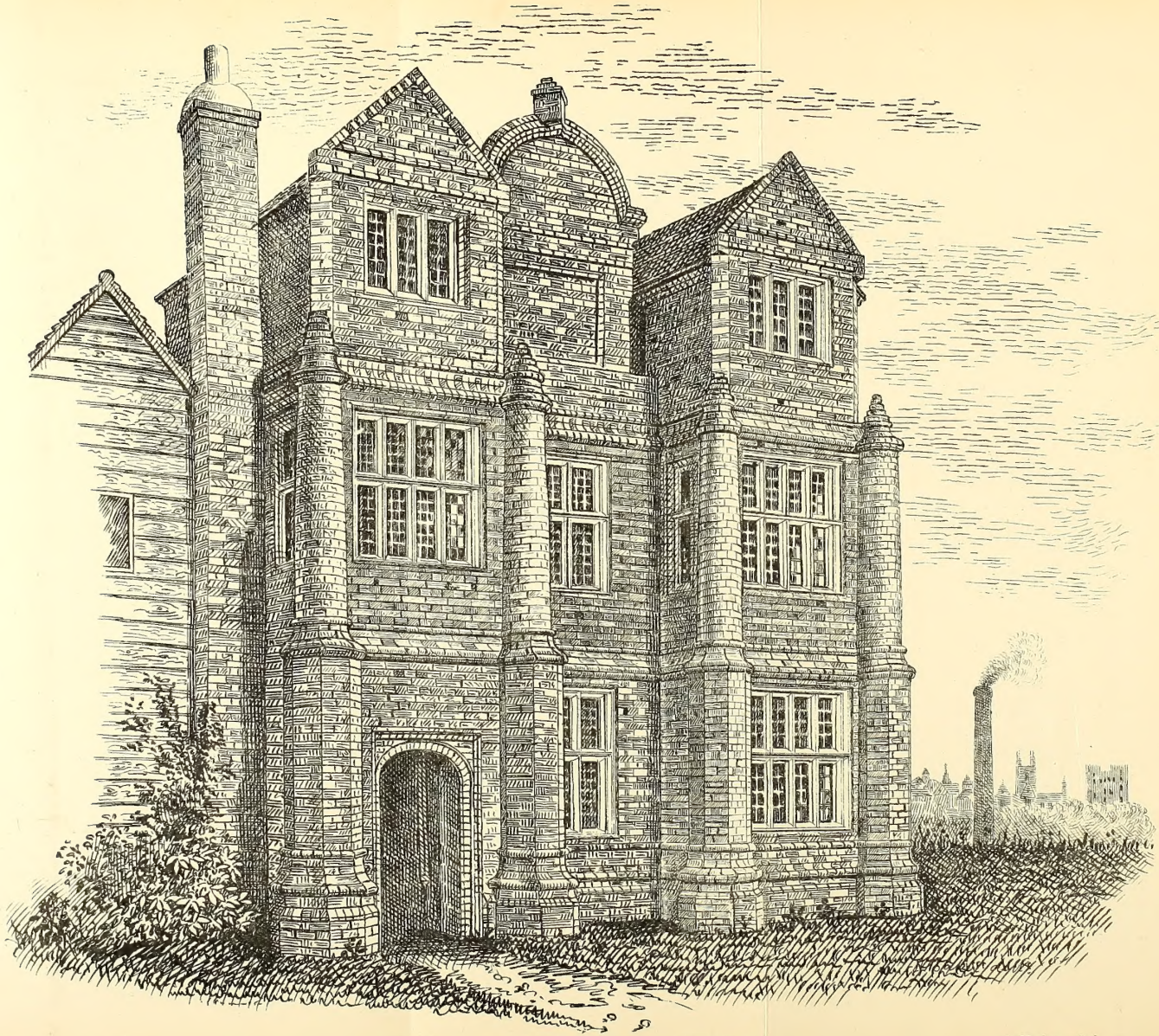


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QUARRY HOUSE NEAR ROCHESTER.

A. Baker, del.

C. F. Kell. Photo-Litho London. E.C.

designed, with tall plinths, and have good projecting and hollow round mouldings, all made of red brick. Few parallels to them can now be found.

Two of the gables have been rebuilt; but one remains in its original state at the top, although its window is built up.

The details of the windows in Quarry House are almost identical with those of Restoration House, and Eastgate House in Rochester, which were built about A.D. 1590. I believe, however, that Quarry House may be ten or twenty years later in its erection. It is probably more Jacobean than Elizabethan.

Mr. C. J. Richardson, who wrote a description of this house for the *Builder* of October 17, 1846, suggested that it may have been built by Thomas, Lord Cromwell, who in the reign of Henry VIII. obtained a grant of the adjacent manor of Æslingham, and (says Mr. Richardson) of the ground on which Quarry House stands. Careful observers will, I think, agree with me in saying that the house was not built until Lord Cromwell had been dead for at least fifty years. Mr. Richardson tells us that, in 1846, there were traces of the "compo" with which all the string-courses, parapets, window-sides, and circular buttresses had been covered.

Of the history of this house very little is known. Mr. W. Brenchley Rye, from his extensive *Collections* respecting Rochester, has favoured me with the following facts.

Quarry House is seen in Almond's *View of Chatham*, published in 1685, and in another view issued in 1698; both of these are in the British Museum. Artists evidently considered this house to be one of the most picturesque objects in the neighbourhood, and fixed their point of view in such a way as to include it. In Buck's capital View of Chatham Dockyard (A.D. 1738) not only does Quarry House form a prominent object, but a crowd of fashionable promenaders may be seen in its vicinity. It had become as favourite a place of resort for the people of Rochester and Chatham, as Vauxhall Gardens were for Londoners. An officer, named Heath, who was stationed at Upnor Castle (not far from Quarry House), in his book respecting the *Scilly Islands* (A.D. 1750), speaks of this house as the "Kentish Vauxhall."

It is alluded to under the same nickname by Bosworth in his *Antiquities*, A.D. 1786.

Some verses were "written in the Publick House commonly called the Quarry, opposite Chatham Dock, on the 25th of September 1752," and were printed for circulation. The Rev. Thomas Austen copied them into his MS. *Collectanea Cantiana*, now among the Additional MSS. (No. 24269–70) in the British Museum. These verses may be found printed in Miss De Vaynes's *Kentish Garland*.

In the *London Magazine* for 1755, a view of Chatham was engraved, in which Quarry House is again made a prominent object. Nearly a century later it attracted the attention of Mr. Henry Wright, who made of it an etching which was published by the *Antiquarian Etching Club* in 1850.

Mr. Rye himself remembers it as a farm-house, in which he, when a boy, used to get a glass of milk during his rambles over the pleasant hill on which Quarry House stood.

I am informed that the house was purchased by the Wardens of Rochester Bridge, in November 1833, from Mrs. Mary Sutthery, who obtained it from Messrs. Joseph and Thomas Brindley (local shipbuilders), to whom it had been conveyed, in 1814, by a Mr. and Mrs. Kay. The occupants of the house from 1813 to 1833 seem to have been (1) John Marrow Blackler, (2) Messrs. Brindley, and (3) Samuel Stronghill. It is said that the house will be pulled down, at the end of the summer of 1886.

When it is gone, those who knew it not, when examining the Views of Chatham mentioned above, will wonder what house they see represented on this site, and would think it extraordinary if no record existed of such a picturesque house. Readers of this paper will be enabled to explain what the house was.

ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS OF ST. DUNSTAN'S, CANTERBURY, A.D. 1484–1580.

COMMUNICATED BY J. M. COWPER, F.R.HIST.SOC.

A 1.*

Md. That John Luton payeth be yere for his gardeyne in the backesyde of his howse the gardeyne of Wylliam Hawke in the west ye gardeyn of John Crothelffe in ye north and Croker lane† in the est beryth be yere to the Churche of Seynt Donstonys xviij d. At ij termys in the yere that is to say Myghelmasse and at Owr Lady-day in Lente ix d. at euery terme.

Item the tenement of Jeffery Peke in Croker lane payethe to the Churche of Seynt Donstonys by yere j li. wexe‡ for to burne before the Image of Seynt Dunston.‡

Item Master John Roper§ a tenement callyd the Stone Hawle‖ in the west ende of the Chauntry of the forseyde Mr. Roper be yere ij busshells of whete.

* These Accounts are contained in four different MSS., which I have lettered A, B, C, D; these letters, with the number of each folio given with the text, will enable readers to refer at once to any entry if needful.

† *Crocker Lane.* Now called Kirby's Lane, in the parish of Holy Cross.

‡ A pen has been drawn through these words.

§ This John Roper was one of the Surveyors of the Customs of the Cinque Ports. His son John, Sheriff of Kent in 12 Henry VIII., and Attorney-General, died in 1524, leaving two sons, William, his heir, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas More; and Christopher, father of the first Lord Teynham.

‖ In 1613 the churchwardens "received of the Right Worshipful Sir Peter Manhod, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath," for one house "caled the Ston house iiij s." In 1706, on a loose leaf, "The Cherry garden, sometime called Stone Hall," is spoken of; and on another leaf, without date, but earlier, I find mention made of the "Cherry Garden next to the Bridewell, sometime called the Stone Hall." In 1684 it seems to have been known as the "White House," and was then in the occupation of Mrs. Somes. The chantry mentioned here was founded by John Roper in the year 1402 or 1403. It was not a separate building, but was the aisle or chapel on the south side of the chancel, in which the chaplains were to sing mass at the altar of St. Nicholas. The stipend of these chaplains was £8 a year each, and a house to live in. This house adjoined the mansion of the Ropers on the west.

List of Chaplains.

Wm. Rollyng	1403	Francis Goldsmyth	1446
John Elys	1403	Clement Smythe	1452
John Chaundeler	1403	Stephen Brown	1475
Thomas Barbour	1404	John German	1486
Henry Adesham	1421	John Woodhouse	1498
Alan Newell	1424	Hugh Crempton	1521
Wm. Baron	1429	John Ireland	1535
James Burback	1431	Wm. Wylson	1536
John Bokynham	1436	Wm. Brabourne	1541
Thomas Careys	1441		

[A.D. 1485.]

This is the acompte of Wyllyam Balle and John Thomas Churche Wardeyns of Seynt Donstonys Anno Domini [M]cccclxxxv.

Reseytis.

Item receyuyd of ye beqwest of ye wyfe of Rychard Beker xxx s.

Gatheryng of ye sesse of ye seyde Churche of ye new sesse.*

Item receyuyd of Master John Roper esqwyre vj s. viij d.
Item of the Vicar† of the same Churche iij s. iiij d.
Item of Master Harry Leveryke iiij s. ix d.
Item of Belsers lone viij d.
Item of Margaret Potter vij d. ob.
Item of Thomas Phylpott xv d.
Item of Rychard Marteyn xiiij d.
Item of John Robard vij d. ob.
Item of Wyllyam Mathew vij d. ob.
Item of John Thomas xij d.
Item of Rychard Denyse xij d.
Item of Avelyn Bollyng xij d.
Item of the Prior of Harbaldowne v d.
Item of Nycolas Dewye ij s. vj d.
Item of John Luton xij d.

A 4.—Item of Robard Myllar at Tomson iiij d.
Item John Coper xij d.
Item of Syr John Germayne iij s.
Item of Clementis wedowe xij d.
Item of Thomas Harte xij d.
Item of Boundis wedowe xv d.
Item of John Casse viij d.

* Written in the margin.

† Vicars of St. Dunstan's.

Wm. de Westgate	1284	Edward Warde	1579
Galfridus de Soggenho	1322	Henry Fyshe	1580
Nicolas Skalonn	1323	Richd. Hayes	1590
Wm. de Rokesdone	1350	David Platt	1597
Robt. de Natindon	1350	John Cole	1599
John Scaldewell	1376	John Kington	1606
Wm. Wygg	1376	James Astin	1613
John Symond	1409	Wm. Woodward	1614
John Bedell	1416	James Pennye	1615
Thomas Hassok	1420	Robert Boyse	1663
Clement Perbroke	1431	Paul Knell	1664
Thomas Barton	1456	Simon Louth, probably in 1664 or	1665
John Okborne	1456	James Williamson	1709
Nich. Bubbewith	1457	Stephen Hobsday	1728
Richd. Long	1460	Isaac Johnson	1743
Clement Hardyng	1495	John Loftie	1767
John Bolno	1505	John Bowes Bunce	1801
Wm. Newes	1529	Robert George Lewis	1850
Thomas Jakeman	1541	Francis James Holland	1853
John Panton	1545	Edward Gilder	1861
Henry Wayman	1553	Charles Lumsden Karney	1874
Richd. Wykes	1570	John Gurney Hoare	1877

Item of Wyllyam Sprotte xij d.
Item John Gyllz viij d.
Item Thomas Lunsby vj d.
Item Rychard Larkyn v d. ob.
Item John Besukyr iij s. j d. ob.
Item John Elly x d.
Item Alissone Taylor v d. ob.
Item John Plomtone vij d. ob.
Awsteyn Stockefyshe x d.
Item Stevyn Athagh ij s. vj d.
Item Thomas Bolde xv d.
Item Stevyn Lyuryge vij d. ob.
Item Elyzabeth Vnderdownys wedowe vij d. ob.
Item Thomas Cossyn vij d. ob.
Item John Screuener iiij d.
Item John Surflett iiij d.
Item John Barthylmewys wedowys (*sic*) iiij d.
Item Rychard Crane iiij d.
Item John Inglonde v d. ob.
Item Wyllyam Hore vj d.
Item Rychard Plomett vij d. ob.

This be the yeftis of Devocyon to the same sesse.

Item Wyllyam Smetam iiij d.
Item John Long iiij d.
Item Thomas Perssy iiij d.
Item John Harsley iiij d.
Item Thomas Awdley ij d.

A 5.—Item Rychard Rossell j d.
Item Robart Cant j d.
Item Rychard Grene ij d.
Item Thomas Robart j d.
Item Thomas Lechame ob.
Item Wyllyam Phylpott j d.
Item Wyllyam Smothyng ob.
Item Rychard Chamberleyn ij d.
Item Rychard Gambell ij d.
Item Christopher Grenbancke ij d.
Item John Falowfelde j d.
Item of a man of Chyslett iiij d.

Summa totalis iiij li. v s. j d. ob.*

Reseytis of the olde sesse by the seyde Wardeynes.

In primis of Rychard Lorkyn ix d.
Item of John Swayne xv d.
Item of Thomas Bolde ij s.
Item of Syr John Garmeyn xij d.
Item of Rychard Wellz xij d.
Item of Thomas Degre xij d.

* The totals are not always correct.

Item of Awsteyn Stockefysshe xij d.
Item of John Baker vij s.
Sum xv s.

Pascall money at Ester.

Inprimis of dyverse personys xx d.

Reseytis of the Churche rentis be the seyde Wardeynes.

Item Avelyn Bollyng xij d.
Item of the Bretherne of Harbaldowne xij d.
Item of Thomas Lonsby j d. ob.
Item ress. by vs the seyde Wardeynes of Hockemoneye at Ester ix s. x d.
Item ther rest in owr handis of the old acompts in money vj s. j d. ob.
Summa totalis xix s. ix d.
Summa totalis v li. xix s. x d. ob.

A 6.—Costis and paymentis and expensis done be the foreseyde Wardeyns.

Item fyrst payde to the Prest of Amery* for owr Antyfener liij s. iiij d.
Item payde to Syr Rychard Long for owr Massebooke ... xl s.
Item spent at the fecchyng home of owr booke j d.
Item spent at owr acompts makyng in the Churche ij d.
Item spent goyng to Feuesham for owr booke v d.
Item spent goyng to Chartham to fette Robart Schene ... ij d.
Item payde to the seyde Robart for his day let and spences vj d.
Item spent at the Dayng betwene Baker and the paryshe ij d. ob.
Item spent the next Corte day after and suyng of the Corte iij d.
Item in reseyuyng of vij s. of Baker be the handis of Rychard Denys iij d.
Item for a rope for the gret bell viij d.
Item for a rope for the wakerrell iij d.
Item payde to Robart Estall for reparacyon of the stepyll iiij s.
Item payde to John Long for bawderykis xj d.
Item payde to Thomas Cossyn for pavyng in the Churche viij d.
Item payde for a spade and schovyll for the Churche xij d.
Item payde for a seme lyme for ye Churche viij d.
Item payde to John Horsley for sytyng of dyuerse personys for the dutis of the Churche viij d.
Item payde for a potell of wyne sent to Master Ramsey... iiij d.
Item payde for iiij and di ellis of canuas euery elle v d. Summe xxij d. ob.
Item payde for xij yardes of bockeram euery yarde iiij d. ob. Summe iiij s. vj d.
Item payde for lere and ryngis to the same v d.

* *Amery.* The eleemosynary or almnery of Canterbury Cathedral, vulgarly called the ambry, was under the care of a monk called the dean of the almonry. In 1319 Henry de Eastry erected within this almnery a chapel, and founded in it a chantry of six priests or chaplains. See Hasted, *Hist. Cant.* "The Prest of Amery" may have been one of these six.

Item payde for a quart of wyne to Master Roper and Mr. Brent ij d.
Item payde for paveyng of the aleys and mendyng of the Crosse in the Church yarde..... viij d.
Item for makyng of a Lent cloth for the qweer xij d.
Item payde for a horse and a boye to fecche a qweer of the booke ageynst Ester iiij d.
Item payde to John Ingram and for colis ij d.
Item for ryngyng ij pryncypall dayes iiij d.

A 7.—Item for strykyng of the pascall and the font taper ij s. iij d.
Item payde to John Vngyll for mendyng of the gutter ... x d.
Item payde to the same Churche (*sic*) for mendyng of ye Churche ledis v s. vj d.
Item payde to the payntyng of the staffe of the ijde Crosse..... iiij d.
Item payd for strykyng of x li. of olde torche waxe..... x d.
Item ther was put to the same of new torche wexe vj li. and di price euery v d. (*sic*). Summe..... iij s. vj d. ob.
Item payd for the reparacyons of the bellis iij s. x d.
Item payde at the Vysitacion iiij d. ob.
Item payde for paper and wrytyng vj d.
Item spent at Wyllyam Sprottis when the clappers were mendyd j d.
Item spent with the plomer..... j d.
Item spent at the wrytyng and at ye counte of yis makyng j d.

Summe in expensys vj li. xij s. iij d.

So rest in debz (?) to John Thomas all thyngis clerely acomptyd and alowyd the day and yere aboue sayde xij s. iiij d. ob. therefore he kepyng a chalys in plegge &c. wherefore we must haue abatyd xx d. be accompte of arerage confessyd be his fellow Wyllyam Balle.

[A.D. 1486.]

A 7.—John Cowper Wyllyam Balle Churche Wardeyns thus gaue ther acompte of the Wardeynshypp the yere of Owr Lord a Ml cccc lxxxvj^{ti} &c.
Item all thyngis clerely acomptyd and alowyd so ther rest in the handis of the seyde John Cowper and Rychard Denyse then new chosyn to hym Wardeyn the summe of..... xv s. vj d.

The acompte of the Crosse lygthe made be John Thomas [and] John Casse ther of Wardeyns the day and yere aboue seyde.
Item all thyngis acomptyd and clerely alowyd and payde so ther rest in the handis of the seyde Wardeynse the summe of xij d.

A 8.—The acompte of John Long [and] John Haresley Wardeyns of Seynt Johns lygthe the yere and day aboue wrytyn.
Item all thyngis acomptyd and clerely alowyd and payde so yer rest clerely in the handis of the seyde Wardeyns the summe of xij d. ob.

The acompte of Wyllyam Mathew [and] Rychard Martyn Wardeyns of Seynt Annys lygthe the yere and day aboue wrytyn.
Item all thyngis acomptyd and alowyd and payde so yer rest clerely in the handis of the seyde Wardeyns the summe of x s. iiij d.

The acompte of Seynt Katerynes lygthe made be John Cowper [and] Thomas Awdley yr of Wardeyns made the yere and day aboue seyde.
Item all thyngis clerely acomptyd and clerely alowyd and payde so ther rest in the handis of the seyde Wardeyns the summe of iij d.

The acompte of the Schafte made be Rychard Denys and Ingram Carpenter then beyng Wardeyns Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxvj &c.
Item all thyngis acomptyd and alowyd so ther rest clerely in the handis of the seyde Rychard Denys and Wyllyam Sprotte new chosyn vnto hym the summe of ...xlij s. in money.
Item in malt iiij semys and a busshell whet for this money and malt they must bryng in stocke and vj s. to the Crosse.

[A.D. 1487.]

The acompte of the Schafte made be Rychard Denys and Wyllyam Sprotte then beyng Wardeyns Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxvij &c.
Item all thyngis acomptyd and alowyd so ther rest clerely in the hondis of the seyde Wyllyam Sprotte in money xx s. of the olde stocke.
Item more in the handis of the same Sprotte ij semys di of malt price the seme iiij s. Summe xxx s. in money and malt.
Item more delyueryd vnto Rycharde Denys in money xxxiij s. iiij d.
Item more a seme malt to the seyde Denyse.

A 9.—John Cowper and Rychard Denyse this gaue there acompte of the Wardeynschyppe of the Churche of Seynt Donstonys Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxvij.
All thyngis acomptyd and clerely alowyd vnto them so ther rest clerely in money in the handis of the forseyde John [and] Rychard new choseyn Wardeyns... xij s.

The Crosse lygthe.

John Thomas and John Casse this gaue ther acompte the yere and day aboue seyde all thyngis acomptyd and rekenyd so ther restythe clerely in the handis of the seyde Wardeyns the summe of ix s.

Seynt Johns lygth.

Ingram Carpenter and John Haresley this gaue ther acompte in the yere aboue seyde all thyngis acomptyd and clerely alowyd so ther rest clerely in the handis of the seyde Wardeyns in money xvij s. ix d.

Seynt Annys lygthe.

Wyllyam Mathewe and Rychard Marteyn this gaue ther acompte in the yere aboue seyde all thyngis acomptyd

and clerely rekenyd so ther rest clerely in the handis of the seyde Rychard and Wyllyam Ball new chosyn vnto hym in money the summe of xx s. vij d.

Md. That John Thomas and John Casse hathe delyueryd of the stock of the Crosse lygthe to the booke makyng* iij s. iiij d.
So rest clerely in oure hands v s. viij d.

Md. The Wardeyns of Seynt Anne hath delyueryd vnto the makyng of the same booke owt of the stocke of Seynt Anne..... xiij s. iiij d.
So rest clerely in the handis of the Wardeyns that is Rychard Marteyn and Wyllyam Ball the summe of... xj s. iiij d.

Md. That Ingram Carpenter John Haresley Wardeyns of Seynt Johns lygthe hath delyueryd vnto the makyng of the booke iij s. iiij d.
So rest clerely in ther hondis in money..... xiiij s. v d.

Md. That Rychard Denyse and Wyllyam Sprotte Wardeyns of the Schafte hath delyueryd to the makyng of the booke..... xxxiij s. iiij d.
So rest clerely in ther hondis in money xx s. and iij semys and di of malt.

[A.D. 1488.]

A 10.—The acompte of the Schaft made be Wyllyam Sprott and Rychard Denyse than beyng Wardeynes Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxviij.
Item all thyngis acomptyd and alowyd so ther rest clerely in the hondis of Stace Colman and John Thomas then choseyn Wardeyns newe they lyuered in money... xxxj s. iiij d.
Item they delyueryd tho the (*sic*) same Wardeyns aboue seyde iij semys and di of malt.

John Cowper and Rychard Denys thes gaue ther acompte of the Wardenshyppe of the Churche of Seynt Donstonys Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxviij.
All thyngis acomptyd and clerely alowyd vnto them so ther rest clerely in money in the handis of the forseyde John and Rychard..... ij s. iiij d.

John Thomas and John Casse they gaue ther acompte of the Crosse lygthe the yere and day aboue seyde.
All thyngis comptyd and rekenyd so ther rest clerely in the handis of ye foreseyde John and John..... iij s. xj d.

Ingram Carpenter and John Harylsey this gaue there acompte of Seynt Johns lygthe the yere and day aboue sayde.
All thyngis acomptyd and rekenyd and clerely alowyd so ther rest clerely in ther hondis [no amount].

* Probably the phrase "book making" or "making up the book" means making up the general account of the church. The Wardens of the different Lights as well as the Wardens of the Schaft contributed, but not in the same proportion.

Rychard Marteyn and Wyllyam Balle this gaue ther acompte in the yere of Oure Lord Ml cccc lxxxviij.
All thyngis acomptyd and rekenyd so ther rest clerely in ther hondis ij s.

[A.D. 1489.]

A 11.—The acompte made be Stace Colman and John Thomas of the Schafte Anno D'ni a Ml cccc lxxxix of Seynt Donstonys.
Item all thyngis acomptyd and clerely rekenyd so ther rest in the handis of John Thomas and John Casse then chosyn to hym xiij s. iiij d.
And in the handis of Stace Colman..... xxxiij s. iiij d.
Also in the handis of Wyllyam Sprotte ij semys and di of malt price the seme iiij s. Summe the hole x s.
So ressevyd of the seyd Stace in parte solucionis..... xiij s. iiij d.

John Cowper and Rychard Denyse made ther acompte in the yere aboue seyed of the Churche of Seynt Donstonys.
All thyngis acomptyd and clerely rekenyd so ther rest in the hondis of Rychard Denys and John Long ...viij s. vj d. ob.

John Thomas and John Casse made ther acompte of the Crosse lygthe in the yere aboue seyde.
All thyngis acomptyd and clerely rekenyd so we rest in dette to the seyde Crosse ix d.
The Wardeyns John Casse John Thomas chosyn to hym.

Wyllyam Ball and Rychard Marteyn made ther acompte of Seynt Annys lygthe in the yere aboue seyde.
All thyngis countyd and rekenyd so ther rest in the handis of Wyllyam Ball John Stowpp chosyn to them vj s. viij d.

[A.D. 1490.]

A 11.—This is the acompte of the Schaft made be John Thomas and John Casse Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxx vnto the parysshynys of Seynt Donstonys then chosyn vnto John Casse Ingram Carpenter.
All thyngis acomptyd and clerely alowyd so ther rest in the hondis of John Casse vj s. viij d.
In the handis of Ingram Carpenter vj s. viij d.
Item delyueryd in money vnto John Luton be the seyd parysshenys and Wardeynes the summe of xxx s. ij d. good money.
Also rest in the hondis of Wyllyam Sprotte ij semys and di of malt price the seme iiij s. Summe..... x s.
Item ther of res[d] a barell ale price ij s. x d.
So rest clerely in the handis of the seyde Wyllyam..... vij s. ij d.
Also in the handis of Ingram Carpenter di busshell whet.

A 12.—The acompte of Seynt Johns lygthe made be Ingram Carpenter and John Harylsey Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxx Anno H. vij v°.

All thyngis acomptyd and clerely alowyd so ther rest in the handis of Ingram Carpenter and John Harylsey ageyn chosyn Wardeynes vj s. x d. ob.

That is to say in the handis of Ingram ij s. j d.

And in the hands of John Harylsey iiij s. ix d. ob.

This is the acompte and John Long and Rychard Denys Wardeyns of Seynt Donstonys Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxx.

Reseytis.

In primis reseyuyd of the paryshe in money viij s. vj d. ob.

Item rec. of the bequest of Thomas Bolle x s.

Item rec. of the beqweth of Mother Clement iij s. iiij d.

Item receyuid of the beqweth of Mother Bollyng to the whyte lymyng of the Churche vj s. viij d.

Item receyuid of My Lady Roper to the makyng of the new sanctoris legend xiij s. iiij d.

Item rec. the full of the beqweth of Mother Belser of v marke to the new booke aboue seyde xxxiij s. iiij d.

Item the beqweth of John Sarjant xx s.

Item rec. of the pascall money in the Churche iij s. j d.

Item receyuyd of Hocke money in the paryshe ix s. vj d.

Item borowyd and resseyuyd of the stocke of the Schaft for the sute of owr Reue ageynst Belsers lone xx s.

Item gatheryd and rec. in the Churche for the reparacion of the Churche roffe xvj d.

A 13.—Rentis of the Churche.

In primis resseyuid of the Vycary for the Croste ij s.

Item the tenement of Master John Finyewys callyd the Thorne* for iiij yeres be hynde vj d. be yere ij s.

Item Master John Roper for the Lome pytte† j d.

Item the tenement of Avelyn Bollyng xij d.

Item the same Avelyn for the lampe in the qwere xij d.

Item the Brethern of Harbaldowne for ther tenement xij d.

Item the eyres of John Belser for the iij acre lands iij yere behynde j d. ob. be yere‡ iiij d. ob.

Item John Robert for the tenement callyd the Tabarde ... j d.

Item John Luton for his gardyn be yere§ xviij d.

Rentis of Waxe.

Item Master Harry Leverykis lone for the tenement callyd the Mylle j quarter li. waxe ij d.

* The Thorne, known as the "Greyhound" in 1684, and as the "Hound" in 1706. The Master John Finyewys here mentioned seems to have been Sir John Fyneux, Lord Chief Justice of England. John Roper, the Attorney-General, married Jane, daughter of Sir John Fyneux.

† Loam-pit, "in the north side of the way leading to St. Thomas's Hill" (1706).

‡ Wolvestye, "3 acres of land lying within a cross" (no date): in 1706 this piece of ground was in the occupation of Madam Roberts.

§ "A garden in the backside of Luton's place, sometime the sign of the Buck" (1706).

Item the Executores of Thomas Lunsby j quarter li. waxe ij d.
Item Christopher Kenet for his tenement j quarter li. wax ij d.
Item Rychard Lorkyn for his tenement j quarter li. wax iiij yere behynde viij d.
Item Thomas Fedall for his tenement in Crokerlane di li. wax iiij d.
Item Rychard Beker for his tenement in Crokerlane di li. waxe vj yers behynd ij s.

Reseytis.

Item reseyuyd of Mr. Fenex for the wast of ij torchis xij d.
Item rec. of Master Halke for iiij torchis viij d.
Item rec. of John Casse to the booke iiij d.
Item rec. of the paryshe for the trendyll vij s. ij d.
Summe vj li. viij s. vj d. ob.*

A 14.—This be the costis yt is don the same yere.

In primis payde to Wyllyam Sprotte for schettyng of the mydyldyll bell claper viij d.
Item payde for mendyng of ij vestementis and bokeram... xiiij d.
Item payde for a Ml tyle to the keueryng of the north syde of the Churche iiij s.
Item payde for v semys of lyme euery seme viij d. Summe iij s. iiij d.
Item payde for prygge and lathe iiij d.
Item payde to a laborer for beryng of tyle ij d.
Item payde to Wyllyam Ingram for x dayes tylyng he and his man euery day xj d. Summe ix s. ij d.
Item for sande iiij d.
Item payde for my fellow and me x dayes waytyng on them in expenses xij d.
Item payde to Smetams wyfe for wasshyng behynde vj d. ob.
Item payde to Rychard Denyse that he had leyde owt for the new legent more than he had receyuyd iiij s.
Item payde to Ingram for a newe rope to the gret bell ... ix d.
Item payde for colis at Ester ij d.
Item payde to Long for iij bawdrykes makyng and mendyng x d.
Item payde for a spade tre j d. ob.
Item payde for strekyng of the pascall and the fonte taper ij s. vj d.
Item payde for xxxj li. of newe torche waxe x s. iiij d.
Item payde for x li. of owr owne torche waxe x d.
Item payde to the ryngers Holy Thursday and Corpus Christi day† iiij d.
Item payde for flaggis and threde j d. ob.
Item payde for fettyng home the clampis for the baners j d.
Item payde to Wyllyam Ingram a bargayn peny for the whyte lymyng of owr Churche j d.

* The correct sum is £7 10s. 10d.

† This is the first mention of Corpus Christi. The Corpus Christi plays, or "quires of the Story of Corpus Christi," mentioned in the Inventory of the year 1500, are lost.

A 15.—Item payde to the same Wyllyam for whyt lymyng of the Churche vj s. viij d.
Item payde for makyng clene of the Sayntis and the Churche roofe and the pwys and in expensis ij s. j d.
Item payde to John Casse for wrytyng of the rentall iiij d.
Item payde to Besaker for mendyng of an hoke j d.
Item payde for ij bargeyn pens to ij wryters ij d.
Item payde at the visitacion iiij d.
Item payde to Ingram for makyng clene of the stepyll iij d.
Item payde for wasshyng of the Churche clothis ij s.
Item payde a bargeyn j d. to the new Clarke and his expensis iiij d.
Item payde for a mattocke mendyng ij d.
Item payde for a new schovyll vj d.
Item payde for ix li. di quarter of waxe to the trendell ... vij s. x d.
Item payde to John Thomas for the trendell makyng xij d.
Item Ingram Carpenter gaue the rope to the same.
Item payde for owr torneys labor ij s.
Item payde for wrytyng of this countis iiij d.
Item payde to Beysuker for a spade makyng iiij d.
Item payde for iiij dosen and di of velom price the doseyn vij s. S'm the hole xxxj s. vj d.
Item payde to the wryter for xv qweris wrytyng price the qwere ij s. S'm the hole xxx s.
Sum the costis vj li. v s. ix d. ob.
So rest in the handis of the seyde Wardeyns ij s. ix d.

A 16.—This is the ple of Jeffery Peke for his rent of a howse in Croker lane di li. wax be yere.
In primis for the somonyng of hym iiij d.
Item payde for the playnt entryng iij d.
Item payde for the recorde of the torney ij d.
Item to owr proctor of the Corte for ij dayes xij d.
Item payde the nonsute of the Corte iij d.
So the seyde Jeffere yeld hym to the Curte to pay the duty of vj yeris behynde.

This is the ple of Wyllyam Belsers lone for iij kene that he had of the stocke of the Churche.
In primis for entryng of the playnt iij d.
Item payde for the copy of the ple and the makyng of the byll to Master Fenex vj d.
Item for the sytyng of her to the somner x d.
Also we gaue Master Ramsey a potell of wyne vj d.
Item in expensis among the proctoris of the Cort for counseyle of the lybellis makyng serteyn tymes viij d.
Item payde for the lybellis makyng ij s. j d.
Item payde in the Cort to Colman j d.
Item payde to Master Veker a parte of the costis that he made to the Comessary the proctoris of Cort and the recordis for their dener ij s. iiij d.
Item payde the Cort day after All Hallown to Mr. Colman ix s. iiij d.

Item payde for sytyng of her ageyne xvj d.
Item payde to owr proctowre of Cort for his labore..... v s.
Item payde for owr expensis vj Cort dayes viij d.
Item payde for the proxe that went to London..... ij s. j d.
Item payde to owr proctowre at London iij s. iiij d.
Item payde for the coppy of the ple vj d.
Item payde for myne expensis and my labor to London... iij s. iiij d.
Item spent on Master Commyssary and the offycyall iiij d.
S'm both pleys xxxv s. ij d.*

[A.D. 1491.]

A 17.—Md. This gaue John Casse [and] Ingram Carpenter Wardeyns of the Schaft yr acompte Anno D'ni [Ml] cccc lxxxxj and Anno Regis H. vij^ti^ sexto.

All thyngis acomptyd and allowyd and clerely rekenyd the xxiiij day of May in the yere aboue wrytyn Ingram Carpenter and Thomas Awdley then chosyn Wardeyns so ther rest in the handis of the seyde Ingram vj s. viij d.
And in the handis of the seyde Thomas Awdley vj s. viij d.
Also in the handis of Wyllyam Sprotte of the olde acompte as it aperythe before iiij s. ij d.
So ther rest in the handis of Wyllyam Balle in money..... iiij s.
And ther fore he must pay the next yere iiij s. iiij d.
Item ther rest in the handis of the Wardeyns lent to them be the Wardeyns of the Schaft John Thomas and John Casse then Wardeyns the summe of xxxix s. v d.

Md. That John Long and Rychard Denyse Wardeyns of the Churche of Seynt Donstonys made there acompte in the yere aboue seyde all thyngis acompte and alowyd and clerely rekenyd the xxviij day of May in the yere aboue and all ther reseytis as foloythe.

In primis reseyuyd more of the Schaft in money xix s.
Item we borowyd of Master Vyker..... viij s.
Item reseyud of John Luton for di yeres rent ix d.
Item rec. of the pascall money..... ij s.
Item res. of Mynton for ij torchis iiij d.
Item reseyuyd of the Hocke money good and bad ix s. viij d.
Item the remayne of the last acompte ij s. ix d. ob.
Item of the beqwest of Jone Belser xx d.
S'm xliiij s. vij d. ob.

This is that we haue leyd owte be John Long and Rychard Denyse as foloythe.

In primis payde to John Bovyar for ij new plates to the Churche dore and the stepyll dore and for a locke mendyng viij d.
Item payde to the same John for the best Crosse mendyng vj d. ob.
Item payde to Symon Checkeley for mendyng of a chest . ij d.
Item payde for colis at Ester ij d.

* For further information about this suit see Richard Long's declaration at the end of the Accounts for 1491.

A 18.—Item payde for nayles for the chest and to the sepulcre ij d.
Item payde to Harry Chaundeler for strykyng of the pascall ij d.
Item payde to the same Harry for iij li. of new waxe for the pascall and the fonte taper ij s.
Item payde for threde and taynt hookes j d.
Item payde to the ryngers on Holy Thursday ij d.
Item payde to Harry for a new torche xv li. and di v s. ij d.
Item spent on the Clarkes on Seynt Donstonys day* ij d.
Item payde to a glasyer for mendyng of the wyndowys ... xvj d.
S'm xlv s. xj d. ob.†
And so we rest in dett to the seyde acomptance xvj d.
And so new choseyn Wardeyns the day and yere aboue seyde John Thomas and John Robard.

Md. The xxviij day of May Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxx‡ this gaue Wyllyam Ball [and] John Stolpe Wardeyns of Seynt Annys lygthe ther acompte in the yere aboue seyde.
All thyngis acomptyd and alowyd so yer rest in the handis of the seyde Wardeyns xj s. xj d. ob.

Md. The iiij day of July in the yere aboue seyde this gaue Ingram Carpenter and John Harrylsey Wardeynse of Seynt Johns lygthe.
All thyngis acomptyd and alowyd so ther rest in the hondis of the same Wardeyns xviij d.

A 19.—Md. That John Thomas and John Robard oure Churche Wardeyns of Seynt Donstonys besyde Canterbury chosyn the xiij day of June Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxxj and Anno Regis H. vij sexto there was delyueryd vnto the seyde Wardeyns be the handis of Rychard Denyse and be the consent of Master Vykerre with the paryssheny assente the summe of xxx s. of the whyche xxx s. the forseyde Wardeyns hath take to ther charge the summe of xv s. that is to sey eche of them vij s. vj d. and for that xv s. the forseyde Wardeyns must fynde the strykyng of the pascall and the fonte taper at ther owne proper costis and yelde ageyne the stocke at the yeres ende or the day of ther acompte that is to sey the seyde xv s. clerely ageyn to the behofe of the paryshe with owt ony parcell ther of to be layde nor spent apon the Churchis behofe on reparacyons. Also it is to remembre that the seyde xxx s. is of the money that was recoueryd of the executores of Wyllyam Belser that is to sey the stocke of iij kene the whyche remaynyd in the handis of the seyde Wyllyam at the tyme of his departyng owt of this worlde where that the ple therof stondis wrytyn in this booke and the costis what the ple cost and who was then Wardeyns &c. Also it is apoyntyd be the consent

* St. Dunstan: ordination of, October 21; deposition of, May 19; translation of, September 7.

† There is something omitted from these disbursements; the total of the items given amounts only to x s. ix d. ob.

‡ Query 1491.

of the seyd parysshens the seyde xv s. schall so remayn from Wardeyn to Wardeyn vnder the forme and condycion before wryte and rehersyd.

Md. That the forseyde John Thomas John Robard Churche Wardeyns hath delyueryd of the seyde xv s. in ther handis remaynyng besyde the fyrst xv s. afore rehersid vnto John Cowper talor the summe of vij s. vj d. for to pay for the farme ther of to the Churche is behoffe xviij d. that is to sey at owr Lady day in Lent ix d. at Mydsomer next foloyng the forseyde summe of vij s. vj d. with other ix d. ther fore is suerte that this schalbe content and fulfyllyd. Rychard Denys Anno vt supra.

Item the forseyde John Robart hathe take to farme vij s. vj d. of the forseyde xv s. the whyche that remayneth in ther handis for to be let to farme for the Churchis behoffe payng therfor after the condicion afore rehersid be yere ther for suerte. Anno vt supra.

A 20.—Md. That I John Thomas Churche Warden of Seynt Donstone hathe delyueryd and let to farme vij s. vj d. to John Towne sayer the wyche vij s. vj d. is of the xv s. that the seyde John Thomas had for his parte of the forseyd stocke of xxx s. afore rehersid and therefore he schall pay be yere xviij d. there of ix d. to be payde at owr Lady day in Lent and the remnant with the stocke to be payde viij dayes before the day of ther acompte of the seyde Churche Wardeyns and therfore suerte. John Falowfelde Anno vt supra.

A 39.—Be it knowyn to all present the paryshonys of Seynt Donstonys be syde Canterbury where that as one Nycholas Reugge somtyme of the seyd paryshe gaue and beqwest gracyosly for the ese of the paryshenys and other pepyll and so far to be maynteynyed yerely the summe of xl s. in money ther with to be bowgthe iiij kene and so yerly to be late to farme and that the seyde stocke and the farme ther of comyng yerly schuld maynteyne and ther with to be payde the strykyng of the pascall and font tapers for the entent and cawse that no manner pepyll power nor ryche schuld nothyng pay to the pascall at Ester as it is acostomyd in euery churche to be don and so the wyll and the entente of the forseyde Nycholas was fulfyllyd long and many a day and the forseyde iiij kene was late to farme in manner and forme afore rehersid be dyuerse Wardeyns dayes in to the tyme that one John Sargeante and Wyllyam Sprotte was chosyn Wardeyns and in ther dayes so contynuyng Wardeyns the forseyde iiij kene were let to farme where that one Wyllyam Belser some tyme of the same paryshe had of the same iij kene to farme long in his hondis and so the seyde Wyllyam dessesyd with the same iij kene in his handis remaynyng the stocke with the farme to the somme be estymacion of iij li. and aboue in to the tyme that John Thomas and Cristofor Kenet were chosyn Wardeyns and so they tooke an axion ageynst the executores of Wyllyam Belser the whyche was in the vacacion of My Lorde Cardynall Archebysshoppe of Canterbury* the whyche was in the yere of Ower Lord Ml cccc lxxxvj and so be the consent of the paryshenys and the seyde executores the

* Cardinal Bourchier died March 30, 1486, and was succeeded by John Morton.

ple was stentyd and put to arbytrement the whyche arbytratores were Master John Roper Esqwyre and Mr. Roger Brent of Canterbury and Master Parmantory then beyng Commyssary was chosyn vmpyre be twene them and thus they dyssesyd and did nothyng in the mater and so we lost ower ple and ower costis and so lay styll in to the tyme that Rychard Denyse and John Long were chosyn Wardeyns and then with the consent of the Vycar Mr. Fenyeux Mr. Roper and the parysshenys the seyde Wardeyns toke a newe axyon ageyne the seyde executores of the seyd Wyllyam than beyng Commyssary Mr. Cowper and in schort conclusion ther we recoueryd xxx s. for ower iij kene and the sute ther of costys xxxv s. ij d. and all ower costis we lost saue xv s. viij d. and this was endyd the yere of Ower Lord God Ml cccc lxxxxj and Anno Regis H. vij sexto. Syr RYCHARD LONG Vycar.

[A.D. 1492.]

A 20.—The acompte of Thomas Awdley and Wyllyam Carpenter.

Md. That thus gaue Thomas Awdley and Wyllyam Ingram Wardeyns of the Schaft of Seynt Donstonys gaue ther acompte Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxxij and Anno Regis H. vij septimo.

All thyngis acompte and alowyd and clerely rekenyd Wyllyam Carpenter and John Falowfylde than chosyn to hym so rest in the handis of Wyllyam Ingram ...vj s. viij d.

And in the hondis of John Falowfeld vj s. viij d.

Also in the hondis of Wyllyam Sprotte of the olde acompte as it aperythe before xiiij d.

Also in the hondis of Wyllyam Balle in money vj s. viij d.

And therefore he must pay the next yere vij s.

Also in the hondis of Thomas Awdley a busshell whet.

Also in the hondis of John Thomas and John Casse a cuppe of syluer and gylte to plegge for..... xxxix s. v d.

Gatherers of Scochyons.

Thomas Mynton and George Whyler..... v s. ij d.

Christopher Grenebancke and Rychard Savage vij s. j d.

Harry Symson Rychard Rosell..... iij s. ij d.

S'm the hole xv s. iiij d.

A 21.—Md. That thus gaue John Thomas and John Robart Wardeyns of the Churche of Seynt Donstonys besyde Canterbury gaue ther compte Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxij and Anno Regis H. vij septimo.

In primis the beqwethe of Mother Mathew iij s. iiij d.

Item rec. of Belsers lone the full of owr kene xvj s. viij d.

Item rec. of Sarjantis lone.....xiij s. iiij d.

Item receyuyd for a qwere of legent of the visitacion xx d.

Rentis receyuyd of the Churche.

In primis receyuyd of Mr. Vyker ij s.

Item rec. of Fedall..... iiij d.

Item receyuyd of the Bretheren of Harbaldowne..... xij d.

Item receyuyd of Master Leueryke for the Mylle ij d.

Item rec. of John Phylpot for ij yeres ij s.

Item receyud of John Luton xviij d.
Item receyud for the halfe yere of the lampe..... vj d.
Item the tenement of Mr. Fenex callyd the Thorne for v yeres behynde vj d. the yere. S'm the hole ij s. vj d.
Item John Belser for iij acres of lond j d. ob. be yere iiij yeres behynde. S'm the hole vj d.
Item my Lady Roper for the Lome pet iij yere behynde... iij [d.]
Item Rychard Lorkyn for his tenement iiij yeres behynde a li. of waxe [no sum]
Item John Robert behynde j d. a yere..... [id.]
John Stope for his tenement a yere behynd ij d.
Item Christofer Kenet for his tenement a yere behynde... ij d.
Item the tenement of Rychard Beker di li. wax be yere vij yere behynde ij s. iiij d.
Item rec. of the Hockemoney vj s. ix d. ob.
Item rec. for iiij li. of torche waxe xvj d.
Item rec. of the Churche howse for a quarters rent xx d.
S'm the hole lij s. iij d. ob.

A 22.—This is that we haue leyd owt the same yere afore seyde.
Item payde for flaggis and threde ij Corpus Christi dayes . iij d.
Item payde to the ryngers iij dayes..... vj d.
Item payde to John Bovyar for a locke mendyng and a new key makyng ix d.
Item payde for skowryng of the candelstyckis iiij d.
Item for drynkyng at the day of counte..... j d.
Item payde for wrytyng of the ple in owr booke iiij d.
Item payde to Ingram for a new rope xj d.
Item payde to John Bovyar for a new locke and ij new keyes xxiij d.
Item payde to the same John for plates to the Churche dores iiij d.
Item payde to the p'or [? Prior] of the Blacke Freers for serteyn qweres of the legend viij s.
Item payde to the vysitacion vj d.
Item payde to Wyllyam Sprotte for mendyng of a claper xiiij d.
Item payde to Mr. Vyker that he had leyde owt for vs to the ple..... viij s. iiij d.
Item payde to Ingram for a rope..... x d.
Item payde to Long for ij bawdrykes..... xij d.
Item to John Zelyndis for a lantern vj d.
Item payde to John Robart for stalyng of the ladders of the Churche xx d.
Item payde for burdes for to make the coffyn for the bere in the Churche xij d.
Item payde for oyle to the lampe in the qweer..... vj d.
Item payde to Wyllyam Hylle for makyng of the evydense betwyxe the Churche and the how[se] callyd the Peele xx d.
Item payde to John Vuggyll for mendyng of the holy-water stoppe and the cruettis x d.
A 23.—Item payde for the buryng of Ellerygges loue and her monythis mynde iiij s.

Item payde for paryng of the aleys in the Churche yarde iiij d. ob.
Item payde for colis at Ester and nayles for the sepulcre iiij d.
Item payde to John Robart for makyng of ij couerynges for the Churche beris and naylis xj d.
Item payde to Rychard Denyse for mendyng of ij vestementis new horwest hem and lynyd vj s. viij d.
Item payde to the same Rycharde for that the Churche owyth hym at the makyng compte the yere before ... xx d.
Item payde for vij li. and di of new torche waxe ij s. vj d.
Item payde for xj li. of owr owne torche waxe strekyng ... xj d.
Item payde for wasshyng of a yere ij s.
Item payde for wrytyng of owr acounte ij d.

S'm l s. x d. ob.

Item rec. of John Robart for the farme of iij quarters of a kowe xviij d.
Then the stocke delyueryd to George his sonne and the seyde John Robart suerte for the vij s. vj d.
Item receyud of John Cooper for the farme of iij quarters of a kowe xviij d.
Then the stocke delyuerud to the seyde John Cooper and suerte Rychard Denyse for the vij s. vj d.
All thyngis rekenyd and so ther restyth in the handis of John Thomas and John Robart Churche Wardeyns in money iij s. v d.

[A.D. 1493.]

A 23.—Md. That Ingram Carpenter and John Harlsey made ther acompte xxvj day of October the yere of the Rayne of Kyng Harry the vijth the viij.
Item all thyngis countyd and rekenyd so rest in the handis of Ingram Carpenter and John Harlsey viij s. v d.

A 24.—This is the acompte of the Schafte made be John Falowfelde and Wyllyam Ingram then beyng Wardeyns Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxxiij and Anno Regis H. vij viij.
In primis this gaue John Falowfelde and Wyllyam Ingram ther acompte in the yere aboue sayde all thyngis acomptyd and alowyd of scochyn money and other money then gatheryd at dyner and other wyse gatheryd iiij s. iij d. ob.
Item more receyuyd of Wyllyam Sprotte of an nolde rerage of ij semys and di of malt than at the same acompte the full payment and so qwyte.
Item of Thomas Awdley a busshell of whet receyuyd of his last acompte so qwyte.
Item so rest in the handis of Wyllyam Ingram and George Eylande then to hym chosyn Wardeyn that is to sey in eche of ther handis vj s. viij d.
Item more iij busshellis of whet.

Rentis of the Churche behynde the yere aboue seyde.

In primis John Belseyr v yeres vij d. ob.

Item My Lady Roper iiij yeres behynde iiij d.
Item John Stope iij yere behynde vj d.
Item Christofor Kenet iij yeres behynde vj d.
Item John Robard for his howse all his tyme j d. be yere [no sum]
Item Bekers place in Croker lane viij yeres behynde di li.
waxe be yere ij s. viij d.

A 25.*—This made John Thomas John Robart Churche Wardeyns of Seynt Donstonys made ther acompte the yere of Kyng Harry the vij the viij.
All thyngis acountyd and rekenyd so that we the seyde parysshynys owe vnto the seyde John Thomas the summe of..... xiiij d.
And haue new chosyn to John Robart John Percyvall the seyde John hathe receyuyd for pascall money..... vij s. vj d.
And also in the handis of the same John Robart vij s. vj d.

Item in the same yere this gaue Rychard Denyse and John Thomas Wardeyns of the Crosse lygthe yafe ther acounte the yere aboue seyde.
All thyngis acountyd and recomptyd so ther rest in ther hondis of the seyde Wardeyns Rychard Denyse and John Long than new chosyn vnto hym iij s. vj d.

Item the same yere John Stolpe and Wyllyam Ball gaue ther acompte of Seynt Anne for ij yeres Bretherhode.
All thyngis acountyd and alowyd so the seyde Wyllyam Ball and John Coper Wardeyns than new chosyn vnto hym so ther rest we in the Wardeyns dette iij s. viij d.

Item the same yere John Harlsey Wyllyam Ingram Wardeyns haue made ther acompte of the Bretherhode of Seynt John is lygthe.
All thyngis acomptyd and alowyd so ther rest in the handis of the seyde Wardeyns the summe of..... xij s. ij d.
Item receyud of John Robart for the farme of iij quarters of a kowe xviij d.
And the stocke in George Whelars hande and John Robart sewarte for the vij s. vj d.
Item receyud of John Cowper for the farme of iij quarters of a kowe xviij d.
And the stocke in John Copers honde and Rychard Denys suerte for the..... vij s. vj d.

[A.D. 1494.]

A 26.—This is the acompte of the Schaft made be Wyllyam Carpenter and George Eylande Wardeyns of the same Schaft Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxxiiij Anno Regis H. vij nono.
All thyngis acomptyd payde and alowyd the xxj day of May in the yere aboue seyde excepte vj spares lyth to pay for vnacomptyd so we haue delyueryd vnto owr Wardeyns in money xx s. the

* "King Henry" written in the margin.

whyche Wardeyns remaynythe styll afore namyd &c. Also remaynyth still in the handis of the same Wardeyns [blank].

[A.D. 1495.]

A 26.—This is the acompte of the Schafte made be Wyllyam Carpenter and George Eylande Wardeyns of the same Schaft Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxxv Anno Regis H. vij x.

All thyngis acomptyd payde and alowyd the x day of June in the yere aboue seyde and so we haue delyueryd vnto owr Wardeyns in money xxiiij s. the whyche Wardeyns remayneth styll afore namyd &c. And also remaynyth styll in the handis of the same Wardeyns iiij busshellis of whet and ij busshellis of malt.

[A.D. 1496.]

A 26.—This is the acompte of the Schafte made be Wyllyam Carpenter and George Eylande Wardeyns of the Schaft Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxxvj Anno Regis He. vij xjth yere.

All thyngis acomptyd and payde and alowyd the xxviij day of May in the yere aboue seyde and so we haue to them delyueryd vnto this same Wardeyns in money xxiiij s. iiij d. to the whyche Wardeyns remaynythe styll afore namyd and also remaynyth styll in the handis of the same Wardeyns iij busshellis of whet.

A 27.—Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxxvj viz. pro festo Sancti Johannis Baptiste eodem anno pro iij annis proxime preteritis.

The acompte of Wyllyam Carpenter and John Harlsey Wardeyns of Seynt John in the Churche of Seynt Donston eodem tempore de arreragiis vltimi anni..... xij s. ij d.

Et similiter de receptis viz. de ix s. viij d. Summa totalis recepta xxj s. viij d. quibus petunt allocari de vj s. viij d. ob. pro legendo et de iiij s. pro le strekyng of wex et de iiij s. viij d. pro consimili pro anno secundo et de iiij s. pro consimili pro tercio anno et summa remanet in arreragiis ij s. iiij d. vna cum iij li. cere et remanet vsque festum proxime &c.

The acompte of Wyllyam Ball and Capper Wardeyns of the lygthe of Seynt Anne for iij yeres endyng in the Fest of Seynt Anne * last passid Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxxvj.

Idem computaverunt de receptis per idem tempus de xxiij s. xj d. de quibus petunt allocari de iij s. viij d. de supplemento vltimi computi et de xxvij s. ix d. ob. et sic habent [?] in supplemento vij s. vj d. ob. et idem Wyll'm's Ball elegit sibi Georgium Eyland vsque festum Sancte Anne proximum &c.

[A.D. 1497.]

A 27.—This is the acompte of the Schafte made be Wyllyam Carpenter and George Eylande Wardeyns of the same Schaft Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxxvij Anno Regis H. vij xij yere.

All thyngis acomptyd and payde and alowyd the xiiij day of May in the yere aboue wrytyn and so we haue delyueryd vnto the forseyde ij Wardeyns in money xxvj s. viij d. to the whyche Wardeyns remaynythe still afore namyd.

* July 26.

[A.D. 1498.]

A 27.—This is the acompte of the Schafte made be Wyllyam Carpenter and George Eylande Wardeyns of the same Schaft Anno D'ni Ml cccc lxxxxviij Anno Regis H. vij the viij [*sic*] yere.

All thyngis acomptyd and payde and alowyd the vj day of June in the yere aboue wrytyn the xiij yere and so we haue delyuyred vnto them Wardeyns now beyng Wyllyam Ingram and Jefferey Baker in money xiij s. iiij d.

A 28.—Here after folowythe in wrytyng the acompte of Wyllyam Balle and Thomas Aley Churche Wardeyns of Seynt Donstonys with owt Westgate in the yere and the Rayne of Kyng Henry the vijth the xiij.

Reseytis.

In primis receyuyd of the executores of the Vykar* of Seynt Donstonys in money iij li. vj s. viij d.
Item rec. for wast of torchis for the seyde Vykar xij d.
Item rec. for the wedow Lute of Rychard Welles for waste of torchis S'm xvj d.
Item rec. of Lambarde for wast of torchis S'm ij d.
Item rec. of the wedow of Luton for Churche rentis S'm ij s. iij d.
Item receyud of Mother Fedalle for rent S'm xij d.
Item receyuyd of John Stolpe for rent S'm vij d.
Item ress. of Crvmp in waxe S'm vij d.
Item of Christofer Kenet j li. of waxe S'm vij d.
Item rec. of John Coper for rent S'm ij s.
Item for the howse at the Townys ende res. for a yere ... v s.
Item rec. that was gatheryd at Hoctyde S'm iij s. viij d.
Item rec. of the pascall of strangers for ij yeres S'm ... ij s. iij d.
Item receyuyd of George Aylonde to the pascall S'm ... xviij d.

A 29.—Item rec. of the Bretherne of Harbaldowne for rent for ij yere ij s.
Item receyuyed of Master Roper for ij yeres rent ij d.
Item receyuyed of John Belser for ij yeres rent iij d.
Item receyuyd of Robert Estall for the rent of the Mylle for ij yere di li. waxe iij d. ob.
Item rec. of tenement callyd the Thorne for ij yere xij d.

Summe iiij li. xvij s. viij d. ob.

Here after folowyng byn wrytyn the parcellis leyde owte be me Wyllyam Balle and Thomas Aley Churche Wardeyns of the Churche of Seynt Donstonys with owt Westgate Anno Regis H. vij xiij.

In primis for makyng of ij new belclapers and mendyng of one xiij s. iiij d.
Item payde for iiij new belropes S'm iiij s. iij d.
Item payde for iij new bawdrykis and mendyng xvj d.
Item payde for v boxis to the belfrey x d.
Item payde for makyng of the legend S'm x s.

* Clement Hardyng.

Item payde for iiij Ml tyle for the Churche xiij s. iiij d.
Item payde for v C lathe for the Churche iij s. iiij d.
Item payde for di Ml prygge iij s. vj d.
Item payde for lyme for the Churche ij s. x d.
Item payde for a lode of sande vj d.
Item payde for xviij dayes to a tyler and his man that serued hym euery day x d. Summe xv s.
Item payde to a plummer for sawder and mendyng of a gutter xij d.
Item payde for a C of iiij peny nayle iiij d.
Item for vj roofe tyle vj d.
Item payde for Sandwyche corde for the clothe afore ye Roode j d.
Item payde for colis for ij yeres at Ester viij d.
Item payde to them that whacched the sepulcre for ij yeres iiij d.
Item for bredd and ale [ij d.]
Item payde on Corpus Christi day and Holy Thursday to the ryngers for ij yeres xij d.
Item for flaggis for ij yeres S'm ij d.

A 30.—Item for foldyng vpp of the Churche gere ij d.
Item for makyng clene of the Churche ij d.
Item for wasshyng of the Churche gere ij s.
Item for a torche the fyrst yere vj s. ij d.
Item payde the next yere folowyng vj s. viij d.
Item payde for mendyng of a surplys v d.
Item payde for makyng of the pascall ij yeres v s. ij d.
Item when we rode for owr grayle at ij tymes owr expenses ix d.
Item payde ij yere rent of the howse at the Tounys ende . xij d.
Item payde for a lode of lome to the same howse iiij d.
Item payde for lathis j d.
Item for trawe to thacche it iiij d.
Item for thacchyng of the same iiij d.
Summe iiij li. xvj s. j d.

[A.D. 1499.]

A 28.—This is the acompte of the Schafte made be Wyllyam Carpenter and Jeffery Baker Wardeyns of the same Schaft Anno Regis H. vij xiiijth yere of.
All thyngis alowyd and payde the xxij day of May the yere aforeseyde And so we haue delyueryd at this acounte to the forseyde Wardeyns of the Schaft to euery of them viij s. Summe xvj s.
Item aboue the acompte iiij presstis and Master Roper.

[A.D. 1500.]

A 28.—This is the acompte of the Schafte made be Wyllyam Carpenter and Jefferey Baker Wardeyns of the same Schaft Anno Regis H. vij xv yere of.
All thyngis alowyd and payde the ix day of June the yere aforeseyde and so we haue delyuyerd at this acompte to the forseyde Wardeyns of the Schafte to euery of them x s. S'm xx s.

A 31.—This is the acompte of John Falowfelde and John Cowper late Wardeyns of the paryshe Churche of Seynt Donstonys with owte the walls of Canterbury makyng ther acompte for the terme of yeres* endyng the x day of May the xv yere of Kyng Henry the vijth.

Fyrst the seyde accomtauntz answere for all ther reseytis by the seyde tyme as here after foloythe in the partyculer som'es fyrst for a kowe vij s. vj d.
Item of the pascal money of strangers for ij yeres iij s. iij d.
Item of Hockmoney of paryshyns and strangers xiiij s. iij d.
Item of Wyllyam Carpenter and George Eylande of the... Schaft money..... xv s. x d.
Item of Wyllyam Hylles xx d.
Item of George Eylande for the hyre of a cowe xviij d.
Item of John Glowceter to the new booke..... iij s. iiij d.
Item of Joane Sprotte executryce of the testament of Wyllyam Sprotte for the reparacions of the glas wyndowes of the seyde Churche..... xviij d.
Item of one Father Erle iiij d.
Item for another kowe rec. vij s. vj d. in the Whyttsonweke in the fyrst yere..... vij s. vj d.
Item of Hockmoney in the xiiij yere of the seyde Kyng of paryssheus and strangers v s. iij d.
Item of John Eluys wedow for wast of torchis xvj d.
Item of the paryssheyns to the makyng of the wakeryngbell xxij d.
Item of Wyllyam Halke for rent payde for the Brethern of Harbaldowne for iij yeres..... iij s.
Item of Mother Fedoll for ij yer rent..... vij d.
Item of Mother Luton for ij yere rent iij s.
Item for the howse of the seyde John Cowper and his discharge for ij yeres rent..... ij s.
Item of a yeman of Crowne for wast of torchis..... xij d.

A 33.†—Item of Hockemoney last passid of paryssheus and strangers viij s. ij d.
Item of Master Vycar of the seyde paryssheforij yeres rent endyng in the xv yere of the seyde Kyng iiij s.
Here lackythe the receytis of the Rode lygth and of the pascall [xv s. x d.]

The Summe of the hole charge is v li. ij s. viij d.

Where of the seyde acomptantis ax alowance as hereafter foloyth.

Fyrst for foldyng vppe the Churche goodis ij d.
Item payde for ij yeres for settyng vppe of the sepulcre wacchyng and colis..... vj d.
Item for gyrdylles for vestmentis..... ij d. ob.
Item payde to the ryngers for Holy Thursday and Corpus Christi day for ij yeres ij s. viij d.

* For two years. † Fol. 32 is blank.

Item payde for flagge for ij yeres ij d.
Item payde for ij torchis to John Glowceter xiiij s. iiij d.
Item payde for a torche in the ij yere vij s. iiij d.
Item to the parson of Harbaldowne for a booke callyd Legenda Sanctoris xx s.
Item payde for iij crewettis iiij d.
Item payed to John Long for mendyng of iij bawdrykis ... vj d.
Item payde to Bounde for makyng clene of the Churche ij d.
Item payde to the Clarke for wacchyng of the sepulcre and colis in ij yeres vj d.
Item payde to Roger Hart for mendyng of the gret bell whele and makyng of ij branchis of iron to the corteyns of the Hyghe Awter xvj d.
Item payde to George glasyer for makyng of ij glasse wyndowes and for ij busshellis of lyme xviij s. iiij d.
Item payde for corde to the Lent clothe ij d.
Item payde for a rope to the lytyll bell xij d.
Item payde for a corde to amende the olde rope of the wakerrell ij d.
Item payde for a new rope to the same iiij d.
Item payde to Rychard Kerner for the makyng of the same belle iij s. viij d.
Item payde for pavyng tyle and ij busshellis of lyme for the Churche iij d.
Item payde to the plommer for mendyng of the font iiij d.
Item payde on Holy Thursday to the ryngers and brekefast viij d.
Item for makyng and wrytyng the endentures of the Churche goodis * xij d.
Item payde to John Glowceter for an other torche of xxij li. this last yere vij s. viij d.
Item payde for a rope to the gret bell xiiij d.

A 34.—Item payde on Corpus Christi day viij d.
Item payde for a bawdryke to the ij bell viij d.
Item payde for the wasshyng of the lynnen of the Churche be the seyde tyme iiij s.
Item payde for qwyt rent in dyscharge of the Churche howse for ij yeres xij d.
Item for xv s. of the stocke of the kene xv s.
Item for strykyng of the pascall in the fyrst yere †... [no amount] for asmuche as this acomptant lackyd one of the seyde kene tyll Whytsontyde at the instance of Mr. Roper Mr. Vycar Wyllyam Halke and others. And ouer this the seyde acomptantis sey and also opynly schew for ther dyscharge and wele of the Chyrche certeyn arreres of rentis belongyng to the Churche whyche as yet came neuer to their hondis as here after folowyth.

* Possibly the Inventory which will be found at the end of this account.
† Between this word "yere" and "for asmuche," etc., there is no break whatever in the MS.

Fyrst the howse or tenement of Mastres Leveryke callyd the Wynde Myll in waxe di li. behynde be viij yeres ... xvj d.
Also the tenement of the Thorne behynde for xij yeres ... vj s.
Item the iij acres of londe of John Belser behynde be ij yeres iij d.
Item the londis of Master John Roper callyd the Lome pettis behynde be iiij yeres iiij d.
Item the tenement of Rychard Larkyn behynde be x yere euery yer a quarter of wax. S^m^ xx d.
Item the tenement of John Stalpe behynde be viij yere euery yere a quarter of wexe xvj d.
Item the tenement of Salmon Symon behynde be viij yere euery yere a quarter of wex xvj d.
Item the tenement of John Robart behynde be x yere x d.
Item the tenement of Rychard Byker behynde be xij yere iiij s.
Item the tenement of the Brothers of Harbaldowne behynde be iij yeres iij s.
S^m^ of this arreres of the rentis xx s. j d.
S^m^ of all the hole arreres as well of the seyde acountantis as of the seyde rentis is in the hole xxiiij s. vij d. ob.

[An Inventory of Church Goods, a.d. 1500.*]

A worke of coper and gyltt with iiij angells off ivorye, and yn the mydds a berall with divers releks of sayntts.
Another worke of coper and a image off coper and gyllt with a berall yn the fott theryn beyng dyvers releks off sayntts.
A purs of red sylke with dyvers releks off sayntts.
A pax off sylver and gyltt with a pece of the holy crosse there yn weyng iiij unc's di.
The best chalys sylver and gyltt weyyng xxj unc's off the gyfte off Harry Boll.
ij cruetts off sylver weyyng x unc's di of the gyfte of Sir John Ocborn.
ij other chalys off sylver and gyltt weyyng xxxiij unc's.
A box off ivorye bownd with sylver.
A angell of bornde golde with a ston of berall bownd yn sylver.
The best cross of laten and gylte with the fott and a staffe gyltte off the gyfte off John Phylpott.
A baner clothe off our Ladye to the same crosse off the gefte off Als the wyff off Ric. Wells.

* The Inventory which follows is copied from *The Gentleman's Magazine* (Dec. 1837, pp. 569-71). The writer says, "I send you the following, if you feel disposed to rescue from oblivion the fading contents of an old (and I may say) curious manuscript, employed for its last office as a covering of an ancient book of accounts, containing a Schedule of the Goods of the Parish Church of St. Dunstan, near Canterbury; as set forth in an instrument dated 1st May a.d. 1500, and made between Master Clement Hardyng, Vycar, Master John Roper, with others of the Parishioners, and the Wardens of that Church, then having the custody of those goods. V. S. D." (Vicar of St. Dunstan's). [J. B. Bunce.] I am sorry to say the curious manuscript mentioned above has disappeared; but whether the ancient book of accounts which it covered is one of those which I have copied I cannot say, as MSS. A, B, and D are without covers of any kind.

The seconde crosse with a image off coper and gylte with a crosse off tre perteynyng ther to and a clothe ther to callyd a baner.
A old crosse off coper.
A pax borde off latyn with Marye and John off the gyfte of John Bedyll.
A crucyfyx for a pax borde off coper and gyltt.
A pix off latyn with a lytyll pece off sylver theryn for to howsyll with and a sudary to the same.
A basyn off latyn for the offeryng.
A basen off latyn for crystynyng.
iiij candellstyks off latyn for the hye autef.
ij grete candellstyks off latyn off the geft off John Phylpott for mortuarys.
A grete candellstyk off latyn for mortuarys.
iiij candellstyks off yren for mortuarys.
A stope off latyn with a styke of latyn to ye same.
ij sencers off latyn.
A culver off latyn to ber frank-and-cense yn.
A stope off lede for the holy water atte the Churche dore.
A braunche off yron for vij tapers and a lytyll candyllstyk of latyn with iij feet.
A panne off yron to ber cols theryn.
A princypall mass boke.
A antyffener off the geft off Thomas Att-Well and the paryshe togyder.
ij other masboks j new bownde.
A masboke prynt as good.
An old antyffener.
A manewell goode.
A manewell febyll.
A ordinall goode off the gefte of Sir Wyllyam Wyggs sum tyme Vicare of thys Churche.
A marteralage and a sawter off the gefte off John Rollyng.*
A prymier notyd off the gyft off Sir Clement Smythe.†
Another prymier notyd.
Another prymier with chappters and colects withyn the same off the gyfte off John Hendome.
A boke of expownacions and a sequens boke notyd.
ij legens a grett and small febyll.
ij old sawcers one off the geft off Margarett Bocker and an other off the gyft of John Belshere the elder with waffys yn the pand.
ij old awntyffeners febyll.
iij processinars ij goode and one febyll the best of the geft off Sir John Elys.
A lytyll auntyffener notyd.
iij newe queers off the story off Seynt Donston and ij olde queers off thys same.
A queer off the story off Seynt Thomas and the dedycacion and Saint Mathy the Apostell and Saynt Katteryn.

* Chaplain to the Roper Chantry in 1403. † *Ib.* in 1452.

A queer off Corpus Xi and Saint Anne.
ij queers off the story off Saint Anne.
A old queer off the story off Corpus Xi with the legent febyll.
A queer off the respons off ye Trinite and awntems off our Lady notyd.
A queer off ye zelekks [? relics] of Seint Anne and the legent of Benit Hewe.
ij quayers one off the story off Corpus Xi and halhoywyn.
A quayer off the legent off Seynt Thomas the Apostyll and the legent off Christmas.
A grayll off the gefte off Master Harry Loveryke.
Another grayll off the gefte off Sir Wyllyam Fordmell.
ij new legents one off the sainctor another off the temporale off the gefte of the paryshe and off the mony off the shafte.
The best vestment off blewe clothe off tyssowe that ys a say a coppe a chosebyll ij tonecls iij awbs with the paramits iij amys ij tonecls iij phannons ij corporis off blew clothe of tyssew off the geft off John Phylpott.
The ijd vestment of grey sylke yt ys to say a coppe a chosebyll ij tonecls iij awbs with the paramitts iij amys ij tonecls iij phanonnas a vestment with cokks off the gefte of my Lord Byshop Kempe with awbe and paramits.
A vestment of red velvett with awbe and paramits.
A vestment callyd Seynt Edmonds vestment with awbe and paramits.
A vestment off gren for Sonndays with awbe and paramits.
A vestment off red sylke with awbe and paramits.
A vestment off blew worstede.
A whyte vestment off fustyan with awbe and paramits for Lent.
ij awbs for chyldryn with ij amys iiij surplyces ij goode ij febell.
iij rocketts for men.
A frontlett off whyte off clothe off golde for the hy Awter.
A rode frontell off saten with rosys.
A frontell off blew with harts off golde.
A frontell off dragons off golde.
A frontell off egylls off golde.
A howslyng tewell off dyaper with blew melyngs atte the end goode.
A howslyng tewell hempyll.
A littel tewell off dyaper and one playne.
ij awter clothys off the gyfte of Amys Grey to Saynt Anns Awter and to Saynt Johns Awter.
A frontell off whytt to Saynt Anns Awter.
A frontell off red velvett for Saynt Johns Awter.
ij small tewells for the lavatoreys.
A clothe for weddyng.
v auter clothys febyll.
xj corporas casis and x corporasses.
A clothe staynyd off the resurreccion for the sepulcre.
A clothe staynyd for the puryficacion off women.
A staynyd clothe to kepe the ymage off our Lady.

ij staynyd clothys off yelewe with a ymage of Saint Anne for Saynt Annys awter off the geft off the brothers and sisters.
iiij curteyns for the sayd auter staynyd with angels.
A staynyd clothe for the rode lofte off the gefte of Jonne Belser and Avelyn Bolling.
A clothe staynyd for to haung under the rode of pyte.
viij baner stavys staynyd rede off the gefte off Robert Tonge.
A baner staff payntyd yalowe.
viij banor clothys longgythe to the stavys.
A pynyon off Saint Donston.
A garment for the roode off pyte off Cypres off the geft off Margery Roper.
A garment off velvett off the geft off Ric. Denyes and Kateryn Barton.
A kercher for our Lady.
A chapplett a powdryd cap for hyr sonne off the geft of Margery Roper.
A clothe for the quer for tyme of Lent.
A sudary off whytt sylke for mortuarys with a case coveryd with blew sylk with a crucifix off Mary and John for yt same sudary.
A nothyr sudary off whytt sylk contyneyng ij yards and a quarter long.
ij superaltarys.
ix cusshyns of sylke.
iij chests for to kepe yt sayd stuff.
A carpett off the geft of John Rollyng.
A dobyll crosse off coper with dyvers stonys.
A canope for to bere on Corpus Xi day off the geft off the brotheryn off Johns.
A pekkyd candylstyck nosled.
A red pell febyll.
A pece of green carceryk for the crysmatory.
A crysmatory off tyn.
A vestment for Saint Nicholas tyme with crosyar and myter.
A coverlett for chyld-wyffe.
ij bells for mortuarys.
A lytyl bell to ber to for the Sacrament.
A lantern.
A banor clothe off blak with dragons off sylver off the geft off Ric. Amys.
A basyn off latin off the geft off Jonne Drewry.
Another basyn with ewyer off the geft off Denys Chesman.
ij porteres off the gefte off Syr Ryc. Long one notyd and another febyll.
j olde masse booke feble.
j breviatt ordynall with masses and dyryges therin feble.
j booke of the sequens notyd feeble.
j qweyre de no'i'e Jh'u the visitacion and transfiguracion noted without legent.

j stremer of rede bokeram with a dragon of Saynt George therin and a rode baner staff longyng thereto.
iiij litell laton bellis for Corpus Xpi cloth.
j crosse clothe of white with swhannes off goulde.
j ymage of our Lady therin of the gyfte of Alice Wellys.
Of the same Alyces gyfte ij pryncypall aulter clothes steyned and ij curteyns apperteynyng therto the grownde ther of rede damaske worke.
xxxiij newer lenteyn clothes j with curteyns for the aulters and imagies of dyvers pyctories of the passion of Cryste of the gyfte of the saide Alyce.
A new cope of blewe welffett adornyd with bellis and angells bought with money of the bequeste of Sir John Jarman * iiij L and with the money that came of the pyx that was solde for the sume of x L vj s. viij d. Item xx s. of the bequest of Julian Moton.
A lytel clothe and a greater to the heyge auter.
Another little clothe of the same to Seynthe Annes awter of the gefte of [name illegible].
A vestment of welwet of the gefte of Master Stephyn Chauntry Preste.†
An olde towelle of dyaper.
A pillow of velvet of the gefte of Isabelle Coboyte.
vij awter clothes of dyaper and iij playne clothes good.
A littil awter clothe wroughte with nedill werke.
ij cushyns for rectores cori [?].

[A.D. 1503.]

A 40.—This is the countis of the Crosse lygthe made the xviij yere of the reyne of Kyng Henry the vij beyng Wardeyns Harry Symson and Rychard Wohyll geuyng a clere acountis restyng in the honde of Harry Symson ij s. x d.

[The following account is imperfect at the beginning. It seems to extend over the years 1504–1508. The next account, also without date, belongs to the same period.]

B 3.—Item of George Sosceley xiij d.
Item of John Ramsey vj d.
Item of Thomas Johnson ij d.
Item of George Busshe xx d.
Item of Thomas Gilbert ij d.
Item of John de Lynys ij d.
Item of John Lambard iij s. iiij d.
Item of Garard Wymere ij d.
Item of John Gyrdeler ij d.
Item of Richard Redgate ij d.
Item of Roger White j d.
Item of Richard Brafy iiij d.
Item of John a Blane ij d.
Item of Roger Barnes j d.

* Chaplain to the Roper Chantry in 1486.
† Stephen Brown was Chantry Priest in 1475.

Item of William Symond j d. ob.
Item of Richard Wadell xij d.
Item of Thomas Hochon iiij d.
Item of Moder Halyday ij d.
Item of Richard Wynston ij s.
Item of John Dalamare iiij d.
Item of John Dymmet ij d.
Item of William Rede ij d.
Item of John Goodman j d.
Item of Henry Sloo viij d.
Item of Richard Skelton xiiij d.
Item of a capper ij d.
Item of William Philpot bruer xx d.
Item of Symon Polle iiij d.
Item of Richard Hawlot viij d.
Item of Jamys Grey xvj d.
Item of Thomas Wyndar viij d.

B 4.—Item of John May ij d.
Item of John Almynar iiij d.
Item of Johane Coupares iiij d.
Item of Johane Harlesey ij d.
Item of Sherwod ij d.
Item of Johane Elleregge ij d.
Item of Jamys Barber iiij d.
Item of serteyn strangeouris iij s.

S'm v li. xix s. iij d. ob.

Her lakkith the resceitis of the rodelought mony xix s.*

Receytis.

Item primis of John Man for the bequeth of Maister John Nethersole xx s.
Item receyved of the Shafte money in the xxj yere of the reign of Kyng Henry the vijth xiij s. iiij d.
Item receyved of the Shafte mony in the xxij yere of the reign of Kyng Henry the vijth† ix s.
Item of Geffrey Baker for a house he solde at the Townesende vj s. viij d.
Item of Robert Lambard the whiche he gadered of the parisshons v s. iij d. ob.
Item receyved of strangeouris for money to the pascall for iij yere v s. vj d.
Item receyvid of Hoktyde money for iij yere xxiij s. viij d.
Item receyvid for the wast of torches v li. at the burying of Maister Marten xxij d.
Item receyvid for waste of torches ij li. and di at the burying of George Busshe x d.

* In another handwriting.

† In the margin with a reference mark is this note: "Being the last [*sic*] yeare of his raigne and from that yeare to this present yeare 1627 is iust 118 yeares teste Jacobo Peny Vicario."—22 H. VII.=Aug. 1506 to Aug. 1507.

Item receyvid of the Brothren of Harbaldoun for rent for iiij yere iiij s.

B 5.—Item of John Luton for rent for iiij yere vj s.
Item of Maister Rooper for rent for iiij yere..... iiij d.
Item of John Stulpe for rent of waxe..... iiij d.
Item receyvid toward the trendyll xx d.
Item receyvid of thexecutoures of John Sergeaunt by the handis of Syr John Bolne Vicary of Seynt Dunstans xl s.
Item receyvid of Thomas Fryth for iiij yere..... iiij s.
Item the Patryk* for rent of waxe..... x d.
Item of John Belser for iiij yere vj d.
Item of Moder [?] Vedall for rent of waxe x d.

S'm xiij li. iij s. vij d.

Paymentis folowyng don by the seid Wardens &s.

In primis paied for viij Ml of tyle price le Ml iij s. viij d. S'm xxix s. iiij d.
Item for xij C of lath price le C vj d. S'm vj s.
Item for xlv fote of evys borde xv d.
Item for xv quarteres of lyme price le quarter vj d. S'm xx d. [*sic*]
Item for viij Ml of prig price le Ml vj d. S'm..... iiij s.
Item paied to William Ingram and Edward Olyf for tylyng of the Cherche xv s.
Item for the beame fyllyng of the Cherche..... v d.
Item for makyng clene of the Cherche iij tymes vj d.
Item for iij peny naile and iiij peny naile x d.
Item paied to a Clerke for iij wekis xij d.

B 6.—Item paid to Thomas Rowe and his man for stokyng and hangyng of the bellys vj s.
Item for iij newe bawderyk price le pece viij d. S'm ij s.
Item for mendyng of a bawderyk j d.
Item for a bokyll for a bawderyk j d.
Item paied to John Clere smyth for makyng of iij newe clapperes..... ix s. x d.
Item paied to Laurence Rolfe smyth for certeyn irnes for the stoke of the bellys iij s. iiij d.
Item paied to Thomas Brooke and Henry Symson for their labour aboute the bellys vj s.
Item for iij newe bell ropys..... iij s. j d.
Item for lyne for the wakerell belle vj d.
Item for a newe wakerell belle vj s. viij d.
Item for hangyng of the same belle and for irnes and nailez thereto..... x d.
Item paied to the belfounder for castyng of ij new bellys and for newe metyll to the same bellys†..... vij li. ij s.

* Between "Patryk" and "for" *is* was originally written, but a pen has been drawn through the word.

† Two pages further on, and standing quite alone, but in the same handwriting, is the following:

B 8.—Item receyvid in metill gadered of the parysshe and of other parysshes..... xxiiij s.

Item for v newe torches in iiij yere xxxv s.
Item for mendyng of the olde torches ix d.
Item for strekyng of the pascall iij tymes vj s.
Item for the belle ryngares and the standard berar on Ascencon day and Corpus Christi day in expencis for iij yere ijs. vjd.
Item for colys for halowyng of the fonte for iij yere xij d.
Item for wecchyng of the sepulcre for iij yere ix d.
Item for flagges and for pakthred for the torches on Corpus Christi day for iij yere iiij d. ob.
Item paid for a newe whele for the fore bell iiij s. iiij d.

B 7.—Idem for Sandewich corde for to pulle vppe the cloth before the Rode on Palme Sonday iiij d.
Item for grese and sope for the bellys ij d.
Item for makyng of a newe beere and for borde and nailes therto ij s. iiij d.
Item for nayles to set vppe the sepulcre for iij yere..... ij d.
Item for makyng of a newe gate to the Cherchyerde nex the Vycaregge and for irne work and tymber therto . ij s. x d.
Item for makyng of a newe pulley viij d.
Item for foldyng vppe of the Cherche goodis and beryng vppe into the belfrey at our commyng in iiij d.
Item paied for xj li. of waxe for a trendyll and for strekyng of the same waxe vij s. iiij d.
Item for a newe lyne for the same trendyll iij d.

S'm of all the paymentis xv li. xiij s. j d.

And so the Cherche is in dette to the seid wardens as it apperith by this ther accompte xlix s. vj d.

[The following Account probably belongs to the one preceding it.]

B 9.—The acomptis of me Thomas Hochin one of the Churchwardens of Sent Dunstans in ye second and third yeres.

Receptis.

In primis receavyd for rent of the Churchowse for iij yere and a halfe xvij s. vj d.
Item receuyd of the Brothern of Harbaldone ij s.
Item receuyd of Thomas Wynston for Master Fynex howse xij d.
Item receuyd of Maystres Barnet for waste of iij torches . ix d.
Item receuyd of Belys wydow for the pawle..... vj d.

S'm xxj s. ix d.

Setlementis.

Item payed att the vysytacyon att sondry tymes xxj d.
Item payed for a commysyon to sett vpon the Churche dore..... iiij d.
Item payed to the Byshoppe of Canterbury for quyt rent for iij yeres of the Churche howse xviijd.
Item for a wagerell rope xiijd.
Item for a rope for the fyrst bell xv d.
Item for a rope for the second bell..... xviij d.

Item for a rope for the thyrde bell ij s.
Item payed to Panton for curten roddis and hookys xiij d.
Item payed to Wynston for a new bawldryke and mendyng of an olde xiij d.
Item payed for a lode of lome for the Churchowse v d.
Item payed to Hayward for mendyng of the bere iiij d.
Item payed for pryggis ij d.
Item for a dore made for the Churche howse ij s. iij d.
S'm xiiij s. ix d.

And so he owyth of this accownt vij s.
Item he owyth for cloth bowgth in the Cherch ij s.

[June 14, 1507.]

A 35.—This is the acompte made be Wyllyam Carpenter and John Kenet Wardeyns of the Schaft in the yere of Kyng Henry the vijth xxij and all thyngis rekenyd and alowyd the xiiij day of June and then all thyngis alowyd and payde delyuryd to the seyde Wyllyam and John to eche of them v s. S'm of the hole x s.

[May 25, 1508.]

A 35.—This is the acompte made be Wyllyam Carpenter and John Kenet Wardens of the Schaft in the yere of Kyng Henry the vijth xxij [*sic* but xxiij is meant] and all thyngis rekenyd and alowyd the xxv day of May and then althyngis alowyd and payde. Also we haue chosyn new Wardeyns that is for to sey Wyllyam Carpenter and Jeffere Baker delyuyerd to eche of them v s. S'm x s.

Also the same day delyueryd vnto the Cherche of the Schaft money ix s.

[June 14, 1509.*]

A 35.—This is the acompte made the xiiij day of June the yere of Kyng Henry the vijth xxiiij yere of his Reyne be Wyllyam Carpenter and Jeffery Baker Wardeyns of the Schafte all thyngis countyd and alowyd and new Wardeyns chosyn now beyng George Eylonde and Rychard Savage eyther of them rec. x s. S'm the hole is xx s.

[May 29, 1510.]

A 35.—This is the acompte made the xxix day of May in the fyrst yere of Kyng Henry the viijth be George Eylande and Rychard Savage beyng Wardeyns of the Schaft and all thyngis rekenyd and acomptyd and now at this day ether of them haue in ther handis x s. S'm xx s.

Delyueryd in to the Churche of the Schaft money ix s. viij d.

* At this point the dates begin to be incorrect. June 14, 24 H. 7 is an impossible date. The regnal years of Henry VII. run from August 22 to August 21; but 24 Henry VII. only ran from August 22, 1508, to *April* 21, 1509, on which day the King died. The careful reader will have no difficulty in seeing which of the succeeding dates are incorrect.

[May 22, 1511.]

A 36.—This is the acompte made the xxij day of May the ij yere of Kyng Henry the viijth be George Eylande and Rychard Savage beyng Wardeyns of the Schaft and all thyngis reconyd and acountyd at this day eyther of them hathe receyuid in money xiiij s. ix d.

The summe of the hole xxix s. vj d.

And more ouer at the same day euery of them haue iiij busshellis of whet in stocke.

Also at the same day we haue receyud of Wyllyam Carpenter of his gyfte a gyrdyll for to bere the Schaft cõtynuyng for euer from Warden to Wardeyn.

[July 11, 1512.]

A 36.—This is the acompte made the xj day of Jule the iij yere of Kyng Henry the viijth be George Eylande and Rychard Savage beyng Wardeyns of the Schaft and all thyngs rekenyd and acomptyd at this day ether of them hathe the forseyde day George Eylande and Thomas Frythe beyng new Wardeyn receyuyd in stocke ether of them xij s. [and] foure busshellis of whet and viij busshellis of whet.

The summe xxiiij s.

Item delyueryd to the Vycar the same day for the behoffe of the Churche of Seynt Donstonys xxj s.

[June 2, 1513.]

A 36.—This is the counte the second day of June the iiij yere of Kyng Henry the viijth be George Eylande and Thomas Frythe beyng Wardeyns of the Schaft and all thyngis rekenyd and acountyd at the forseyde day the seyde Thomas Frythe and George Eylande hathe made a clere count ether of them and the seyde day is chosyn Thomas Frythe and Thomast Harst beyng new Wardeyns and the forseyde Thomas Frythe and Thomas Harst hathe receyuyd ether of them xij s. and iiij busshellis of whet.

The hole sum xxiiij s. [and iiij busshellis of whet].

Also Master Vycar hathe receyuyd in money owt of the stocke xiij s. iiij d.

[May 17, 1514.]

A 37.—Md. That the xvij day of May in the vth yere of Kyng Henry the viijth acounte made be Thomas Frythe and Thomas Harst Wardeyns of the Schaft.

Item rec. of the dener money xiij s.

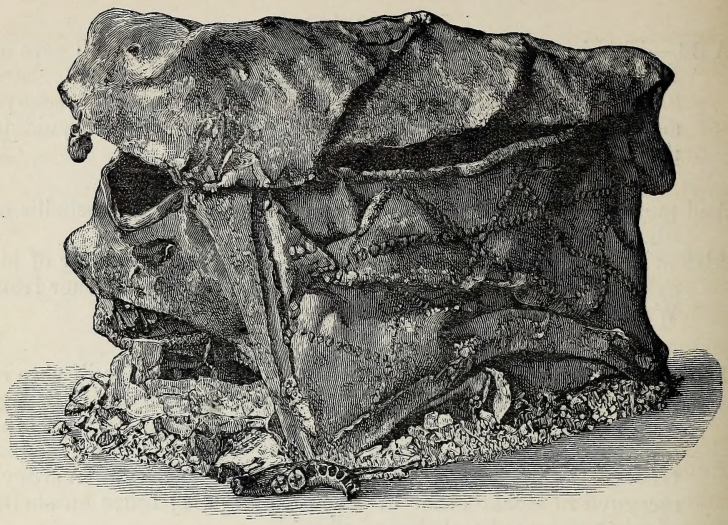
Item rec. of scochyn money xviij s. ob.

Item the forseyde Thomas Frythe and Thomas Harst delyueryd money that remaynyth of the last yere xxiiij s. and iiij busshellis whet.

The seyde Thomas Frythe and Thomas Harst axeth to be alowyd in expensis don xx s. viij d.

So remaynythe xxxv s.

[*To be continued.*]



ST. EANSWITH'S RELIQUARY IN FOLKESTONE CHURCH.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE leaden coffer, or reliquary, here engraved, was found in June 1885, within the north wall of the high chancel of the parish church of Folkestone, which is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eanswith.

The architectural details of this chancel are Early English, of the thirteenth century. A tall double aumbry appears in the north wall of the *sacrarium*, and east of it stood a small arched niche, 18 inches high, the head of which was acutely pointed.

In the spring of 1885 the Vicar of Folkestone commenced the decorative work of encrusting the walls of the *sacrarium* with rich arcading in alabaster. When, for this purpose, masons removed the plaster from the surface of the wall beneath this niche, they found that it occupied the centre of a large arched space (probably round-headed), which, having originally been open to the chancel, had at some period been filled in with rough masonry. The *voussoirs* of the arch were gone. A slab of stone, 4 feet long, and 2 feet broad, formed the base of this arched opening, which I should call a founder's tomb, used, probably, as an Easter sepulchre.

Beneath the large stone slab which formed the altar-like top of

the tomb, and would be used as the base of the Easter sepulchre, the masons laid bare a cavity within which stood the reliquary engraved above. It is about 14 inches long, 9 inches wide, and 8 inches high, without its cover.

The outer surface of this leaden coffer is ornamented, like that of Gundrada de Warenne (daughter of Queen Matilda) who died in A.D. 1085, with large open lozenges in relief. In these lozenges each side is about 3 inches long, and is formed of dots, 9 or 11 in number, and each of them lozenge shaped. Near the top of the coffer, the lozenge pattern is crossed by a horizontal line of similar dots. Of the bottom of the coffer very little was left; it had decayed away under chemical action.

The lead used as a cover for the coffer was not fitted to it, but was a rough fragment taken from some other vessel. It had probably formed part of a Roman coffin. This I gather from the fact that, upon its under side, this cover has at one end five parallel mouldings in high relief, resembling cords or small cables.* Similar mouldings in lead I have seen on Roman leaden coffins, and on nothing else. The only other mark upon the cover is formed of two simple straight lines, which meet and form a very obtuse angle.

Within this coffer were heaped together many bones of a young woman. I found amongst them nearly the whole of one jawbone (shewn in the woodcut at an angle of the coffer), with two double-teeth still firmly fixed in the jaw. Three other teeth which I found loose among the bones were sound and little worn. One of them had, all over it, a dark pink tinge, for which I cannot account. Portions of the skull, arms, hands, ribs, legs, and feet could be recognised, but much had been pulverised. On the surface of the bones there was a beautiful hue of deep crimson-like purple, and a formation of minute crystals which sparkled brightly.

This reliquary and all its contents have been most carefully guarded and preserved by the Rev. Matthew Woodward, Vicar of Folkestone, who at once caused a large glass-case to be made and placed over the whole; nor would he suffer the bones to be disturbed until the Secretary of the Kent Archæological Society came to examine them.

The position in which the reliquary was discovered is that of highest honour, occasionally accorded to the founder, or to some very great benefactor of a church. Naturally it at once occurs to us

* Similar mouldings are shewn on the Plate opposite page 10 of this volume (*Archæologia Cantiana*, XVI.).

that the bones in the reliquary may be those of the royal lady of saintly fame, whom Folkestone has ever delighted to honour.

St. Eanswith shares with St. Mary the dedication of this church. St. Eanswith appeared crowned, upon one ancient seal of Folkestone, holding in one hand two fishes strung on a half-hoop, and in the other a pastoral staff. St. Eanswith is seen still upon Folkestone's Mayoralty seal, with crown, crosier, and book, having a fish on each side of her. This daughter of Eadbald, King of Kent, was a great benefactress to Folkestone; here she founded a convent, here she lived, and here she died. She was but 26 years of age at her death. The teeth in the reliquary therefore testify that the bones may well be those of St. Eanswith.

As she died in the seventh century, on the 31st of August, her bones must have been translated if they are found in a coffer of the twelfth century, and in a chancel wall of the twelfth or thirteenth century. Happily, history distinctly states that they were so translated; and, in his *Lives of the Saints*, Alban Butler suggests that the 12th of September, on which St. Eanswith's anniversary is kept, was the day of her translation.

Leland, writing in the reign of Henry VIII., says, "They say that one paroche chyrch of our Lady and another of St. Paule ys clene destroyed and etin by the se. Hard upon the shore yn a place cawled the Castel yarde be greate ruines of a solemne old nunnery. . . . The castel yarde hath bene a place of great burial; yn so much as, wher the se hath woren on the banke, bones apere half stykyng owt. The paroche chyrch is therby ther is S^{t} Eanswide buried."

Lambarde, writing in the reign of Elizabeth, speaks of "Folkestone, where, A.D. 640, Eanswide, the daughter of Eadbalde, the sonne of Ethelbert, and in order of succession the sixte king of Kent, long since erected a religious Pryorie of women, not in the place where S. Peter's Churche at Folkestone nowe standeth, but Southe, from thence, where the Sea many yeares agoe hath swalowed and eaten it. And yet, least you shoulde thinke S. Peter's Parishe Churche to be voyde of reverence, I must let you knowe [out] of *Nova Legenda Angliæ* that before the Sea had devoured all, S. Eanswide's reliques were translated thither."* Capgrave, in his *Nova Legenda*, bears the same testimony.

Respecting the dedication of the existing church, and of the

* *Perambulation of Kent*, under the title Folkestone (edition A.D. 1576, p. 136).

church which was destroyed, Leland and Lambarde are somewhat confused. Hasted unravelled the tangle, and tells us, respecting the nunnery, "that Eanswithe was buried in the church of it, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. . . . This nunnery, being reduced to a heap of ruins by the continual ravages of the Danes, lay in that state till after the Norman conquest, when Nigell de Muneville, in 1095, founded, on the site of the old church and nunnery, a new priory of monks. . . . But not long after this, the depredations of the sea had so far wasted the cliff on which the priory stood that it became in great danger of falling with it; which induced Sir William de Albrincis, then lord of Folkestone . . . to remove the monks, at their petition, to a new church, which he granted to them for that purpose. This church stood on the site of the present church of Folkestone, at a little distance eastward from the castle-bail. . . . On the south side of the new church, he built a new priory, which with the church was dedicated to St. Mary and Eanswith, and to which the body of St. Eanswith was removed from the old ruinous church where it then lay."*

As St. Eanswith had been dead five or six hundred years, we know well that the remains to be translated would consist simply of her bones and dust. These, we cannot doubt, were collected with devout reverence and placed in the small coffer, or reliquary, which has now been discovered, in the exact position of honour in the north wall of the *sacrarium* which they should occupy.

How, then, can we account for the filling up of the large arched recess which marked the place beneath which her bones rested? When was this recess built up? Possibly, when all other Norman features of this chancel were removed, and it was remodelled in the thirteenth century, this Norman arch may have been removed also; but it is quite possible that it may have remained for another century.

At the present time, the most beautiful ancient feature of Folkestone Church is a gracefully carved and canopied tomb, which stands in the same wall in which the reliquary was found, but further west. Mr. Lambert Larking believed it to be the tomb of Sir John de Segrave, who died in A.D. 1349.† The elaboration and beauty of this tomb, and its position here, testify the vast influence, wealth, and benefactions to this church, of the person whom it commemorates. If the Norman arch above the reliquary still existed, this

* Hasted, *History of Kent*, viii., 180.
† See *Archæologia Cantiana*, II., 141; X., lviii.

beautiful tomb in every sense of the word eclipsed the plain unadorned arch above St. Eanswith's relics. Whenever the rude arch was built up, the smaller arched niche, 18 inches high, was left open to mark the spot beneath which the reliquary rested, and it remained thus calling attention to the spot until the present time.

We now must notice Hasted's statement that about the middle of the seventeenth century (*i.e.* circa A.D. 1650) the stone coffin of St. Eanswith was discovered, in the north wall of the south aisle of this church. This position alone seems to shew that the coffin was not that of St. Eanswith; but the further description seems to clench our argument that this stone coffin did not contain the remains of St. Eanswith, who had been buried one thousand years, and whose bones had already been removed from her original grave.

Hasted says, "On opening the coffin the corpse was found lying in its perfect form, and by it on each side an hour-glass and several medals, the letters on which were obliterated, and several locks of her hair, which were taken away and kept by different persons for the sanctity of it."*

The reliquary, with its contents, has now been carefully returned to the place where it was found. The Rev. M. Woodward, in honour of St. Eanswith, caused the aperture in the wall to be lined with alabaster, before he replaced the reliquary within it. In front of it he has fixed a *grille*, of brass, through which the reliquary can be seen. The *grille* is covered by a solid door of brass, appropriately ornamented on the outside, marked with the initials S. E., and secured by one of Chubb's locks.

* *History of Kent*, viii., 180.

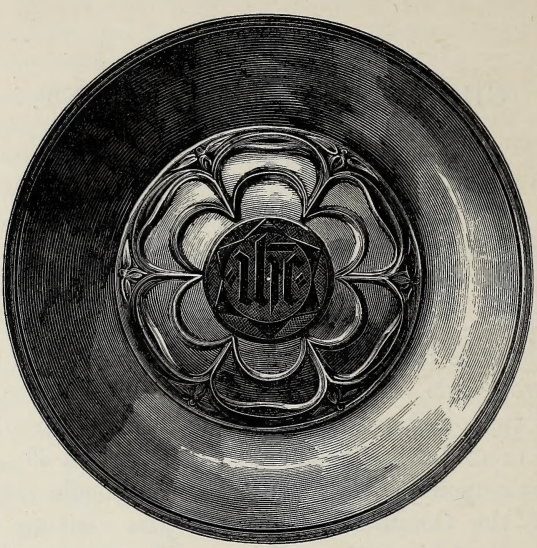
CHURCH PLATE IN KENT.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

The enquiry respecting Kentish Church Plate, which the Kent Archæological Society undertook, was cordially supported by the Archdeacons of Canterbury, Maidstone, and Rochester. They united in requesting all incumbents in the county to respond to the Society's circular of enquiry. About two-thirds of the clergy ultimately did so, in the course of two or three years, after additional circulars and letters of reminder had been sent to many. In 41 parishes, whence no response came, the Rev. J. A. Boodle very kindly examined the Communion Plate, when visiting schools, in the course of his duties as Diocesan Inspector. Mr. J. F. Wadmore, Mr. Wilfred Cripps, and I, have personally obtained the particulars of the Sacred Vessels in other parishes. There are still some few churches, in the county, respecting the Plate of which I have no information. I propose to print, first, a Chronological List of all vessels respecting which information has been obtained; arranged according to the year in which they were manufactured; this will form Part I. Then I propose to defer for several months the printing of Part II., which will contain the full Inventory of each Parish, taken in its alphabetical order; thus enabling additional information to be obtained before Part II. is sent forth, and any corrections to be made, that may be found needful, after the Chronological List in Part I. has been widely circulated.

The results of the enquiry shew that, in Kent, the Mediæval Vessels of the Church were thoroughly eliminated from our parishes during the 16th century. Not one Chalice remains in any Kentish Church out of the large number that had been in use prior to 1560. Of Mediæval

Patens, only two remain in Kent; one, at Walmer Church, was, perhaps, not used as a paten originally; the other, a



MEDIÆVAL PATEN (*circa* 1485) AT WALMER CHURCH.

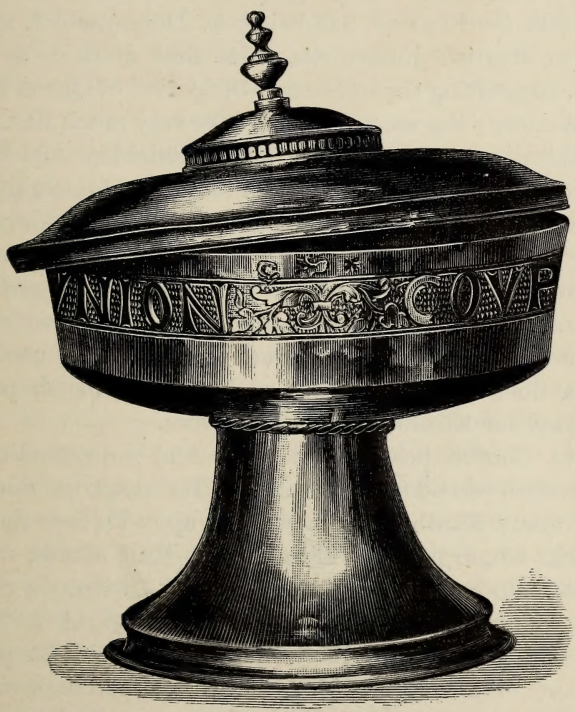
very handsome paten (*circa* 1525), is at St. Helen's Church, Clyffe-at-Hoo. There are still in England more than seventy Mediæval Patens, as Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. T. M. Fallow inform us, in their interesting classification of them.* In Norfolk alone, thirty-two are found.

We find at Rochester Cathedral two covered gilt Alms Basons, or Patens, which were made in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., 1530-3. These vessels are wide shallow bowls, standing on broad round feet and short stems; they are only 5 inches high, although their basons are nearly 9 inches broad. In fact, they are like very low *tazze*. Mr. Hope thinks they were made in imitation of Venetian glass. Inside their bowls we find engraved, in beautifully ornate Lombardic capitals, the words often used on patens of that period, as at Clyffe-at-Hoo, "*Benedicamus Patrem et Filium cum Sancto Spiritu.*" I would suggest that these vessels were originally used as covered Pixes, or *Ciboria*, to contain the sacred wafers, or host. They are very richly

* *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*, vol viii., 151.

ornamented with *repoussé* work, and with good mouldings. The only cover which remains is also handsomely wrought. When it stands on the bowl, which it fits, the total height of the vessel thus formed is 9 inches; just three-eighths of an inch more than its breadth. There is a curious difference in the inscriptions within the bowls of these vessels. Both of them have the word *Sancto* before the word *Spiritu*, but in one of them the last word is oddly contracted into *Sper*. These Alms Basons are very handsome and extremely interesting; they bear the usual London Hall marks, and their date is clear.

Far more interesting is a plain silver vessel at St. Mary's in Sandwich, which in shape closely resembles these Rochester Alms Basons. It was probably a *ciborium* made



ST. MARY, SANDWICH.
Cup, 4¾ inches high, made *circa* 1525. Diameter of bowl 5¼ inches, of foot 4.
Cover, perhaps of later date, 2½ inches high.

a few years earlier than they were, but it is inscribed in capital letters around its broad shallow bowl—THIS IS THE COMVNION COVP. The letters are of a shape generally used in the reign of Henry VIII.; but we cannot suppose that they were engraved before the accession of Edward VI., even if as early as that. Such inscriptions are not usual before 1565, and Mr. Cripps says that such lettering occurs for ten or fifteen years later than that date. Of about the same height as the Rochester vessels, this "covp" is 3 inches less wide than they are. Its plain conical stem has a cable moulding where it joins the shallow tazza-like bowl; and it swells out to a round foot. Mr. Hope tells me that there is at Wymeswold, in Leicestershire, a cup almost exactly like this, with the London Hall marks of the year 1521-2. Our cup has no Hall marks properly so-called, but it bears local marks (perhaps of Sandwich or Dover) which are unknown to English goldsmiths. Its first mark is a pomegranate, suggesting the badge and the period of Queen Katherine of Aragon; the second mark looks very much like one of the monsters borne upon the armorial shield of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, viz., a lion's head and forequarters, joined to the hulk of a ship; the third mark is a Maltese cross.

Originally a *ciborium* or covered pix, afterwards used as a Communion Cup, it may have been one of the earliest so called and so inscribed. The shallowness of its bowl renders it very unfit for use as a Cup; and it is never so used now. Its cover does not fit it truly, and is not of the shape commonly used for Elizabethan paten-covers.

Snave Church possesses a plain and unpretending cup which excites considerable interest. Its shape is similar to that of many Elizabethan cups; but upon its foot there are two marks which are not Elizabethan Hall marks. One is the maker's monogram, of the letters B.R., within a circular wreath. The other is a *reversed impression* of a Roman capital R. This may indicate manufacture at Romney or Rochester. The edges of the punch, which impressed it, simply followed the outline of the letter, and were not shaped into any regular figure, like a shield or circle. This irregular outline, for London date-letters, was used until

1560-1. The last date-letter R, with irregular outline, denotes the year 1554-5. If this cup were made for Snave Church in that year, it would shew that the shape adopted in the reign of Edward VI., and so largely used under Elizabeth, was not changed or discarded by goldsmiths during the reign of Queen Mary. The cup is remarkable for the thickness of the silver in its bowl, which is one-sixteenth of an inch; and for the depth of the bowl, which is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, while the total height of the cup is but 6 inches. Its stem is exactly like those of the Edwardian cups at Hunstanton (1551-2) and Bridekirk (1550-1). It has in the middle (in place of a knop) the common triple moulding, one large round between two smaller ones, seen on the Brabourne cup (1562), and on so many others. Immediately above and below the stem is the narrow reeded ornament, as on the Brabourne, Monks Horton, Preston, and other cups. The foot is unadorned. The bowl has no ornament; but near the mouth, in punctured letters, we read the name, "WILLIAM GOOTLI. SNAVE"; that of the donor we may presume.

This inscription seems more suitable for a domestic cup, which might have been given to the church at a later period by the owner, whose name it bore. Mr. Cripps tells me, however, that, in his very wide experience, he never saw a secular cup of that fashion; and he pronounces it to be definitely a Communion Cup.

Our enquiry into the dates of the existing Communion Vessels shews that a large number of them were made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; at least 140 pieces of Elizabethan plate remain in Kentish Churches. There are 90 Cups, 42 Paten-covers, 4 Flagons, and 4 Alms-dishes.

It shews also two historical facts of some interest—(i) that Kent readily and quickly adopted the new Communion Cups; (ii) that Flagons or stoups were seldom, if ever, provided for Kentish Parish Churches until the close of the 16th century, or the beginning of the reign of James I.

Those who carefully examine the Chronological List of Communion Plate in Kent will note two other facts. One is that several parishes possess sacred vessels made during the years of national trouble, that intervened between 1645

and 1660. Naturally we should expect a blank record for those years. The truth is, however, that no less than eleven parishes possess Communion Plate made during that period; and some of these twenty vessels are among the most valuable in the county.

Another fact, to be noted, is that during the eighteenth century, when the Church is popularly supposed to have been "dead," the quantity of Communion Plate presented to the churches of Kent was great. This is a very solid and practical proof of life and devotion in the Church, not of coldness and death.

Introduction of Cups instead of Chalices.

Communion Cups had been provided in a few Kentish Parishes during the reign of Edward VI.;* but in the majority of Kentish Churches, the old Chalices were still used, for three or four years, after the accession of Queen Elizabeth.

The Inventories of Church Goods in Kent, A.D. 1552, shew that before the death of the young King the Churchwardens of Crayford had already purchased a "Cuppe of sylver waying viij ounces and j quarter, to receive y^e^ comunion."† This was probably the average weight of such cups; as we find that at Farnborough, in November 1552, there was "one cupp of silver for to receyve the Communyon, exchaunged for the chalice, waying by estimacion viij ounces."‡ Those which the Royal Commissioners, in November 1552, ordered to be procured for Dartford Church would have been much heavier than these; but the accession of Queen Mary may have prevented their purchase at that period. The Commissioners said "it appereth that the

* It is said that, at the present time, of Communion Cups made during the reign of Edward VI., not more than six or seven are to be found in England. Such cups now belong to the Churches of Bridekirk, Hunstanton, Totnes, Westminster (St. Margaret), and St. Lawrence Jewry, London. The Hunstanton cup, made in 1551-2, is engraved in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (May 8, 1884), vol. x., p. 108. It is clearly a Communion Cup, made for use as such. The Bridekirk cup has a more secular look; it was made in 1550-1; an engraving of it appears on page 73 of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society's book on *Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle.*

† *Arch. Cant.*, VIII., 136. ‡ *Arch. Cant.*, VIII., 153.

churchwardens and inhabitaunts there [*i.e.* at Dartford] being a very greate parishe be destitute of cuppes to receyve the Communyon in, and were determyned heretofore to sell and alter one chalice, with the patent, of sylver and gilte waying xxvj ounces di.; and one other chalice, with the patent, waying ix ounces di.; and one pax of silver, parcell gilte, waying xv ounces; which the saide Comyssyoners have ordered to be exchaunged, by the saide Churchwardens, for ij cuppes to receyve the Comunyon in, to amount to the like weyghte and value."* The churchwardens of Woldham, in Nov. 1552, say, "ij challesyse hafe we broken and made a coupe of y^t^ for the receuynge of the communion."†

The wording of the return made by the churchwardens of Lyminge seems to shew that a new Communion cup, of inferior metal, had been provided by them, before December 1552. The words used in their Inventory of that date are "Item, a cuppe of tyn to mynyster with." Contrasting these words with those in the Lydden Inventory—"Item a chalice of tynne," we infer that the Lyminge "cuppe" had been especially provided for the "Administration of the Holy Communion."

Elizabethan Plate.

At Biddenden we find the earliest piece of Elizabethan Communion plate that Kent possesses. It is the Paten, made in 1560-1, which (although rather larger than the Paten-covers of Early Elizabethan cups usually were) can also be used as the Paten-cover for a Communion Cup, at Biddenden, which was made in the following year, 1561-2. That cup, which is ornamented with engraved belts, disputes, with the utterly plain cup at Lyminge, the honour of being the oldest Elizabethan Communion Cup in Kent. That is to say, these cups at Biddenden and Lyminge are the first (of those now remaining in Kent) that were designed and made for the Communion of the laity. The Biddenden Cup was made by the same London goldsmith who had made the Biddenden Paten in the previous year; his mark is a crescent sur-

* *Arch Cant.*, VIII., 141. † *Arch. Cant.*, XIV., 303.

mounted by three mullets, one over each horn of the crescent, and the third on a lower level, between its horns. Mr. Fallow found in Yorkshire, at Ugglebarnby Church, a very small cup, with an engraved belt, which was made by the same goldsmith in the year 1560-1; that in which he also made the Biddenden paten. We have another example of his work in Kent, at Otham Church, where the Communion cup, made by him in 1562-3, is an inch shorter than his cup at Biddenden. His mark is also found on a small Communion Cup of 1567, formerly at Beding, but now in the British Museum.

Of the Lyminge Cup, made in 1561-2, by the goldsmith* who made, in 1530-3, the covered gilt alms-basons or patens now at Rochester Cathedral, and, in 1548-9, a gilt cup now at St. Lawrence Jewry Church in London, Canon Jenkins has acutely traced the history, in the following way:—In 1558 David Spycer of Lyminge, made his will, in which he said, "Item, I bequeathe to the Church of Lymmynge a chalice, pryce v^{li} to be proponed and ordained by the feast of St. John the Baptist next after my decease." He died on the 1st of January, 1559, and his widow married Henry Brockman of Shuttlesfield. She neglected to carry out this bequest of her former husband. In 1561, at Hythe, when a Visitation was held, by or for Archbishop Parker, complaint of her neglect was made by the parish of Lyminge. Consequently, as the record found by Canon Jenkins, and still extant at Canterbury, states, "Thomasina Brockman appeared and saithe that a Communion-cuppe shal be bought with the money." The date-letter ℧ upon this cup, still in use at Lyminge Church, shews that it is the identical cup which was purchased for £5 by Thomasina Brockman, in compliance with the bequest of her former husband David Spycer. We are much obliged to Canon Jenkins, Rector of Lyminge, for so clearly tracing its identity.

The actual substitution of Communion Cups for the old Chalices, in the majority of Kentish Churches, took place in the year 1562; and as a rule these Cups were, at

* Mr. Cripps thinks that this goldsmith was John Mabbe, whose shop in Chepe bore the sign of the cup.

first, without covers. The accounts of the Smarden Churchwardens give us the details of the substitution there. Mr. John Sadler, of Maidstone, seems to have been the silversmith who supplied Smarden with its Communion Cup, in 1562; and it is highly probable that he supplied cups to other churches also. The churchwardens sent to him a gilt chalice, and a paten, weighing together 23 ounces and three-quarters, formerly used in Smarden Church. He allowed them (apparently) 5s. 4d. an ounce for the old silver, and he returned to them 7s. 4d., as well as a Communion Cup,* which he had obtained from some London maker. Consequently he must have charged them £5 19s. 4d. for the new Cup. It seems, however, to have been exceptionally heavy.

The course pursued at Strood is recorded in the ancient Account-book of the Churchwardens of that parish. This book had been alienated, but Mr. Humphry Wickham, of Strood, having heard of its existence, purchased it for preservation, and he kindly permitted me to examine it. From its accounts, and the periodical Inventories of Strood Church goods which it contains, we find that the old silver chalice and its cover, both gilt, were kept until 1574, when the churchwardens sold the chalice for £3 17s. 6d.† It would seem, however, that it had not been used after 1565-6, when a "comvnyon coppe" was purchased for £1 19s. We must suppose therefore that the old chalice was used, in Strood Church, during the first seven years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Strood is in the diocese of Rochester, of which the Bishop (Maurice Griffyth) died a few days after Queen Mary. Dr. Allen, elected to be his successor, died before he could be consecrated. Dr. Edmund Gheast,

* *Arch. Cant.*, IX., 234; see also 233.

† Extracts from the *Strood Churchwardens' Book of Accounts* (preserved by the patriotic care and generosity of Humphry Wickham, Esq.).

p. 27. Inventory of y^e^ goods belongyng to the paryshe Churche 1565 one chalyse of syluer and gilt w^t^ a couer of the same

p. 30. The accounte of Francys Meryate and Roger Cocksey, beynge churchwardens from 1565 to 1568.

p. 31. Item payd for the Comvnyon coppe xxxix^s^.

p. 34. "The Inventory of the goods belonging to the paryshe of Strode, 1568," includes the silver-gilt chalise and its cover as before, and *also* "one Commvnion cop of syluer."

p. 44. The accomptes of W^m^ Barthelmew and W^m^ Fllodd, 1574. Rec. for the challice, iii li. xvii s. vi d.

consecrated to the See in 1560, seems to have allowed the churchwardens to do as they pleased, during the first five years of his episcopate. In 1565 or 1566 he probably took steps to enforce the provision of new cups for use at the Holy Communion. Evidently the authorities at Strood were not yet convinced that there would be no return to the "Old Use." Consequently, when they purchased a Communion Cup they still retained the old Chalice, instead of exchanging it for the Cup. Not until a new Bishop, Dr. Edmund Freake, had been three years in the See of Rochester, did they at length get rid of the Chalice, by sale. From the price obtained for it, we should suppose that the old Chalice weighed at least 14 ounces; probably more.

At Eltham the Communion Cup, weighing 10 ounces and 3 grains, was obtained in 1569; in exchange for a gilt Chalice and Paten, weighing together 13 ounces. For the new Cup, the goldsmith charged 5s. 10d. per ounce; but for the old Chalice and Paten, gilt, he allowed only 4s. 8d. an ounce.*

Kent seems to have preceded many other counties in the adoption and use of the new Elizabethan Communion Cups. London and Norfolk possess some of the earliest examples, and Gloucestershire seems to have followed Kent at an interval of about a dozen years. Yorkshire comes between them at about 1570 or 1571. In the diocese of Carlisle, on the other hand, the earliest examples are undated, but were clearly made *circa* 1565. They are found in the churches at Bolton, Cliburn, Hayton, and Ireby. In Derbyshire the earliest cup is one at Findern, made in 1564-5; one at Wilne was made in 1566-7, and two made in 1568-9 are at Norton and Taddington. In Norfolk the researches of the Rev. C. R. Manning seem to shew that between the years 1564 and 1569 most of the early Communion Cups in that county were made. Similar instances occur in other counties.

The dates I have mentioned claim our attention, because they are anterior to the Visitation Articles of 1569, in one of which Archbishop Parker called special attention to the matter. He asked, "Whether they do minister in any prophane cuppes, bowles, dishes, or chalices heretofore used

* Dr. Drake's new edition of Hasted's *History of Kent*, part i., p. 206.

at Masse; or els in a decent Communion cuppe, provided and kept for that purpose?"

A strong reason for such a question is found in the presentment made by the churchwardens of Elmsted respecting their vicar, at a Visitation in the year 1560. "Item, yt ys presented that yn the tyme of the popyshe masse he to reverence that order did use to mynister in a challyce of sylver; Wheras, now in contempte of thys ministracion he usethe a boole too unsemelye to put mylke yn, or some other homely office." Upon remonstrance being made, by the Archdeacon, the Vicar promised amendment, and this entry was recorded, "He ys contented that the challyce shalbe converted to the use of the Churche and there to remaine."

The existing cups of Elizabethan date shew that Archbishop Parker's Visitation Query in 1569 produced a great effect in "the shires" or counties other than Kent. The years 1570 and 1571 seem to have been those in which many counties adopted the Elizabethan Communion Cups; following a long way behind Kent, Norfolk, and London. Archdeacon Lea finds that in his Archdeaconry of Worcester there are 84 cups which were made in those years—they are generally inscribed 1571. The Rev. J. C. Cox, from his experience in Derbyshire and elsewhere, formed the opinion that "few cups are known earlier than 1571." Our Kentish Communion Cups disprove this supposition. I believe that more than 50 of the cups now existing in Kent were made between the years 1561 and 1571. In the Diocese of Carlisle, Mr. Ferguson notes 5 cups made in 1570-1, and about 15 others in 1571-2. In Wiltshire, there is at Poulton a cup made in 1569; but Mr. Nightingale speaks of no Elizabethan cups in Wilts earlier than 1576 (at Dinton, Teffont Ewyas, and Wishford). In Devonshire, there are few, if any, cups of earlier date than 1570. One cup made at Exeter, in 1575, by John Ions, is at Saltwood Church. It is the only ancient Kentish Communion cup that was certainly made at a provincial assay town, the Sandwich and Snave examples being doubtful. How it found its way to Saltwood, we do not know. Cups made by John Ions are numerous in Devonshire.

It was on the 15th of May 1571, that, in the Northern Province of York, Archbishop Grindal instituted a Metropolitical Visitation, in which his Fourth Injunction for the Clergy contained these words: "And shall minister the Holy Communion in no chalice, nor any profane cup or glass, but in a Communion cup of silver, and with a cover of silver, appointed also for the ministration of the Communion bread."

Although Kent outstripped many other counties in her willingness to provide Communion Cups in 1561 and 1562, I observe that most of these cups lacked covers. Of Elizabethan cups made between 1560 and 1576, my Chronological List enumerates 67 as still existing in this county, but with them it names less than 20 Paten-covers.

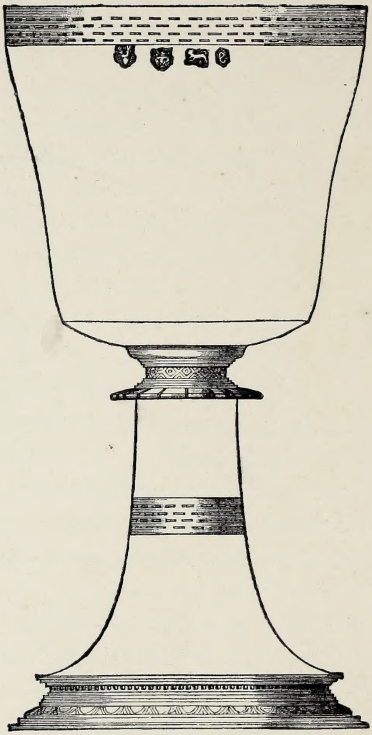
Of the wish of the Prelates that each cup should have a cover so fashioned as to be easily held in the officiating minister's hand as a paten, when the Communion bread was distributed, the above-mentioned Injunction of Archbishop Grindal, in the Northern Province, is the first intimation known to me.

As soon as Archbishop Grindal was translated to the See of Canterbury he framed Articles of Inquiry for the Southern Province, in the 2nd of which he asked: "Whether you have in your Parish Churches a fair and comely Communion cup of silver, and a cover of silver for the same, which may serve also for the ministration of the Communion bread."

The Paten-covers still extant in Kent shew that this Visitation Inquiry produced its intended effect; we find 8 of them inscribed 1577, and 4 dated 1578.

Of Elizabethan Alms-dishes, the only examples I have found in Kent are those in Canterbury Cathedral. The large one is extremely plain; the other two have embossed centres. On each of the three, a narrow Elizabeth moulding runs around the rims.

There are certain characteristics, of Elizabethan Communion Cups, which are striking and not easily mistaken; but the variety produced by the ingenuity of artistic goldsmiths, in their use of these characteristics, is very



ELIZABETHAN CUP AT SWINGFIELD, NEAR DOVER,

With a Conical Stem, and Belts of Hyphens. Made in 1562-3.

Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Instead of a knop on the stem, there is a deep and well moulded collar between the bowl and the stem.

The cups at Lyminge, Swalecliffe, and St. Mary in the Marsh, afford varied examples of conical stems to be compared with the stem of this cup.

(*We are indebted to the courtesy of the* SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES *for this Plate.*)

great. Several writers have supposed these Elizabethan Cups to be so uniformly alike that there must have been some authoritative order given with respect to their shape and pattern. This is altogether a mistaken notion. If fifty of the Elizabethan Cups now remaining in Kent were placed side by side upon a table, I believe we should scarcely find two that were precisely alike in every respect. They vary in height from 5 to 8⅝ inches. Of the three portions, bowl, stem, and foot, which go to make up a cup, each portion is found to have been made the subject of a large number of variations, in shape, in mouldings, and in engraving. The stem may be much elongated, or it may disappear altogether, as in the cups at Wateringbury (see illustration opposite page 356), Mereworth, Yalding, and elsewhere. The stem may be conical as at Lyminge; or its diameter may be small in the middle and large above and below; it may be quite plain at its central point, or it may have there one moulding, or three (varying much in size, and also in ornament), to form a knop which assists the officiating minister to hold it firmly. It may have mouldings, between it and the bowl, of a reeded ornament, of a starlike pattern, or of a frill-like character (as at Lenham and Wateringbury). The variations in the stems are very numerous. Equally numerous are the varieties of size, shape, and moulding, of the foot, where, so often, we find the egg and tongue moulding. The bowl is varied still



ELIZABETHAN CUP AT LENHAM CHURCH.
Made in 1562-3. Height 8⅝ inches.

more extensively. It may be very deep in proportion to the cup's height, or it may be shallow. It may be bell-shaped with curved lip, or egg-shaped with straight lip, or a truncated cone. It may be plain, or it may have moulded ribs upon it, as at Lenham. It may be enriched with *repoussé* work like those at St. Mary in the Marsh, at Faversham, and elsewhere. It may be adorned with engraved belts, sometimes called strapwork; having one or two, or perhaps three such belts. These belts again are varied, and varied greatly. They are generally formed of patterns (from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch wide) running between two narrow straps or fillets, which encircle the bowl. Each narrow fillet usually consists of two straight lines, $\frac{1}{16}$th or $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch apart, the small space between these lines being filled with simple linear chasing, like continuous letters "m" written in a cramped and pointed Italian hand. But the fillet may be left void, or it may consist of only one single line. These fillets are at certain points made to leave their parallel course, and to cross each other; the upper coming down to occupy the course of the lower one, which ascends to run the upper course. This intersection usually forms a figure like an 8 without its top and bottom lines. Great variety is introduced into the method and number of the crossings of these fillets. Sometimes they cross only twice; on other bowls they cross three times, or four, or six times. On some cups pendants hang from the points of intersection; on others there are both projections above and pendants below, at each of these points. The pendants may be all equal, or alternately large and small.

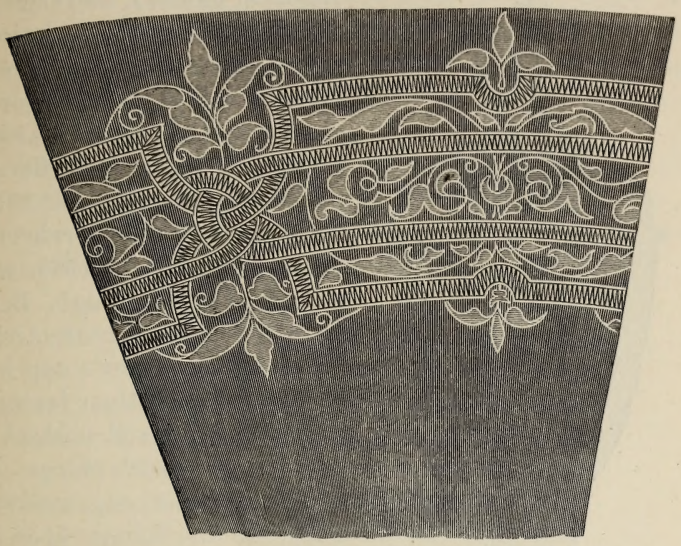
Between the fillets the pattern is sometimes formed of foliage, called woodbine; in other belts it is formed of simple punctions, like hyphens, or tear-drops, ranged in rows. Towards the close of the sixteenth century other variations were introduced. On the Annesley Cup at Lee (1593), the donor's arms and some roses are inserted in the belt.

Although the engraved belts are usually formed of one pattern between two fillets, there, nevertheless, are some elaborate belts, like those on the cups at Hothfield and Lenham, which consist of three distinct patterns, and four



WESTERHAM COMMUNION CUP WITH COVER,
Made in Nuremberg *circa* A.D. 1600.
Total height 12 inches.

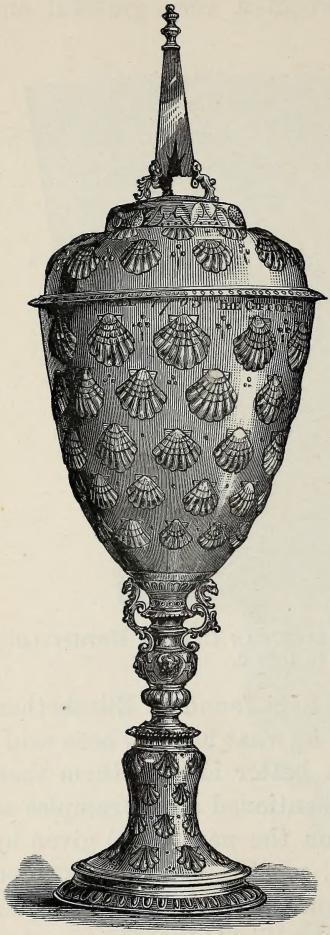
fillets, all intricately interwoven in a very graceful and skilful manner.



PATTERN OF ENGRAVED BELT ON ELIZABETHAN CUP, AT HOTHFIELD CHURCH. Made in 1562-3.

The peculiarities and varieties to be found on Elizabethan Cups will be sufficiently indicated by what has now been said; but our illustrations will give a better idea of them than any words can do. I have not mentioned such examples as the fine covered cup (engraved on the next page) given by Mrs. Ludwell to Charing Church, nor the exquisite covered cup at Westerham Church, because, although of the same period, these were not made for use as Elizabethan Communion Cups. Mrs. Ludwell's cup, made in 1599, and embossed with escallop shells, was not dedicated to the service of God until 1765. There is one very like it at Kensington Parish Church. The Westerham Cup is not of English make; it is a glorious example of the best Nuremberg work; it may have been made at the end of Elizabeth's reign, or perhaps a little later.

It may be well to mention the fact that the characteristic belts and mouldings, used during the long reign of Queen Elizabeth, were not at once discarded by goldsmiths when



MRS. LUDWELL'S STANDING CUP, WITH COVER.
Made in 1599. Height 20 inches.

she died. They will be found occurring, also, during the reigns of James I. and Charles I., with such slight variations that the casual observer will mistake the pieces they adorn for Elizabethan works. As examples, we may cite the Sevenoaks Cups, one made in 1617, which was given by Mr. Scott; the other made in 1634, and presented by Mr. Leigh. Both have Elizabethan characteristics, and Mr. Scott's cup has so many Elizabethan features that it might well mislead a good judge of such things. At Swanscombe the cup, made in 1623, has the foliage upon its belt changed from woodbine to oak leaves and acorns, but the eye does not at once observe this difference from the Elizabethan pattern.

Simple as the details of Elizabethan work seem to be, modern engravers find it difficult to equal the grace and beauty of their *tout ensemble.* Let any one examine the praiseworthy imitations attempted upon the modern flagons at Lenham, Bekesbourne, and elsewhere. Although the modern engravers had the old cups before them to copy from, they have utterly failed to reproduce the graceful and pleasing effect obtained by the "old hands."

Flagons or Stoups.

In many parishes probably the silver Cup and Paten-cover were the only Elizabethan vessels. Flagons or Stoups were seldom used until the 17th century. Even at the present time there are many churches into which they have never been introduced.

Stoups or Flagons of Elizabethan date are consequently extremely rare; but in Kent we have four late examples. It is, however, certain that not one of them was used in a church during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.



West Malling, Delftware Jug, in silver mounts.
Made in 1581. Height 9¾ inches.

The West Malling stoup or jug, made of Delftware, and mounted with a foot, neck, lid, handle, and body-straps, of silvergilt, Hall-marked in London during 1581-2, can scarcely have been intended for ecclesiastical use. The mountings

make it an admirable work of art; they are richly adorned with engraving and *repoussé* work. This handsome and interesting stoup was probably given to the Church of West Malling at some time during the 17th century. It has long been disused. It is far handsomer than a similarly mounted jug of stoneware at Vintners' Hall in London, which was made in 1562, and was engraved by Mr. Cripps in *Old English Plate*, 2nd ed., p. 203. Mr. Cripps gives notes of 18 other examples on the following page, and mentions, on pp. 273, 275, others belonging to the Duke of Northumberland and Mr. A. W. Franks. I learn from the Rev. P. Williams, of Rewe, that at Menheniot Church, near Liskeard, there are two of these stoneware flagons.

The handsome pear-shaped flagon at Biddenden (made in 1592-3) was not presented to the Church until 1613. The pair of similar flagons, gilt, at Westwell, made, one in 1594-5 and the other in 1597-8, were not dedicated to the service of God's House until after 1630. The entry respecting them in the Parish Register, *circa* 1630, is very quaint: "Gregory Baker, born at Ripple, parish of Westwell, in the county of Kent, seeing all went into the city, and none into the temple (where, because he had found great consolation, he desired to make some poor oblation), gave to the Church of Westwell 2 guilt flagons and a guilt Communion cuppe with a cover, weighing in all one hundred and three ounces. Mr. John Viney being at that time Vicar thereat."



Gregory Baker's Flagons, 11½ inches high. Made in 1594 and 1597.

How much the Biddenden and Westwell flagons excel in beauty those ordinarily used during the reign of Elizabeth, we may understand by referring to an engraving given by Mr. Cripps, in *Old English Plate*, p. 159. It represents a silver flagon made in 1576, one of a pair now used at Cirencester Church. Archdeacon Lea mentions two, made in 1591, which belong to Tredington Church, in Worcestershire, but which were not given to that church until 1638.

They are two or three inches shorter than our Kentish examples. Mr. Cripps also mentions a pair at St. Margaret's, Westminster, made in 1583; another pair at Rendcombe, Glostershire, made in 1592; and a third pair at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, not Elizabethan, but made in 1613 and 1614. These flagons are variously described as "bowl-shaped," "jug-shaped," "pear-shaped," or "round-bellied." Those at Canterbury Cathedral (made in 1664-5) are of similar shape, but they have spouts, their lids are surmounted by crosses, and their height is greater. They likewise have ornaments cut out of thin silver plate, and *appliqué* to their surface.

Were flagons or stoups of any kind generally used as Communion Vessels in Parish Churches during the reign of Elizabeth? It seems to me that they were not.

The Churchwardens of Strood, next Rochester, recorded in their Account-books an Inventory of all the Parish Church Goods, almost every year. I have examined these Inventories, and find that the only Communion Vessels which Strood possessed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth after the chalice was sold, were a "Cup of silver with a Cover of silver."* After the Canons of 1603-4 were enacted we find that the Strood Churchwardens purchased, of Robert Ewer, for 9s. 6d., in 1607, "two pewter pots to serve the wine at the Communion." Until 1607 Strood Church possessed no Communion flagon, stoup, or pot whatever. The Bishops in their Visitation Articles, before 1604, never mention any other vessels than the "comely Communion cup of silver with a cover of silver for the same." In 1605, however, Archbishop Bancroft began to require "a cleene and sweete standing pot of pewter or other pure metall";† and other bishops did likewise.

We know that the Elizabethan stoups or flagons, now belonging to the churches of Biddenden, Westwell, and

* The Accounts of the Churchwardens of Repton in Derbyshire shew that up to 1602 the parish possessed only a "chalice"; not until 1630 do we find mention of a "Pewter Flaggine" (*Journal of Derbyshire Archæological Society*, vol. i., pp. 31, 32.

† *Report of the Ritual Commission*, 1868, pp. 451, 455. Compare the earlier enquiries, pp. 437, 444; and one later on, p. 461, without mention of flagon or pot.

Tredington were not given to those churches until the reigns of James I. or of Charles I. It thus becomes extremely doubtful whether any flagons were used for the Holy Communion before the last decade of the 16th century; it is certain that in nine-tenths of our churches there were none before the 20th Canon of 1603-4 was enacted. That Canon says, "Wine we require to be brought to the Communion Table in a clean and sweet standing pot or stoup of pewter, if not of purer metal." At Salisbury Cathedral the oldest silver flagon is of the Elizabethan shape, but made in 1606.

Of the tall straight-bodied flagons, so universal for the last two centuries, the oldest now extant in silver were made in 1602, and are at New College Chapel in Oxford; then come a pair, 1608, at Brasenose; and a pair, 1610, at Salisbury Cathedral. These had no spouts. Some persons consider them to savour more of the buttery-hatch than of the church; but if they will look at the illustration we give, of one belonging to St. Mary's Church at Dover, made about 1636-7, they will see how easily and how wisely (by means of a simple addition or finial to the lid), Canon Puckle has wrought a complete change in its character.

In Kent we have at Lower Hardres and at Stelling examples of shaped flagons or silver jugs, pure and simple, made in 1706-7, which, although ugly, may be better adapted for pouring out the wine than are those of the old tall pattern without spouts. Lydd also has a shaped jug, of smaller size, made in 1738.

Among the tallest flagons in England are four given to Faversham Church, in compliance with the bequest of Stephen Haward. They were made in 1643-4, and of one pair each stands 17 inches high; of the other pair each is 3½ inches shorter. Those made for the Duke of Lenox in 1653, and bequeathed to Rochester Cathedral by Sir Joseph Williamson are handsome, although they are an inch shorter than the smallest of those given by Stephen Haward to Faversham. Sir Anthony Percival's flagon at St. Mary's, Dover; the Countess of Dorset's flagon at Sevenoaks Church (1638), and that bequeathed by Sir John Astley to Maidstone Church (1641), all of them handsome, and all taller than the



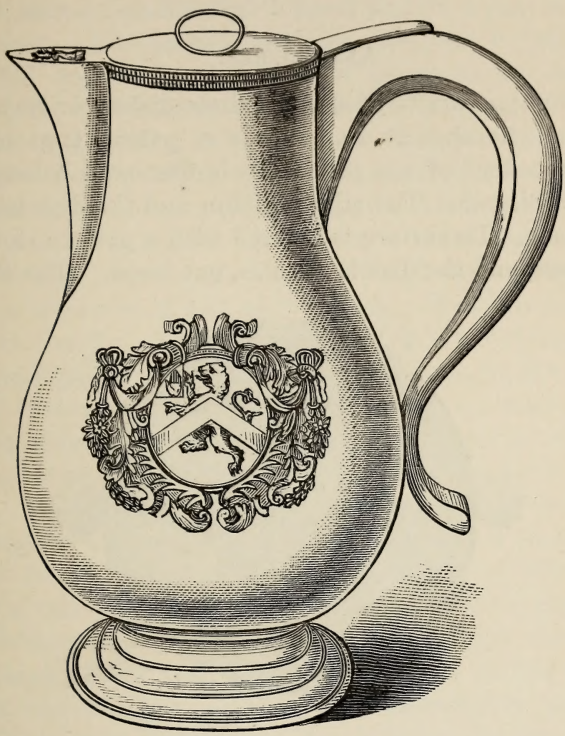
ONE OF TWO FLAGONS GIVEN TO THE CHURCH OF St MARY AT DOVER, IN 1636,
BY SIR ANTHONY PERCIVALL. WEIGHT - 91 OZ.

N.B. THE LITTLE OPEN SPIRE UPON THE LID WAS ADDED RECENTLY BY THE REVD CANON PUCKLE.

ckle, del.

C. F. Kell. Photo-Litho London. E

Cathedral flagons at Rochester, are nevertheless shorter than the smallest of those at Faversham. Few of these flagons excelled that used in the chapel of Dr. Peter Gunning,



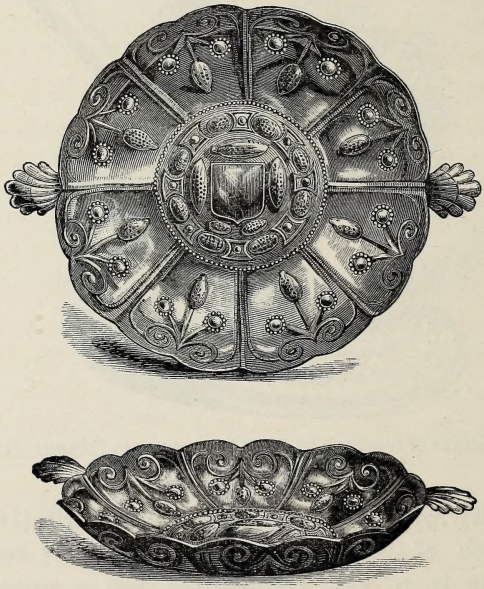
THE HARDRES FLAGONS, AT STELLING AND AT UPPER HARDRES.
Made in 1701. Height 8½ inches.

Bishop of Ely, which he bequeathed by his will (1684) to his native parish of St. Werburgh in Hoo. It weighed 75 ounces, that is to say, six pounds and a quarter. The Rev. Percy George Benson, however, when appointed to be Vicar of Hoo St. Werburgh, disliked its weight and shape. Its episcopal traditions, the sacredness of such a gift to his native parish from a man like Bishop Gunning, and its hallowed uses during two centuries, were all of no avail against the caprice and will of the Rev. Percy George Benson. So, with the consent of the Churchwardens of Hoo St. Werburgh, he sold the old Bishop's silver flagon, weighing

75 ounces, to Messrs. Hart, Son, & Peard, and in its place he substituted a flagon of glass, and a cruet of glass 8 inches high, each having a silver band.

Alms-dishes.

A singular variety of shallow silver dishes, or trays, used in several churches as alms-dishes or patens, is exemplified by our woodcut of one (8½ inches in diameter) belonging to Bredgar Church. The silver is thin and the dish less than 1 inch deep. Its surface is covered with a pattern embossed, or *repoussé*, and the dish is circular, but lobed. The Bredgar



Silver Dish at Bredgar.
Made *circa* 1632. Diameter 8⅛ inches.

example has the same conventional pattern in each of its eight lobes, and it has, at opposite sides, two handles, which resemble small escallop shells. Another example, gilt, and used as an alms-dish at St. Andrew's, in Canterbury, is 9¼ inches in diameter, and has no handles. It is round, but its surface is divided into sixteen arched

compartments surrounding a central circle, on which is embossed a plant in a bowl, all within a wreath of oak branch bearing acorns. The sixteen round-headed arches contain each a two-handled covered cup, or a pair of acorns, alternately. We cannot ascertain the year in which this dish was manufactured. It was given to St. Andrew's Church, in Canterbury, by Alderman Charles Wetenhall, a native of Cheshire, who had been Mayor of Canterbury, and who died in 1615. From the inscription which states these facts, it seemed possible that the Alderman had left a legacy for the purchase of this dish after his death. I therefore searched for, and read, his will, but it contains no mention whatever of any such matter. We must infer that he gave the dish to the church during his lifetime; and I have consequently inserted it, with a query, in the Chronological List, under the year 1600. It bears no maker's mark, nor any date mark whatever. I believe it to be one of the earliest examples, of this kind of dish, amongst Church Plate. The Bredgar example is more easily dated. At Bishampton Church, near Pershore, there is a similar dish, so like this at Bredgar that (as the Vicar of Bishampton tells me) our engraving above might have been made from the Bishampton example. As that dish bears the London Hall mark of the year 1634, it enables us to date approximately our Bredgar piece. The Bishampton piece was made by a man whose mark is T M in monogram, with the T riding upon the centre of the M. There is at Bermondsey Parish Church, in Surrey, a fluted dish, of similar character, made by the same man in 1639. It bears a punched pattern in spirals. Another example of such a dish with two handles is at Chalton Church, in Hampshire. The Rev. Campbell Lock, Rector there, informs me that it is very similar in character to our Bredgar dish. It was made in 1630 by W M, who made the Lewisham Flagons in 1646. At Bicknor, near Maidstone, there is another, made by W.M. in 1632-3. In the central shield, we see "Bicknor. M.A." Hence I infer that Mrs. Margaret Aldersey, who lived midway between the churches of Bicknor and Bredgar, presented this dish to Bicknor, and a larger one to Bredgar, on which we see "Bredgar, M.A." In the domestic plate chest of the

Rev. George Simpson, the Squire of Bobbing, near Sittingbourne, there is another example of this kind of dish or tray. Mr. Simpson's is smaller than those used in the churches, and has a different pattern *repoussé* upon it, but it is of the same character and age. Mr. George Lambert, of Coventry Street, some years ago purchased a dish almost exactly like that at Bredgar, but its rare and curious character induced him to present it to the Goldsmiths' Company; it is now in Goldsmiths' Hall. The original purpose of these wide saucer-like dishes, or trays, is very uncertain. Mr. Lambert suggests that they may have been "wine-testers." Those used in wine-growing countries are, however, much smaller. A portion of new wine is taken out of the vat in this shallow dish, and shaken to test whether the wine "clouds," or not. The Rev. Campbell Lock thought that his example (which has a double triangle in its centre) might be a "lavabo" for the ablutions at Holy Communion. Endless suggestions might be made, but as these trays or dishes were evidently intended for secular use, we need not enlarge upon the matter here.

These shallow trays are generally used for collecting the alms. At the commencement of this Paper mention was made of the mediæval *ciboria* used as alms-basins at Rochester Cathedral until recently. We may fitly mention here two other instances of peculiar vessels given or used for that purpose. One is at St. Mary Cray, a silver bowl 4 inches in diameter, standing 3 inches high upon three small feet, and having a small oval handle, for the thumb and finger, on one side. It weighs 11 ounces, and was made in 1640 for one of the Hodsoll family. It was not given to the church until 1740, when Mrs. Helena Hodsoll presented it. This is not now used for the alms. The other instance is found at St. Margaret's, Canterbury. There are two silver bowls ($7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter), each with a handle $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; both were made in the year 1726, for the collection of alms in St. Margaret's Church. Each is inscribed with an Offertory Sentence: one being Matt. v. 16; the other Proverbs xix. 17. The form of these Canterbury bowls, with long handles, was suggested by that of the wooden alms-trays used during the seventeenth century. The wooden vessels were often octagonal in form;

shallower, but larger in body, and longer in handle, than the silver ones. Good and quaint examples of these wooden collecting trays remain still at the old churches of Borden and Milton by Sittingbourne. At Milton Old Church, one is inscribed GIVE | WILLIN | GLY, and the other GIVE | FRELI.

NOTABLE CUPS LATER THAN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

The beautiful tall cup, with spired-crowned cover, at Linton, made by C B in 1619-20, is a handsome example of a fashion which prevailed between the years 1608 and 1631. I should suppose that few of these cups were ever intended by their makers for Communion Vessels; yet many have been presented to churches for use at the Holy Communion, some being so dedicated immediately after they were made. At Norwich,* in St. Andrew's Church, such a cup, made by T. F. in 1617-8, and given by Alderman Nathaniel Remington, about that date, is almost exactly like our Linton cup, except at the top of the spire. There, our Kentish cup has an armed figure with shield and spear; but the Norwich cup has only a pyramidal spike. This spike is the termination most commonly found on such cup-covers in churches. A similar cup at Welland,† made by T.F. in 1613-4, has its open-work spire capped by such a pyramidal



LINTON CUP, 22½ inches high. Made in 1619.

* Rev. C. R. Manning's *Church Plate in the Deanery of Norwich*, p. 14.
† Arch. Lea's *Church Plate in the Archdeaconry of Worcester*, plate 3, and p. 26.

spike; so has the similar cup at Appleby (St. Michael's, Bongate) made in 1612-3 by C.B.* The pattern, *repoussé*, upon the bowls of these two cups, is unlike that of the Linton and Norwich examples, although the foot, the stem, and the general character are the same on all four. The Appleby cup was not given to St. Michael's Church until about 100 years after it was made. In like manner, a cup at Ambleside, which is almost a facsimile of our Linton cup, but without its armed figure on the spire, was not given to the church until 1684, although made by I.S. in 1618-9.† Another cup, like that at Linton, is found at Westward, in Cumberland. It was made by B.B. in 1635-6, but it lacks a cover. Another, of different pattern, but of the same general character, now at Holm Cultram, has the pyramidal spike as finial to its spire; it was made by T.C. in 1613-4.‡ Odcombe Church, in Somerset, has a spire-crowned covered cup, made by F.B in 1614-5; and Bodmin Church has another, with a figure capping its steeple, which was made by I.S. in 1617-8.§ The stems of these cups form, as Mr. Cripps well remarks, "a link between the Elizabethan and the *plain* baluster stems, which are so often found in the seventeenth century." Our illustrations (hereafter) of the Lucas cup at Wateringbury, and of Lady Chesterfield's cup at Boughton Malherbe, are ornate examples of the baluster stem. An early instance of an *elaborate* baluster stem is at Knowlton Church in a cup made by T.F. in 1641.

* Ferguson's *Old Church Plate in Carlisle Diocese*, pp. 176-7.

† *Ibid.*, 246. ‡ *Ibid.*, 59, 66.

§ Cripps' *Old English Plate* (2nd Edition), pp. 280-1. Mr. Cripps engraves such a cup on p. 228, and on the previous page he says, "The foot is much like those of earlier cups, but the stem is different, being formed as acanthus or other leaves, the upper part of it baluster-shaped. It forms a link between the Elizabethan and the plain baluster stems which are so often found in the seventeenth century. The bowl is as characteristic of its period as the stem, the pointed shape being general for a time, and the covers of all these cups are surmounted by an open work steeple. The Armourers' Company have two very similar cups, called the 'Leycroft' and the 'Foster' cup, the former of 1608 and the latter of 1631; and the Trinity House other two of the years 1611 and 1627 respectively. These dates serve to plainly mark the interval within which these cups remained in full vogue a stray example of as late a date as 1646, is at Vintners' Hall. This is the very last known to the writer. To these succeeded a much less artistic form of cup, which held its own from about 1638 to 1694 [p. 230] the stems are plain balusters. The bowls of a great many of them are covered with granulated ornament; whilst a few are chased with a band of upright acanthus foliage round the lower part."

Among the notable Communion Cups in Kent there is one at Canterbury Cathedral which, utterly unfitted by its ornamentation for ecclesiastical use, remains a memorial of the devotion of an ambassador. Thomas Howard, 20th Earl of Arundel, who visited the Cathedral on the 7th of April, 1636, when *en route* for Germany, gave this cup as a votive offering. It is described in the Chronological List, for 1636.

A less remarkable, but somewhat interesting, cup made in 1631, is that at Dover Castle Church, which bears the arms of Theophilus Howard, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of the Castle.

Of two-handled cups there are a few specimens among Kentish Church Plate. Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwell, in 1765, gave a covered one, of great beauty and large dimensions,



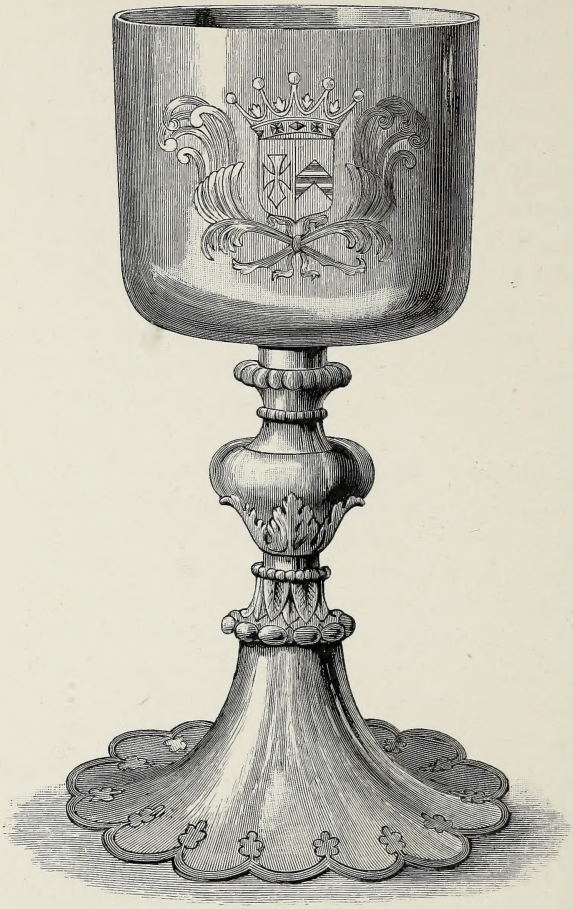
TWO-HANDLED CUP MADE IN 1676. Diameter 8½ inches; height 7 inches.

to Charing Church. It was made in 1676, and is a good example of the *appliqué* work of that period. Large leaves, formed of thin plates of silver, encase the bottom of the bowl, and her arms are on its face, viz., the coat of her husband John Ludwell, M.D. (on a bend between two castles, three spread eagles), impaling that of her own family (Poole), *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, between eight fleurs de lis *or*. This handsome cup is too large for present use; it is said to hold a gallon of wine. Another, much smaller and therefore more useful, is at Bonington; it was made in 1758-9. At Frinsted, and at Postling, 30 years ago, there were two-handled porringers which have since been exchanged for ordinary cups. The porringer at Postling was like one engraved by Mr. Cripps in *O. E. P.*, 2nd edition, p. 245.

Among extant records of gifts of Communion Plate, some are both interesting and instructive. At Norton, near Faversham, there is a good service of Plate, which was jointly contributed by ladies and gentlemen attached to the Household of James, Duke of York, at St. James's Palace. Among them was the celebrated Dr. Busby, Head Master of Westminster School. The list, copied for me by the Rev. W. Crowther, Rector of Norton, will be found in a note below.* Taken in connection with the inscriptions on the

* Given to this Church of Norton, at y^e^ procurem^t^ of M^r^ Edward lake, Rector, towards buying some Plate, viz. a flagon, offertory, patten, & chalice with a cover, for y^e^ holy Communion Decem. 6^th^ & 7^th^ 1672.

	li.	so.	de.
By the Lady Keeling Relict of S^r^ John Keeling, lord Chiefe Justice of England	11	02	00
By y^e^ Countesse of Peterborough	01	01	06
By D^r^ Busby of Westmin^r^	02	00	00
By Thomas Thynne Esq. Gentleman of y^e^ Bedchamber to his Highnesse James Duke of York	02	03	00
By the lady Francesse Villiers Governesse to his Highnesse y^e^ Duke of York's children	02	03	00
By y^e^ lady Essex Griffin	01	01	06
By y^e^ lady Poultney	01	01	06
By M^rs^ Mosier Wid. her sister	00	05	00
By M^rs^ Harding sometime Maid of Honor to her late Highnesse y^e^ Princesse of Orange	01	01	06
By the lady Smith, Widow	01	00	00
By y^e^ lady Apsely	01	00	00
By M^rs^ Dupuis laundresse to his Highnesse y^e^ Duke of York	00	11	06
By M^rs^ Ogle sometime Maid of Honor to her late Highnesse y^e^ Duchesse of York	00	10	00



Cup at Boughton Malherbe,

10½ inches high; made *circa* 1660-75.

The gift of Katherine, Countess of Chesterfield; whose coronet, on it, surmounts the arms of her father, Thomas, Lord Wotton of Merley, impaling the coat of his wife, *née* Throckmorton.

various pieces, it shews that the Flagon cost £11 2s. 0d.; the Paten £3 4s. 6d.; the Alms-dish with the Cup and its Cover £11 16s. 6d. The list is historically valuable, as it furnishes the names of thirteen ladies whose connection with the Royal Duke's household in 1672 has been forgotten. The Rector (Mr. Edward Lake) who procured this gift must also probably have been attached to the Duke of York in some capacity.

Another interesting gift is the gilt cup at Boughton Malherbe. Its shape shews that it was made about A.D. 1660-80, in some foreign place, probably in Holland; but the arms and feathering on it were engraved about 1675. The only mark upon it is that of the maker, V above O.O. all in a plain shield. Engraved upon the bowl, between two branches of stiff feathering, are the arms of Wotton impaling Throckmorton, and surmounted by an earl's coronet. The shape of the feathering, as well as the fashion of the cup, is such as was used by engravers at the period named above. Yet the arms upon it are those of Thomas, second and last Baron Wotton of Boughton Malherbe, who died in 1630. The earl's coronet, however, must be that of his eldest daughter, Katherine, who was created Countess of Chesterfield for life by King Charles II., in 1660, on the day of his Restoration. Hasted in speaking of the armorial bearings of the family, says, "Thomas, Lord Wotton, reassumed the arms of Wotton in his first quartering, which was followed by his four daughters and coheirs."* In dedicating this cup to God's service in the church wherein her father and mother had so often worshipped, Lady Chesterfield seems to have made it more especially a memorial of them, by causing the impaled arms of her father and mother to be

	li.	so.	de.
By Mrs Dawson Gentlewoman of ye Bed Chamber to her late Highnesse ye Duchesse of York	00	05	00
By Mrs Wise, Mother of the Maids to her late Highnesse Anne Duchesse of York	00	07	06
By Mrs Delves, Widow	00	05	00
By Mrs Corbett, her Sister	00	05	00
	li.	so.	de.
Summe	26	03	00

* *History of Kent*, v., 403.

engraved upon the cup, beneath her own coronet as a countess. The foreign make of the cup is a memorial of her own long exile, with the Royal House of Stuart. Her son, the second Earl of Chesterfield, was brought up by her in Holland, and she had, as her second husband, a Dutch nobleman, John Vanden Kerkhoven. The Paten at Boughton Malherbe is a good example of *repoussé* work.

A gilt covered cup, at Wateringbury, made about the same period as Lady Chesterfield's cup, and having in shape many of its characteristics, is utterly unlike it in ornamentation. It is illustrated upon the annexed plate. The Vernacle, represented in high relief upon one side of the bowl; and the chalice with host, or consecrated wafer, resting on its mouth, seen on the opposite side of the bowl, are suggestive of its having been made for some Continental church, perhaps in Spain. It was ultimately purchased by the Duke of Sussex, son of King George III.; and at the sale of his Royal Highness' effects this cup was purchased by Alderman Lucas, whose grandson presented it to the Parish Church of Wateringbury in 1849. The crown which had ornamented the cover was then removed, and ihs engraved in its place. It is a fine example of goldsmiths' work in ornamenting cups with subjects in high relief. To a casual observer, the character of its ornamentation resembles that of Samuel Pepys' Cup, at Clothworkers' Hall in London, which was made in 1677.*

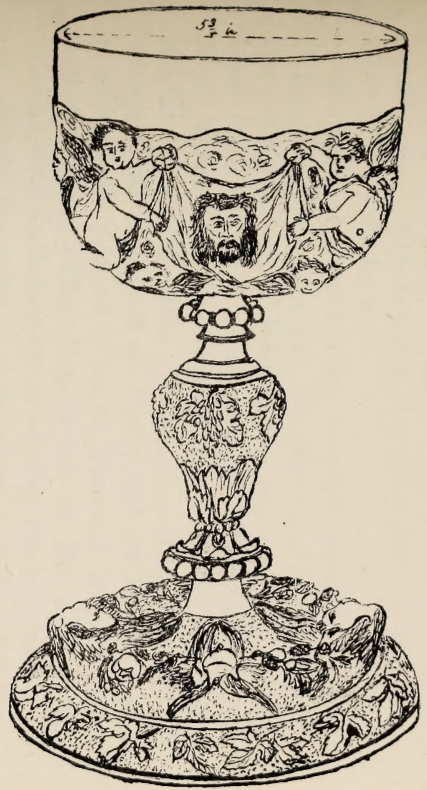
At St. Peter's in Thanet there is a remarkable service of Communion Plate, made chiefly in 1687-8, about which the Registers contain an interesting entry.† The surface of the

* Engraved by Mr. Cripps in *Old English Plate*, p. 232 (2nd edition).

† "Whereas some very prophane and abominably Covetous Person not having the true fear of God, and little considering or regarding the heinousnys of that dreadfull Crime of Sacriledge (which is nothing less than the robbing of the Lord himselfe) did in the Year of Christ One thousand Six hundred and Eighty Six, Wickedly purloin from this Church of S^{t} Peter in the Isle of Thanet, the holy Communion Cup which hitherto hath not been conscientiously restored, and cannot be found to this day. Therefore Elizabeth Lovejoy of Canterbury widow did not only last year voluntarily and most exemplarily expend Money for the beautifull adorning of this Chancel with Wainscot, and ornamentally furnishing it with other things, But that nothing might be wanting in this Sacred place, and that all things according to the Apostle's rule, might again be done decently and in order. Shee did also on this fifteenth day of Aprill being Easter Day, in the year of our Lord One thousand Six hundred Eighty and Eight, out of her very pious affection towards our ever blessed Redeemer, religiously

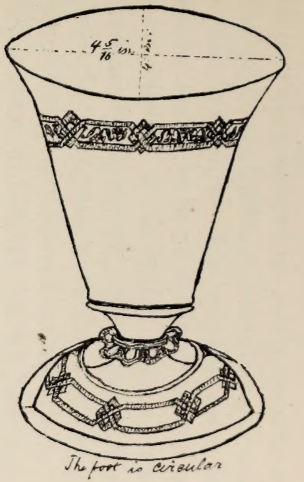


IIa.



I

The lip forms an oval.



The foot is circular

D. Kingston del.

WATERINGBURY COMMUNION CUPS.

I, ELIZABETHAN CUP 5⅝ INCHES HIGH, II. ALDERMAN LUCAS'S CUP, WITH COVER (TOGETHER 15 INˢ HIGH) MADE CIRCA 1675.

silver, in this service, instead of being smooth and polished, is rough, being covered with a granulated ornament, which gives a frosted look to it. The various pieces are engraved with numerous short texts of Scripture, each upon a small oval space of polished silver, which is shewn up well by the rough granulated background. The whole set was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, widow of the Rev. George Lovejoy, Head Master of the King's School at Canterbury. The latter portion of the entry in the old Parish Register, respecting the fate of those who alienate such gifts as hers, may well be read with profit by clergymen and churchwardens of the present day. Mrs. Lovejoy also gave plate to St. George's Church, in Canterbury.

One gift of Church Plate resulted from the Coronation of King George I. in 1714. The Barons of the Cinque Ports have the privilege of holding the canopy over a new king when he is crowned. This canopy is upheld by staves of silver which, after the ceremony, become the perquisites of the Barons of the Ports. At the time of the Coronation of George I. the Members of Parliament or Barons for New Romney were Edward Watson, Viscount Sondes, and Sir Robert Furnese. They upheld two of the canopy staves, and had them as their perquisites after the coronation. We can estimate the value of these staves from the fact that, in preparation for the Coronation of James II., about 30 years earlier, six canopy staves cost £76 11s. 1d. for silver and workmanship.* Lord Sondes and Sir Robert Furnese seem to have exchanged the staves for a silver gilt Flagon, which

offer, solemnly dedicate, and seasonably give, for present and future Sacred use at the holy Communion in this Church, One large Silver Chalice with a Cover to put the Wine in, And two Silver Patens to put the Bread on, and one large Silver Plate to collect the Communicants' offerings in, Humbly beseeching the Divine Goodness graciously to accept of this her freewill offering, to abundantly bless all such as shall carefully preserve the Same for the designed Use, and to let his Manifold Curse and Vengeance be powerfully showered down on all such as shall impiously presume sacrilegiously to Steal, or otherwise alienate the whole, or any part of her offering to irreligious purposes or ends.

"Witness. Nickolas Whyte, Vicar. John Carter, Robert Witherden, Churchwardens. Roger Taddye Philpott, R. Clarke. Geo. Witherden, Clerk."

Then there follows a short sermon "on the heinous sin of sacriledge," too long to copy, and at the close of the sermon the patterns of the Alms-dish and Patens are very beautifully done on the parchment in ink.

* Cripps's *Old English Plate*, 2nd edition, p. 37.

they presented to the Parish Church of New Romney; the inscription to that effect may still be read upon it.

Members of Parliament were frequently the donors of Communion Plate, to the Parish Church of the Borough which they represented in the House of Commons. Thus New Romney received a gilt Alms-plate from Edward Goulstone in 1702; and a gilt Cup, Flagon and Paten from Sir John Sedley and Mr. John Brewer in 1698. In like manner Queenborough Church received a large Flagon, Cup, and Paten, in 1674, from Sir Joseph Williamson, who was then the Member for the Borough. Sir Joseph was a generous donor of Communion Plate. Cobham Church and Rochester Cathedral also received services of plate from him.

Devotion in the Church, a.d. 1700–1799.

The Chronological List of Church Plate, now existing in Kent, bears incontestable witness to the zeal and devotion of Kentish Churchmen, during the much maligned eighteenth century.

Notwithstanding the fact that all silver vessels were more costly, because intrinsically more valuable, from 1697 until 1720, than at any other time, we find that very many of our Communion Vessels were then made, and presented by pious donors. During those thirty years the Government adopted a purer quality of silver as the standard. Sterling silver, for that period, contained only 10 pennyweights (*dwts.*) of copper in every pound (12 ounces) of metal, used in plate, or in coinage. This "New Sterling" was indicated by new Hall marks, viz., (i.) a figure of Britannia, seated, and holding her trident; and (ii.) a lion's head and neck, torn off (erased), not cut off evenly. These marks took the place (i.) of the lion passant, which had been used since 1545, and (ii.) of the crowned leopard's head, which had been used since 1300, to denote together the old sterling silver. The purer silver was found to be too soft to bear common wear and tear; so, the Government at the end of thirty years' trial, returned to the old quality; and sterling silver since 1720 (as before 1697) has contained 18 dwts. of copper in every pound of 12 ounces.

Of the other Hall marks it may briefly be said that, since 1363, the maker's trade mark (initials or sign) has been used to identify the manufacturer of each article of silver; and, since 1438, an alphabetical letter, which is changed annually, has been used to denote the year in which any piece of silver plate was made. Another mark, viz., the head of the King or Queen, was added in and after 1784.

Not only were Churchmen of the eighteenth century zealous in giving valuable vessels for the service of the Holy Communion, but Bishops and Archdeacons were then careful to see that strict account of Church Plate should be given by the clergy and churchwardens. These officials were required by the Visitation Articles to furnish accurate returns of their Church Plate from time to time.

By the courtesy of the Archdeacon of Rochester, and by the kindness of the Registrar, an epitome of these Visitation Returns* has been prepared and sent to me by my friend,

* *Summary of Archidiaconal Returns of Church Plate in Rochester Deanery* A.D. 1733-41.

Year of Return.	Parish.	Cups.	Flagons.	Patens.	Alms-dishes.	
1734	Allhallows ..	1 S.*	1 P.*	1 S.		
1733	Ash	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.		
1735	Aylesford	1	1 S.	1	1	
1734	Burham	1 S.	1 P.			
1733	Chalke	1 S.	1 P.	1 P.		
1736	Chatham	2 S.	2 S. 2 P.	2 Plates S.	1 Salver S.	1 Bason S.
1734	Cobham	1 S.	1 S.	2 Salvers S.		
1733	Cowling	1 S.		1 S.		
1733	Cuxton	1 S.	1 P.	1 S. 1 Block Tin.		
1733	Fawkham	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.	1 P.	
1741	Frendsbury....	1 S.	1 P.	1 large S.	1 small S.	
1734	Gravesend	2 S. (17¼ ozs., 17 ozs. 1)	1 S. (61 ozs. 18)	2 S. (15 ozs., 14½ ozs.)		1 Spoon (18 dwts.)
1734	Halling	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.		
1733	High Halstow..	1 S. & Cover	1 P.			1 Bason P.
1736	Hartley	1 S.	1 P.	1 P.		
1733	Higham	1 S. & Cover	1 P.	1 S. (1725)		
1733	Kingsdown	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.		
1733	Longfield	1 S.	1 P.	1 P.		
1734	Luddesdown ..	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.		1 Bason P.
1733	St. Margaret, Rochester	1 S. & Cover	1 S.	1 S.		
1734	St. Maries in Hoo	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.		
1734	Milton	1 S.	1 P.	2 S.		
1733	St. Nicholas, Rochester	1 S. & Cover 1 Gilt S. Cup	2 S. (74 ozs. 3)	2 S. (15 ozs. 4) (26 ozs. 6)	1 S.	

* S signifies "Silver;" P stands for "Pewter."

Augustus A. Arnold, Esq., of Rochester. It shews what silver and pewter vessels existed in the Rochester portion of Kent in 1742 (the latest date named in this epitome).

Year of Return.	Parish.	Cups.	Flagons.	Patens.	Alms-dishes.	
1734	NURSTED	1 S.				
1733	RIDLEY	1 S.	1 P.	1 P.		
1735	SHORNE	1 S. & Cover	1 P.	1 S.		
1734	SNODLAND.....	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.		
1733	SOUTHFLEET	1 S.	1 S.	1 S.		
1734	STOKE.....	1 S.	1 P.	1 P.		
1734	STONE.....	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.		
1733	STROOD	1 S. (10 ozs. 12)	1 S. (50 ozs. 5)	1 S. (18 ozs. 7)	1 S. (5 ozs.)	
1733	SWANSCOMBE....	1 S.	1 S.	1 S.		
1733	ST. WARBURGH, *alias* HOO	1 S. 24 ozs. & Cover 9 ozs.	1 S. (75 ozs.)	1 S. Bequeath[d] by a Bishop of Ely 168 (18 ozs.)		
1733	WOULDHAM	1 S.	1	1 S.		

Church Plate in Dartford Deanery, 1735.

Year of Return.	Parish.	Cups.	Flagons.	Patens.	Alms-dishes.	
1735	BECKENHAM	1 S. & Cover (1633)	1 S. 1 (1712)	1 S. 1712)	1 S. (1712)	
1735	BROMLEY	2 gilt & Covers	1 (gilt)	1 (gilt)	1 S.	
1735	CHARLTON	1 S. (1 lb. 2 dwts.)	1 S. (4 lbs. 19 dwts.)	2 S. (3 lbs. 3 ozs.)	1 S. (5 ozs. 4)	
	CHELSFIELD	No mention of plate in return.				
	CHISELHURST ..	Ditto	ditto.			
1735	FOOT'S CRAY....	1 S. (7¾ ozs.)	1 S. (1 lb. 14¾ ozs.)	1 S. (3 ozs.)	1 P.	
1735	NORTH CRAY ..	1 & Cover		1		
	ST. PAUL'S CRAY	1	1	1		
1735	CUDHAM.....	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.	1 P.	
(1712)	DARTFORD	2 S.	2 S.	1 S.	1 P.	
		Weight of Plate 105 ozs. 15, and valued at 5s. 1d. per oz.				
		The Return of 1735 states that the two old Communion Cu have been exchanged for a new one of the same weight wit both the old ones.				
	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD	No mention of plate in return.				
	ST. PAUL'S, DITTO	Ditto	ditto.			
	EARITH	Ditto	ditto.			
1734	ELTHAM.....	1 S.	1 S. (2 quarts)	1 S.		
1734	FARNBOROUGH ..	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.	1 P.	
1735	EAST GREENWICH	2 S., gilt, with Covers (23 ozs. 5) (22 ozs. 15)	2 S. (70 ozs. 6 each)	1 S. (21 ozs. 10)	2 S. (59 ozs. 5)	1 S. Bason f Font, gilt, 140 ozs.; 1 gi Spoon, 2 ozs.
1733	HORTON	1 S. (12 ozs. 15), £3 4s.	1 S. (35 ozs.) val. £10	1 S. £3 5s.	1 P.	
1735	LEE.....	1 S. gilt	1 S. gilt	1 S. gilt	1 S.	all 74 ozs. 1
1735	LEWISHAM	1 S. (17 ozs. 19)	2 S. (59 ozs. 4, 57 ozs. 2)	1 S. (20 ozs. 2)	1 S. (15 ozs. 10)	A silv[r] Spoo (1 oz. 10)
1735	LULLINGSTONE..	1 S.				
1735	PLUMSTEAD	1 S. & Cover	1 S.	1 S.		

Alteration and Alienation.

I have discovered several instances of the alteration of Communion Plate, which deserve high commendation, and should be imitated by Incumbents who are not fully content with their Sacred Vessels. At Hoath the Elizabethan Paten-

Year of Return.	Parish.	Cups.	Flagons.	Patens.	Alms-dishes.	
1734	Sutton at Hone	1 S. (13 ozs. 12)	1 S. (1724) 27 ozs. 2 P.	1 S. (1709) (7 ozs.)	1 S. (3 ozs.)	
	East Wickham..			1 P.		
1733	West Wickham.	1 S.	1 S.	1 S.	1 S.	
1733	Wilmington ..	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.	1 P.	
1735	Woolwich	2 S.	2 P.	2 Pewter		1 Silv[r] Spoon

Church Plate in Malling Deanery, 1735-42.

Year of Return.	Parish.	Cups.	Flagons.	Patens.	Alms-dishes.
1735	Addington	1 S.	1 S.	1 S.	
1733	Allington	1 S.		1 S.	
	Ashurst	1 S.	1 P.	1 P.	
1735	Barming	1 S.	1 P.	2 P.	
1735	Bidborough....	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.	1 S.
1735	Brenchley	1 S.	2 P.	1 S. 1 P.	
	Byrling	No mention of plate in the Visitation return.			
1736	Cowden.....	2 S.	2 P.	2 S. Salvers	
1733	Ditton	1 S.		1	1 S.
1736	Edenbridge....	1	2	2 Plates	In 1741, 1 silver-footed Cup
1735	West Farleigh.	No mention of plate in the return.			
1735	Hadlow.....	1 S.	2 P.		
1740	Horsmonden ..	1 S.	2 P.	1 S.	
1735	Kempsing	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.	
1736	Lamberhurst ..	1 S.	1 of French plate	1 S.	1 Bason of French plate
1735	Leigh.....	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.	2 Plates
1737	Leybourne	1 S. & Cover	1 P.		
1736	West Malling..	3 S. & Covers	3 P. & 1 earthern Flagon set in silver gilt		
1736	Mereworth....	1 S. Cup, gilt 1 S. Chalice	1 P.	1 S.	
1735	Nettlestead ..	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.	1 P.
1735	Offham.....	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.	1 S.
1735	West Peckham..	1 S. (13 ozs. 6)	1 S. (46 ozs. 6)	1 S. (9 ozs. 19)	1 S. (4 ozs. 4)
1735	Pembury	1 S.	1 P.	1 P. Plate	
1735	Ryarsh.....	1 S. & Cover 1 P.	1	1 P. Plate	
1735	Seal	1 S.	1 P.	1 S.	
1742	Shipborne	1 S.		1 S.	1 S.
1735	Speldhurst	1 S.	2 P.	1 P.	1 S.
1735	Teston	1 S.	1 S. 1 P.	1 S.	1 S.
1735	Tonbridge	1 S. & Cover	2 P.	1 S.	2 Pewt. Plates
1735	Trottersclife..	1 S. & Saucer	1 P.	1 S.	
1735	Tudeley	1 S.	1 P.	1 P.	
1741	Wateringbury..	1 S.	1 S.	1 S.	1 P
1742	Westerham....	2 S.	1 S.	2 S.	2 S.
1740	Yalding	1 S.	1 S.	1 S.	2 S.

cover was found too small for the requirements of modern times. Instead of alienating a vessel which had been hallowed by the most sacred uses for 240 years, it was enlarged. The old Paten-cover, with its date 1578, remains intact, but it is surrounded by silver added to it in the year 1818, when it was made large enough for effectual use. A Paten at St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, seems to me to have been enlarged, in 1641, in a similar way. An Elizabethan cup at Bekesbourne was, in like manner, made higher and larger, in 1846, by the addition of a rim of silver, ¾ of an inch deep, welded to the mouth of the bowl.

Many incumbents and churchwardens have spoken with little respect of the covered silver tankards and tall silver flagons so generally found in our churches. Let them imitate the wise example (already mentioned) of the Rev. Canon John Puckle, Vicar of St. Mary's, Dover.

At Burmarsh there is an old cup, upon which is inscribed in figures, formed of pricked dots, the date 1630. This cup was quite plain; the late Vicar (Rev. J. C. W. Valpy) desired to do honour to the Sacred Service by using a more ornate and costly vessel. He did not, like some whose conduct is highly to be reprobated, attempt to gratify his own taste and wish by alienating a vessel which had been dedicated to God, for the most hallowed uses in Christ's Church, during two centuries and a half. He caused this old cup to be enriched with gold and jewels, and very beautiful it is. It bore a rare maker's mark, as well as the inscribed date. The old artificer's work remains, although modern taste and devotion have also been gratified.

Many of the Elizabethan cups have been repaired again and again; some have had new feet, and others new stems and feet. Thus have the respect due to the sacred and hallowed associations of long use in God's service, and the regard due to the law of the Church and the Nation, been permitted to prevail against hasty and self-willed suggestions for substituting something new.

Another and less commendable course of action is exemplified by the Communion Cup at Bishopsbourne. It has no Hall marks and no ornament, but a Latin inscription

states that it was dedicated to God, and His church at Bishopsbourne, in 1577; but that it had been remade and increased. The date of this augmentation of the cup is determined by a similarly worded inscription upon the Paten-cover, A.D. 1706. The rector and churchwardens in office during that year added largely to the old Elizabethan cup, and respected its former dedication. They caused the purer and more costly metal of the new sterling, or "Queen Anne," silver to be used, instead of the older and less pure; and they stated the facts clearly upon the vessel. Very possibly they may also have obtained the authority of the Archdeacon or the Archbishop for their proceeding.

In the present age we unhappily find that the very reverse of this is sometimes done. At Ash, near Sandwich, there was a flagon of the purest silver that can be worked. It had become historical; being mentioned by Hasted, and by Planché, as the gift in 1721 of Mrs. Eleanor Cartwright. A Paten given by that lady, at the same time, still remains. It is of the pure "Queen Anne" silver, and was made by a noted silversmith, Anthony Nelme. The Flagon was undoubtedly of similar metal and manufacture; yet it was alienated in 1876, and a modern jug-shaped flagon of the ordinary standard metal was substituted. This modern flagon is now made to bear an untruth upon its face. Upon it we read the old inscription copied from the original flagon, without one word of addition or explanation. This inscription calls the modern flagon, made of less pure silver, "The gift of Mrs Elenor Cartwright to the Parish of Ash 1721."

Great credit is due to Colonel Rae, lately Churchwarden of Eastry, a parish adjoining Ash, for recovering, at great cost, the sacred vessels of that parish which had been similarly alienated. In the spring of 1879, the Vicar of Eastry, having been advised to have the plate recast, took it for this purpose, with the full consent of the Churchwardens, to a firm in London. After a time a new Chalice, Flagon, and Paten were sent down. At the Easter Vestry, however, much dissatisfaction was expressed at what had been done, and it was hinted that the old plate had not been recast but sold; possibly for profane uses. The feeling in the

Parish was so strong, that Lieut.-Colonel Rae, then Vicar's Churchwarden, made enquiries, found that the firm to whom the plate had been originally entrusted had not melted it down, but disposed of it as old silver, and that it had since rapidly changed hands, each time at an advanced price. Eventually Colonel Rae magnanimously purchased the old vessels for a considerable sum, and after a time restored them to the Parish, in exchange for the new plate; which he presented to his brother-in-law, the Right Rev. Daniel Sandford, when he went out as Bishop of Tasmania.

Even when the whole transaction is done with general consent, and is carefully recorded in the parish books as at Chislehurst, Lenham, and several other parishes, it is illegal thus to alienate, without a Faculty, vessels dedicated to the service of Christ's Church, by pious donors, and hallowed by centuries of use at the Administration of the Holy Communion. The Lenham Register records, in 1864, the alienation of a cup given in 1621-2, which bore the arms of the Atwater and Honywood families. "The Larger Chalice and a silver Paten, which were not wanted at the celebration of the Holy Communion were remelted, and made into a flagon which was first used on the Feast of S^{t} Michael and All Angels 1864." It is pretty generally known that old Church Plate is seldom or never remelted. However much the shape of an old cup or flagon may be despised by a modern parish priest, it is far too valuable, in the eyes of a silversmith, to find its way to the melting-pot. These old vessels are sold at high prices to more appreciative purchasers. American Churchmen, especially, are extremely glad to obtain old vessels consecrated by long use in an English Church.

The churchwardens' accounts of many parishes record the purchase of new Vessels in exchange for those which were worn out. The Bethersden Churchwardens' accounts shew that in 1765 they "Paid for a new Chalice and Paten, besides the old one, the Ballance in money £3 2s. 9d." Thus, like the Bishopbourne wardens, in 1706, when they remade they also increased the Plate; they did not diminish it.

We cannot say the same with respect to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Hoo St. Werburgh. The Visitation

Returns, in the office of the Archdeacon of Rochester, shew that this parish possessed silver Communion vessels, which weighed altogether 126 ounces. The Flagon, to which we have alluded on a previous page, weighed 75 ounces; the Cup 24 ounces and its Cover 9; and the Paten weighed 18 ounces. How came this remote country parish to possess Communion Plate of such extraordinary weight and value, containing no less in weight than ten pounds and a half of silver? The Archidiaconal Records, and Hasted's *History of Kent*, testify that this Communion Plate was one of the historical treasures of the county. It was the memorial of Dr. Peter Gunning, Bishop of Ely, a Kentish man, born in St. Werburgh's parish, whose career conferred honour upon his native county, and who bequeathed this service of plate to his native parish as his grateful memorial for ever. It came to Hoo in 1684, but the vessels were of much older date, as they had been constantly used by the Bishop in his private chapel at Ely. So valuable and so heavy a service of silver was a worthy memorial of the good Bishop's love and respect for his native parish and its church. Now, what shall we find if we visit Hoo St. Werburgh, and seek to inspect the memorial of Bishop Peter Gunning? We shall see a Chalice of silver, 7½ inches high and 4 inches in diameter, inscribed in old English characters on its base, "✠ R. in X^to P. Petrus Gunning Eliens. Episcopus Eccl. Paroch. de Hoo ubi natus erat Legavit A.D. 1684. J. W. Ch. W." We say, however, "Does this Chalice actually weigh 24 ounces, and where is its cover which weighed 9 ounces more?" The scales will reply, "No, this Chalice weighs only 16 ounces and a half." A similar question arises when we take up the Paten, on the back of which the same memorial words are engraved. Is this Bishop Gunning's Paten, which weighed 18 ounces! "No!" reply the scales, "it weighs only 3½ ounces." Where then are the lacking 31 ounces of silver? Are they formed into an additional flagon? The reply, incredible as it must seem, is in truth that no silver flagon of any kind now belongs to this church, to which Bishop Gunning bequeathed a flagon formed of 75 ounces of silver. What is the reason of this? We look again to the Paten, and read, "Restauravit

Percy G. Benson, Vicarius, A.D. 1882." Here is the reason. Bishop Gunning bequeathed 126 ounces of silver plate to the church of his native parish. Vicar Benson sent away those 126 ounces, and "restored them" in the shape of two vessels of glass with silver bands, and two silver vessels which together weigh 20 ounces. Mr. Benson shall speak for himself: his description of the transaction is given in a note below.*

* "Hoo Vicarage, Rochester, Thursday, December 7, 1882.

"Dear Sir,

"I received a paper this morning asking for information about the Church Plate for the Kent Archæological Society. The plate here, such as it was, was given in 1684 by Bishop Gunning, who was a native of Hoo, and it deserves the praise of being really good silver, but that is all that can be said for it. It was *extremely ugly*, immensely large and cumbrous, and most *inconvenient in every way*. It was kept here, and carried backwards and forwards to the Church. There was no proper box for containing it, and if there had been it would have been a weighty burden that few men could have carried. The old clerk, who is over 80, carried it in two large blue bags, like lawyers' bags, and, as he has been clerk about 40 years or more, the Vessels got dinted and damaged. It would have hurt the old clerk's feelings to forbid his carrying the bags, so I felt constrained to tolerate the system that I found prevailing when I came here two years ago; but at last I could stand it no longer. So I got the consent of the Churchwardens to have the Vessels melted down, and made up into a new set by a first-class firm in London (Hart, Son, and Peard, of Wych Street), and used them last Sunday (Advent Sunday) for the first time. They are in a suitable box, easily carried, and are in every way well adapted for their sacred purpose, instead of resembling, as the old ones did, the vessels used in beer-houses.

"The old inscription has been preserved, and a facsimile made with great care and skill. It is a Latin inscription stating that Peter Gunning, Bishop of Ely, bequeathed the plate to the Parish Church of Hoo, where he was born A.D. 1684. To which have been added the words, 'Restauravit Percy G. Benson, Vicarius, A.D. 1882.'

"1684 is not a date of extreme antiquity, and I think no one could have wished to perpetuate the old plate in its former state, unless in their zeal for antiquity they were prepared to sacrifice all considerations of utility and reverence.

"I am, dear Sir,
"Yours faithfully,
"PERCY G. BENSON."

"Hoo Vicarage, Rochester, Wednesday, December 20, 1882.

"Dear Sir,

"I enclose particulars of Altar Plate of Hoo Church, according to your desire, and a copy of the inscription on the back of the Paten.

"The same inscription is also on the base of the Chalice. In both it is in old English characters.

"Yours very truly,
"PERCY G. BENSON.

"Flagon (of glass, with silver band), 2lbs.; height of Flagon, 9 inches; circumference of Bowl, 12 inches.

"Chalice, 16½ ozs.; height of Chalice, 7½ inches; diameter of Bowl, 4 inches.

"Paten, 3½ ozs.; diameter of Paten, 5½ inches.

"Cruet (of glass, with silver band), 17½ ozs.; height of Cruet, 8 inches; circumference of Bowl, 10 inches."

An Archæological Society is bound to protest against the removal of historical landmarks, or heirlooms of the county. Bishop Gunning modestly and quietly set up his landmark in his native parish, in a manner worthy of himself; 126 ounces of sterling silver being assuredly a worthy offering. Mr. Benson has reduced the old Bishop's landmark to some 30 ounces of silver (or less) and two glass bottles. Is this worthy? Is it just?

It is hoped that the example of Canon Puckle at St. Mary's, Dover, or the action of the parishioners of Eastry, may be followed more generally by the clergy and the laity.

In the following Chronological List of Communion Vessels in Kent, the dimensions and the date are the principal points recorded. The weights of the vessels are, for the present, withheld, and not printed. The makers' marks, often badly impressed upon the plate, are in many cases almost illegible. In this list many of them are given as they appear to the eyes of ordinary observers, not of experts. In a majority of cases, however, seals taken from them have been submitted to experts.

Into such a list errors must inevitably creep; and it is hoped that notice of any errors in description will be sent to Mr. Scott Robertson, in order that they may be corrected when the fuller list of Vessels belonging to each parish is printed, in Part II., some months hence. The parishes will, in Part II., be taken in alphabetical order; the full inventory of all its Communion Plate (new and old) being given beneath the name of each parish. Information respecting the donors, and their heraldic bearings, will be added, and, in some cases, inscriptions not printed now will be inserted there.

PART I.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF OLD SILVER VESSELS, FOR USE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, IN THE VARIOUS PARISHES OF KENT, A.D. 1885.

Pre-Reformation Vessels.

When made.

circa 1485 — WALMER. *PATEN, 6½ inches in diameter, 1½ inch deep.** Its centre, a sunk sexfoil, is bossed up (*repoussé*) into the form of a double rose, with ℔ in its midst. All gilt. Engraved on p. 328.

circa 1525 — CLYFFE AT HOO. *PATEN, 6¼ inches in diameter, ⅝ inch deep.* Its centre, a sunk sexfoil, bears an enamel of the Holy Trinity; and round the rim are these words in black-letter characters, "Benedicamus Patrem, et Filium, cum Spiritu Sancto." Gilt.

circa 1525 — SANDWICH, ST. MARY. *TAZZA CUP, 4¾ inches high, the bowl being 5⅓ inches in diameter, and 1⅓ inch deep.* It is inscribed (in capital letters, like those used in the time of Henry VIII.) THIS.IS.THE.COMVNION.COVP. There is a cable moulding between the bowl and the plain conical stem or foot. It is engraved on p. 329. The cover, 2¼ inches high, may be of later date. This cup was not made in London; it bears 3 marks, (i) a pomegranate, (ii) an object which looks like half a ship and half a lion, (iii) Maltese cross.

1530–1 — ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL. ALMS BASON, No. 1, or Paten, like a tazza cup (once perhaps a *Ciborium* or pix), having a shallow bowl, 8⅝ inches in diameter, but only 1⅓ inch deep; standing on a stem 3⅝ inches high, with a round foot 5½ inches in diameter. Total height 5 inches. Measured when its cover is on, the complete vessel is 9 inches high, all gilt.

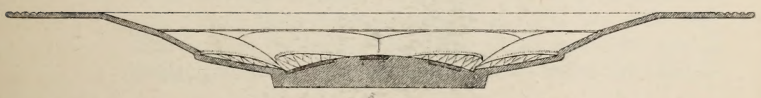
Inside the bowl, upon the vertical, or nearly vertical surface, is inscribed in large and ornamental capitals of Lombardic character, this sentence, "✠ BENEDICAMUS ♣ PATREM ⊕ ET ⊕ FILIUM ⊕ CUM ⊕ SANCTO ⊕ SPIRITU." A flower is engraved after each word.

* When italics are used, the date and place of manufacture are doubtful; there being no legible marks whereby to fix the actual year and place. All the other vessels were made in London, unless a statement to the contrary is inserted in the text.

MEDIÆVAL PATEN OF THE CHURCH OF S^T HELEN,
CLYFFE-AT-HOO.



PATEN 6¼ INCHES IN DIAMETER.



SECTION

Drawn by M^rs E.H.Lee.

C.F.Hall Photo-Litho London E.C.

When made.

The rest of the surface of the interior of the bowl is embossed with a honeycomb pattern; each hexagonal cell being $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch across. Outside, the surface beneath these hexagons shews nothing but circles, one under each hexagon.

Immediately below the bowl, there is a knop ornamented with eight 4-leaved flowers, between 2 rows of half flowers, each of which if entire would be circular and of 10 leaves.

The stem, beneath this knop, has a frilled collar and a repoussé pattern, like overlapping scales or leaves. A small cable moulding separates this pattern from the foot, which is repoussé with a moulding like "egg and tongue" on a large scale.

The hall marks are an antique N; a crowned leopard's head; and a mullet above a crescent.

1531–2 Rochester Cathedral. ALMS BASON, No. 2, exactly similar to No. 1; but differing in the last word of the engraved inscription, which is Sper instead of Spiritu. The hall marks are imperfectly stamped. Only the maker's mark is clear; and that is a crown with fleur de lis in centre, and a leaf on either side of it.

1532–3 Rochester Cathedral. COVER of ALMS BASON, 9 inches in diameter, 4 inches high. The button handle of the cover is supported upon 4 legs, each 2 inches high, moulded to appear like small cables, or cords. The cover is ornamented with repoussé work. The maker's mark, in a shaped shield, is a covered cup. The only other marks are (i) a crowned leopard's head of early shape; and (ii) the capital letter P, shaped as in the alphabets of the period (1532). The silver is gilt.

1554–5? Snave. *CUP*, 6 *inches high;* depth of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$; diameter $3\frac{3}{16}$; diameter of foot 3. Plain bowl, having near the mouth in punctured letters "William Gootli. Snave." Marks of irregular character appear on the foot; they are a monogram of BR in a circle; and also a *reversed* Roman capital R, in a punch which follows the shape of the reversed letter. This cup may be of local make, and of any date between 1550 and 1600, but it is very like cups made during the reign of Edward VI.; and R without a shield was the London date-letter for 1554-5.

Elizabethan Vessels.

1560–1 Biddenden. PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep. Has an engraved belt of foliage. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, a crescent having one mullet over each horn, and one between its horns.

When made.

1561–2 BIDDENDEN. CUP, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter. On the bowl ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep) are 2 engraved belts of foliage; on the foot a belt formed of hyphens in rows, alternating in such a way as to produce the effect of a platted or woven substance. Same maker's mark as the Paten-cover.

1561–2 LYMINGE. CUP, 8 inches high; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$. Bowl bell-shaped, quite plain; stem plain, conical. Maker's mark, a covered cup on shaped shield.

1562–3 ACRISE. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$. On bowl, 2 belts of foliage. PATEN-COVER has maker's mark, like L.C.

1562–3 BRABOURNE. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter* $3\frac{7}{8}$. On bowl and foot, each 1 belt of foliage. Maker's mark like |-(, or an H with one leg straight and the other curved.

? CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. 2 *GILT ALMS-PLATES*, 11 *inches in diameter*. The sunk centre of each is bossed up to form an eight-lobed figure, having one point of an eight-rayed star projecting between each pair of lobes. A narrow moulding of small stars runs round the edge of the rim. Underneath one plate is punctured "20 ou' $\frac{1}{4}$;" beneath the other "19 ou' $\frac{3}{4}$." This form of marking is unusual, but it occurs also beneath the foot of a gilt cup at Lenham, which was made in 1562-3; it thus helps approximately to date these plates.

? CANTERBURY. *CUP at St. John's Hospital*, $6\frac{1}{8}$ *inches high; diameter* $3\frac{3}{4}$. On bell-shaped bowl, 2 belts of foliage.

? CANTERBURY, ST. ALPHAGE. *CUP*, $7\frac{5}{8}$ *inches high; diameter* $4\frac{1}{4}$; *depth of bowl* $4\frac{3}{8}$. On bowl, 2 belts of foliage. Given on June 1st, 1714.

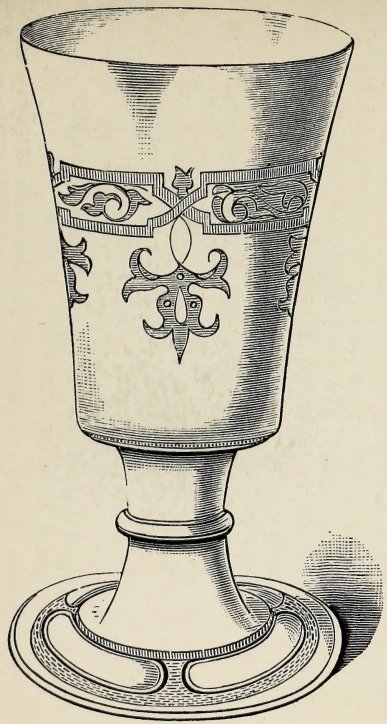
CHILHAM. CUP, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; and PATEN-COVER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. On the bowl are two foliage belts, $\frac{9}{16}$ths of an inch wide, their flanking fillets being void. The cover has one belt, and on its button is engraved a soldier's head with helmet. Maker's mark, a covered cup, in shaped shield.

? CHILLENDEN. *CUP*, $4\frac{3}{4}$ *inches high; diameter* $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$. Quite plain, and without hall marks. Has reeded moulding.

CHISLET. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter 4. On bowl 1 foliage belt, gilt; the knop and reeded mouldings of the stem are also gilt.

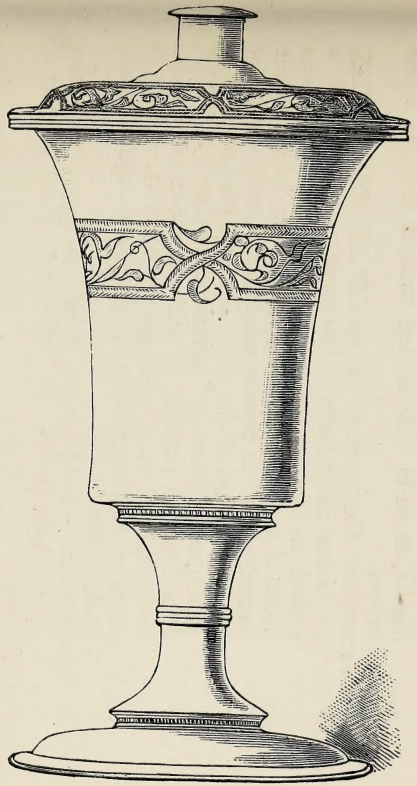
? COLDRED. *CUP*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ *inches high; diameter* $3\frac{3}{8}$. The bowl, gilt inside, has 2 foliage belts. The stem and foot seem to be of later date.

* The diameter of each cup given in this list is taken at the mouth. The foot is usually of much the same width; sometimes a little narrower, in Elizabethan cups; in later work, a little wider than the mouth.



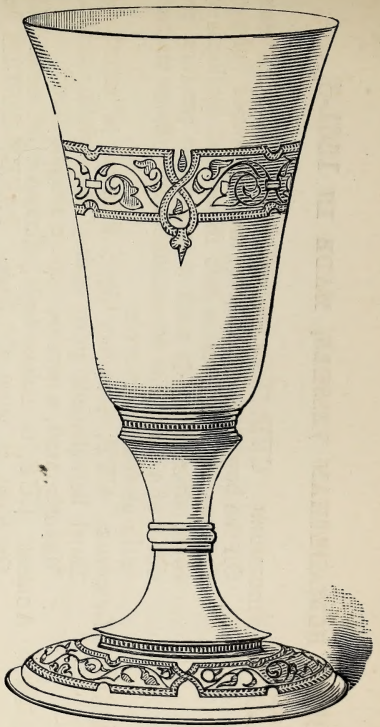
I.

STELLING, 1562.
Height 6½ inches.



II.

MONK'S HORTON.
Cup made in 1562; height 7½ inches.
Paten-cover dated 1577.



III.

BRABOURNE, 1562.
Height, 7⅛ inches.

When made.

1562-3 EGERTON. CUP, 6⅛ inches high; diameter 3¾. Bowl has 1 foliage belt, gilt, with a moulded rib above it and below it. Maker's mark is like RD linked on plain shield. PATEN-COVER has belt of foliage, also gilt.

? ELMSTONE. *CUP, 6¼ inches high; diameter* 3⅜. On the bowl 1 foliage belt; another on the foot.

EYTHORNE. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter 3½. Bowl 4 inches deep, is inscribed EYTHORN, within a scroll.

FAVERSHAM. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter of bowl and of foot 3½; depth of bowl 3½. On the bowl are 2 belts of foliage. Maker's mark illegible.

? GOODNESTONE, BY FAVERSHAM. *CUP, 5¼ high; bowl* 3⅜ *deep, and* 3⅛ *wide; foot* 3 *inches wide.* The bowl has a belt (⅝ of an inch wide) of foliage; the fillets interlace twice only, but twice they only curve towards each other. Pendants at these points. Belt on foot. Maker's mark |-(.

HALDEN, HIGH. CUP, 6¾ inches high; diameter 3¾. Bowl plain, with two moulded ribs upon it. Half the stem is gone, and the knop comes close under the bowl. Maker's mark, on shaped shield, a *fleur de lis.*

? HALSTOW, LOWER. *CUP, 6 inches high; weight* 8 *ozs. avoirdupois.* On the bowl are 3 belts, formed by rows of hyphens between fillets. *PATEN-COVER, diameter* 4½ *inches; has* 1 *hyphen belt.*

? HARBLEDOWN HOSPITAL. *CUP and COVER, quite plain.* Under the foot of the cup is rudely engraved, in ornamental capitals, the name of the patron Saint "NYCOLAS."

HASTINGLEIGH. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter 3⅞; depth of the bowl 3½. Stem has knob and reeded mouldings. On the bowl are 2 narrow belts of foliage. Maker's mark, on shaped shield, a *fleur de lis.*

HEADCORN. CUP, with double engraved belt on bowl. Maker's mark, on shaped shield, WC, with a cricket, or other insect, to dexter, beneath.

HINXHILL. CUP, 5½ inches high; diameter 3½. On the bowl is 1 belt of foliage with large leaves above it, at the 3 points whereat the flanking fillets intersect. Maker's mark is like ℄ in the centre of a sun.

HOATH. CUP, 6¾ inches high; diameter 3¼. On bowl and on foot 1 belt of foliage. Inscribed below the lip "The Borow of Hode in ye p's of Recoluer."

HORTON, MONKS. GILT CUP, 7½ inches high; diameter 3¼. On the bowl 1 belt of foliage. Maker's mark an insect, cricket (?) or grasshopper (?).

HOTHFIELD. CUP, 7¾ inches high; diameter 4¼. On the bowl is a very handsome belt, formed of 3 bands of foliage, with large leaves above it, and below it, at the points where the flanking fillets intersect (see

When made.

woodcuts on pp. 341, 339). Beneath the bowl is a frill-like collar on the stem. Maker's mark is like a man's head.

1562–3 LANGDON, EAST. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$. Bowl has a belt of foliage with pendants. Maker's mark like |-(.

LENHAM. CUP, $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches high; diameter of mouth 5; of foot $4\frac{1}{4}$. The bowl is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep. Around the lip it has a belt of foliage; and round the middle of the bowl there is a fine belt, formed of 3 bands of foliage interwoven, between 2 large moulded ribs. Upon the foot is another belt of foliage. The flanking fillets of each belt are intertwined at 4 points. The maker's mark is a fleur de lis. On stem a frilled collar below the bowl (see woodcut on p. 339). This cup was the gift of Dean Castilion of Rochester; he died in 1688.

LYDD. CUP, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter 4. Bowl has 3 belts; 1 of foliage with pendants, where the fillets intersect; 2 of hyphens. The foot has a belt of interlaced work.

? LYDDEN. *CUP, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Bowl $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches deep; diameter* 3; *quite plain.* Scarcely any stem. Three reeded mouldings.

? MEREWORTH. *CUP, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$.* The bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, has one belt of engraved ornament. Frill-collar below bowl. No stem. Belt of engraving on foot. Diameter of foot 4 inches. This cup resembles those at Wateringbury and Yalding.

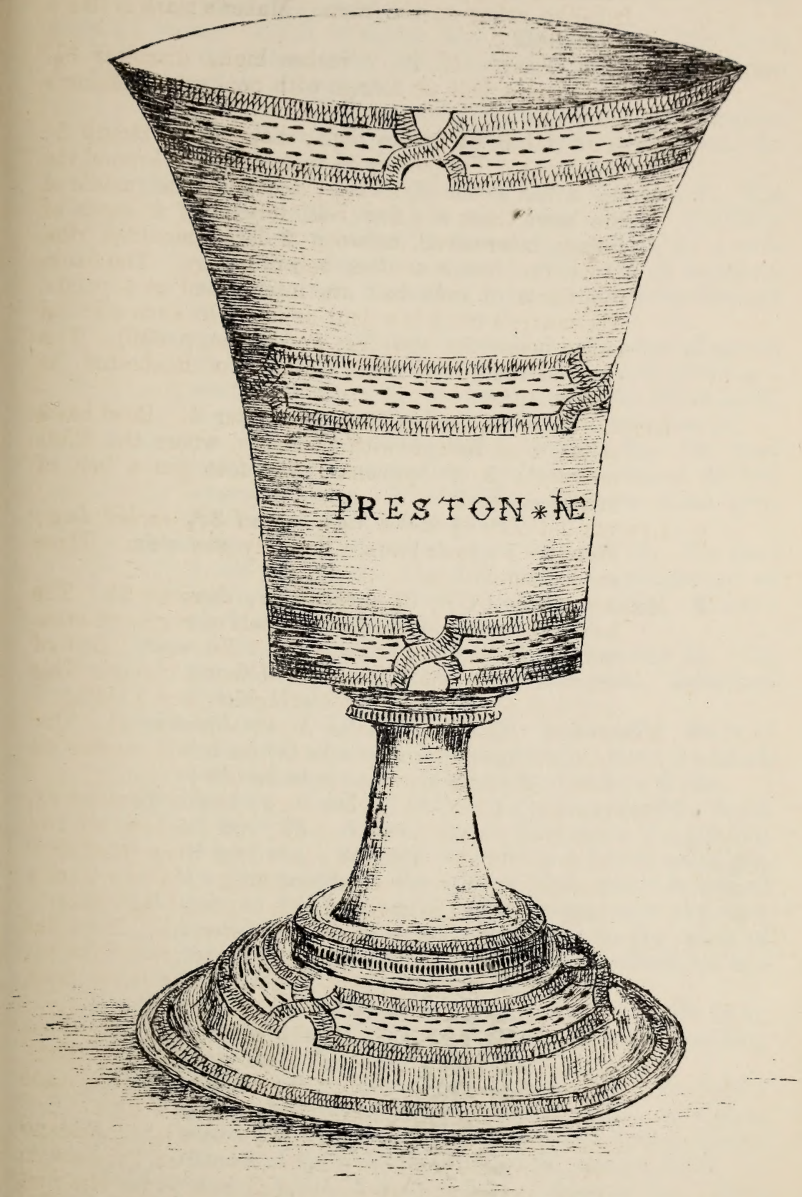
? NEWENDEN. *CUP, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{1}{5}$.* One belt of foliage (with pendants) on bowl, another on foot. Maker's mark seems to be like |-(.

NONINGTON. CUP, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches high; bowl's diameter $3\frac{7}{8}$, depth $4\frac{1}{4}$; diameter of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$. On the bowl are two belts of foliage, with the fillets four times interlaced. Beneath bowl, one reeded moulding Maker's mark a fleur de lis. The cover of this cup is of later date.

? OARE. *CUP, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$.* Bowl has 3 belts of engraving. One of foliage around the lip, and other 2 of hyphens. COVER, probably later, has button resting on 4 curved supports.

OTHAM. CUP, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$. Bowl has 1 belt of foliage, lacking the usual flanking fillets. Maker's mark like that on the Biddenden cup, made in 1561. On the Paten-cover's button is I.H.E.

? PRESTON, BY FAVERSHAM. *CUP, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; diameter $4\frac{1}{4}$.* On the bowl are 3 belts, formed of hyphens, in rows, between fillets; one such belt is on the foot also. The PATEN-COVER has a similar belt. The name of the parish is inscribed on the bowl PRESTON.



ELIZABETHAN COMMUNION CUP AT PRESTON BY FAVERSHAM.
6¼ INCHES HIGH, DIAMETER OF BOWL 4¼ INS

Russell Cooke, del.

C.F.Kell, Photo-Litho London E.C.

When made.

NEXTE.FAVERSHAM. The only mark upon the cup resembles a buckle.

1562-3 ? RIVER. *CUP, 6 inches high; diameter* 3½. The bowl, 3¾ inches deep, has 1 belt of foliage. The foot has a belt of hyphens.

SANDHURST. CUP, parcel gilt, 7⅝ inches high; diameter 4½. Bowl quite plain. Frilled collar below bowl; the stem has no knop.

SHADOXHURST. CUP, 5½ inches high; diameter 3. The bowl, quite plain, is 3½ inches deep. PATEN-COVER, 4 inches in diameter; inscribed S; a rude thin disc, slightly concave; with belt of hyphens. Maker's mark, S impaled upon I, which runs through it.

SIBERTSWOLD. CUP, 5 3/16 inches high; diameter of mouth 3; of foot 2⅞. On bell-shaped bowl a belt of foliage, round the lip, with pendants where the fillets intersect; another on the foot. Maker's mark like |-(.

? STAPLE. *CUP, 5⅛ inches high; diameter* 3⅓. On bowl hollow belt of engraving, no foliage between the two engraved fillets. A mark like I.I appears alone upon this cup, incised, not punched.

STELLING. CUP, 6½ inches high; diameter 3½. On bowl 1 belt of foliage. On foot unusual arrangement of hyphen belt (*see engraving opposite* p. 370). Maker's mark seems to be M in shaped shield.

SUTTON EAST. CUP, 7¼ inches high; diameter 3¾. On the bowl one engraved belt ¾ inch wide. Inscribed "E. S. 1715."

SWALECLIFF. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter 3. On bowl 2 moulded ribs, no belt of engraving. Stem is conical, with moulded foot. Maker's mark a fleur de lis.

SWINGFIELD. CUP, 7¾ inches high; diameter 3¾; depth of bowl 3½. Around lip of bowl there is a gilt belt of hyphens. Beneath the bowl, is a frilled collar gilt. On the middle of the conical stem, there is a small belt of hyphens, gilt. Mr. Cripps says the stem resembles that of some cups made in the reign of Edward VI. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, a stag's head *couped*.

? TEYNHAM. *CUP, 7⅓ inches high; diameter* 3¾. On bowl, 4 inches deep, 2 belts of foliage. Reeded moulding above and below stem.

THROWLEY. CUP, 7¼ inches; diameter 3½. On bowl 1 rather poor belt of foliage. Maker's mark, in a plain shield, a cross rising from a sphere, and having smaller spheres at its extremities; as at Horncastle 1569.

WALTHAM. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter 3½. Bowl has a belt of foliage with projections below it, where the flanking fillets intersect; the foot has a belt of

When made.

hyphens. Maker's mark like that on the Brabourne, East Langdon, and Newenden cups, made in this year, 1562.

1562–3? WATERINGBURY. *CUP, 5⅝ inches high;* depth of bowl 4; diameter 4¼. (See the plate opposite p. 356.) No stem. Frilled collar of 8 lobes, or semicircles, between bowl and foot. One belt of foliage ½ inch wide on bowl, and a belt of interlaced fillets only on foot.

WESTBERE. CUP, 5 inches high; diameter 3. Bowl 3½ inches deep; foot and stem 1½ inch high together. On bowl one belt of foliage with fillets thrice interlaced.

WORMSHILL. CUP, 5⅛ inches high; diameter 3. On the bowl there is a belt of foliage with 3 projecting fleurs de lis; on the foot are 6 fleurs de lis. Cup much battered. Maker's mark like an ox-head. PATEN-COVER has belt of foliage; its diameter is 3¼ inches. On the button are 6 vine leaves.

? YALDING. *CUP, 7 inches high; diameter* 4¾. Large bowl 5 inches deep, with one engraved belt. No stem. Frilled collar between bowl and foot. On the foot is an engraved belt. This cup excels but resembles that of Wateringbury, mentioned above.

? BARFRESTON. *CUP, 5¼ inches high; diameter* 3¼. It has a belt of hyphens round its lip; and one fillet engraved round the bottom of the bowl. No knop on the stem.

1564–5 BEKESBOURNE. CUP, 7¼ inches high; depth of bowl now 4¼, since ⅜ of an inch was added in 1846. Diameter foot 3¾. In 1846 a belt of foliage was engraved upon the new lip, and the ꝺꝛc upon the bowl, which was then gilt inside.

KEMSING. CUP, 5¾ inches high; diameter 3½. On bowl 2 belts of foliage. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, I.P. PATEN-COVER, 4½ inches in diameter; its button 2½ wide. No marks.

1565–6 CAPEL, NEAR TUNBRIDGE. CUP, 6¾ inches high; diameter 3¾. Bowl plain, and very deep. No proper stem between the foot and the bowl. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, interlaced Roman Capitals like R C or R T.

HAWKINGE. CUP, 5⅝ inches high; diameter 3¼. On the bell-shaped bowl (3¾ inches deep) there is the word HAVEINGE and 1 belt of foliage, and at its base a ruder belt. On the foot also a rude belt. Maker's mark, on shaped shield, I.C. with an animal's head to sinister between the letters. This mark occurs on 4 cups in Kent. The animal's head is so indistinctly defined that it has been variously described as that of a goat, a calf, a greyhound, a woman with Quaker's

When made.

bonnet, and a wheatsheaf. The PATEN-COVER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, has on it the word HAVEINGE.

TEMPLE EWELL. CUP, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{1}{8}$. On bowl 1 central belt of foliage. Maker's mark like that on the cups at Hawkinge, Hoo St. Mary, and Milstead.

1566–7 WESTERHAM. CUP, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter 4. Bowl plain. Maker's mark, on shaped shield, I.P. PATEN-COVER (weight $3\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois) inscribed 1566.

? RAINHAM. CUP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter 4. On the bowl 2 belts of foliage; the fillets cross each other 5 times in each belt. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, perhaps a *fleur de lis*.

1568–9 KINGSNORTH. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{4}$; of foot $2\frac{7}{8}$; depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, a *fleur de lis*.

NEWCHURCH. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$. On the bowl a belt of foliage. Maker's mark, on shaped shield, a bird's claw upright erased, as Mr. Cripps informs us.

1569–70 CHART SUTTON. CUP, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$. On the bowl are 3 belts; 2 formed of hyphens, but the central belt of foliage, with leaves projecting where the fillet borders intertwine; between two of the pendants are the words *Chart Suton*. Maker's mark, on shaped shield, a bull's head, to dexter, as we learn from Mr. Cripps. Inside the lip of bowl are engraved the words spoken to recipients: "The Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ," etc. PATEN-COVER, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, has no hall marks. On its button are initials C. S.

GRAIN (ISLE OF). CUP, gilt inside, and PATEN-COVER, together 8 inches high; diameter 3. On the bowl 2 belts of foliage; on the foot 1; on the cover 1, and the date 1569. Maker's mark I.P.

TUDELY. CUP, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{7}{8}$. On the bowl is a central belt of foliage with large leaves above it and below it, at the points where the flanking fillets intersect. Maker's mark, on shaped shield, in monogram, T E.

1571–2 OFFHAM. CUP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$; depth of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$. On the bowl is one engraved belt. Maker's mark A.K. in monogram. The PATEN-COVER is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter and 1 inch high. In error, 1551 has been scratched on the cover and on the foot of the cup.

1573–4 HOO ST. MARY. CUP, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameters $3\frac{1}{2}$. On the bowl ($3\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep) is a belt of foliage, 1 inch below the lip. Maker's mark I.C. with goat's

When made.

(or animal's) head to sinister between the letters. *PATEN-COVER, diameter* 4½; *height* 1. *No marks.*

1574–5 BADLESMERE. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter of mouth 3¼; of foot 3⅛. The bowl is 3½ inches deep. On it there is 1 poor and narrow belt of foliage, with 3 interlacings of fillets, and projecting leaves at each, above and below. On the stem, the moulding in the place of a knop, has a belt of hyphens.

SALTWOOD. CUP, 6⅜ inches high; diameter, 3⅜. Also PATEN-COVER. Made at Exeter (as the mark shews an X crowned within a circle), by John Ions, a goldsmith of that city, who made many communion cups.

1576–7 FAVERSHAM. CUP with COVER. The cup (once gilt) is 5¼ inches high; diameter of mouth 3¼; of foot 3; depth of bowl 3 inches. Around the mouth runs a fillet, below which, at equal intervals, are pendant 4 large bunches of foliage. Around the lower part of the bowl is a broad band formed of hyphens. Between the stem and foot there is a somewhat frill-like collar. The foot has 4 embossed ornaments in high relief. The COVER resembles the foot inverted; its height is 2¾ inches; its diameter 3¾. Maker's mark A in a shaped shield.

HINXHILL. PATEN-COVER, 4¼ inches in diameter. On it is engraved a belt of foliage, and also the date 1576.

NEWENDEN. PATEN, 5 inches in diameter; 1¼ inch high. Inscribed with date 1576. Maker's mark something like italic *x* with a pellet over it.

? SANDWICH, ST. CLEMENT. *CUP, 7¼ inches high; diameter* 4½. Bowl inscribed, between two fillets in capital letters, "This is the Comvnio' Covp S. Cleme's."

ST. MARY CRAY. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter 3¾. An engraved belt surrounds the bowl about an inch below the lip. PATEN-COVER has a belt of hyphens. Maker's mark looks like 2 concentric circles in a rudely crowned shield.

TROTTESCLIFFE. CUP, 7 inches high. The bowl has a central belt of foliage, with projecting leaves above and below points where fillet borders intertwine.

1577–8 BARFRESTON. PATEN-COVER, inscribed 1577, 1½ inch high; diameter 3½.

CHERITON. *CUP, 6¾ inches high.* On the bowl are two hollow belts of interlacing fillets, lacking foliage between the fillets. The stem has central knop, and two reeded mouldings. No hall marks. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, monogram of C.I. A small C lying upon a larger I. Hollow belt also on the PATEN-COVER, inscribed 1577.

When made.

1577–8 ELMSTONE. PATEN-COVER, inscribed An° d'ini Elmis-stone 1577.

EYTHORNE. PATEN-COVER, inscribed EYTHORN 1577.

HORTON, MONKS. PATEN-COVER, inscribed 1577; has belt of foliage.

NEWENDEN. PATEN-COVER, inscribed 1577 within a belt of hyphens. Height 1⅛ inch.

SANDWICH, ST. CLEMENT'S. PATEN-COVER, inscribed on button S.C., 1577; its rim is of iron.

1578–9 BEKESBOURNE. PATEN-COVER, 3⅞ inches in diameter. Has a belt of foliage. The button top, 1⅛ inch in diameter, is inscribed BEKSBORN IN *An° Dmi.* 1578.

HOATH. PATEN-COVER, central part inscribed 1578; enlarged in 1818 to diameter of 7 inches; height 2 inches.

LYMINGE. PATEN-COVER, inscribed 1578.

ST. MARY IN THE MARSH. CUP, 5 inches high; diameter 2¾. The bowl, fluted at the bottom, is engraved at top with festoons of drapery, above the 3 curves of which are an eagle, a snail, and a grasshopper. Festoons similar to these may be seen around the neck of the Delft ware flagon, mounted in silver, which belongs to West Malling Church (*see engraving* p. 343). The maker's mark, Mr. Cripps tells me, is a windmill in a plain oval; the sign of a goldsmith who lived in "Chepe."

WESTBERE. PATEN-COVER, inscribed 1578.

1581–2 WEST MALLING. FLAGON or STOUP of Delft ware, mounted in silver gilt; 9¾ inches high. The actual Delft jug itself is but 7 inches high. The silver mountings are richly ornamented with *repoussé* work and engraving (*see the engraving* p. 343). Maker's mark a *fleur de lis.*

1582–3 RUCKINGE. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter 3½. The maker's mark is a bugle horn beneath the initials W. H. (probably W. Horn).

1583–4 MILSTEAD. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter of bowl 3½; of foot 3; and its PATEN-COVER, diameter 3¾; with a belt of foliage upon each. Maker's mark I.C. with a goat's or animal's head to sinister, between the letters, as at Hawkinge, Hoo St. Mary, and Temple Ewell.

1584–5 HUCKING. CUP, 6¾ inches high; diameter 3¼. There is a belt of foliage around its foot. The maker's mark is said to be *t b.*

1585–6 RUCKINGE. PATEN-COVER, 3½ inches in diameter. Maker's mark is like B N. in monogram.

CANTERBURY, HOLY CROSS. CUP, 8¾ inches in height; diameter 4⅛. On the bowl is a peculiar belt of foliage. The PATEN-COVER has likewise a similar belt,

When made.

and the date 1585. The maker's mark is G E in monogram in a circular punch.

1586–7 STANFORD. CUP, 6¼ inches high; diameter of bowl 3⅛; of foot 3. The bowl has a central band of foliage, with pendant leaves below the points where the fillet borders interlace. Under the foot are the words:— "✠ All Saints, Stanford." The maker's mark may be a lizard or newt on a tun barrel (Newton?). The PATEN-COVER is 3¾ inches in diameter, and has on it a belt of foliage.

WOODNESBOROUGH. CUP, 7⅝ inches high. The bowl has a central belt of foliage with projecting leaves above and below points where the fillet borders intertwine.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. LARGE GILT ALMS-DISH, 18¾ inches in diameter; 1½ high. Around the edge of the rim runs a narrow moulding of the period. This is the only ornament on the dish.

1590–1? LOOSE. *CUP, 6½ inches high; diameter 3½. One belt* of foliage on the bowl, and another on the foot, where is inscribed the date 1590. Inscription on bowl, "The Communion Cupp of the Parishe of Loes in Kent."

1591–2? NONINGTON. *PATEN-COVER, diameter 4 inches; height* 2¼. One belt of foliage. On the button is inscribed "NUNI NGTVN 1591."

1592–3 BIDDENDEN. FLAGON, or pear-shaped jug, with slightly domed lid, 12¾ inches high; diameter of body 6 inches, of neck 3; of foot 4¾. Handsomely embossed all over. It was given by the Rev. Dr. John Bancroft to the parish in 1613, and his arms are on its front. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, T.R. in monogram.

1593? LEE. *CUP, 8½ inches high;* bowl's depth 4½; diameter 4¼; diameter of foot 3½. On the bowl is engraved a belt of foliage, with the arms of Annesley in the middle, and roses at intervals. Inscribed, "The gift of Nicholas Annesley, Lee, Kent, 1593."

1594–5 WESTWELL. FLAGON, or pear-shaped jug, with slightly domed lid, 11½ inches high; handsomely embossed and gilt. Plain shield on lid; a cherub on the hinge. "Westwell" inscribed beneath. It was given to the Church in, or soon after, 1630 by Gregory Baker. The maker's mark is some indistinct object, beneath the letters I M, which are quite distinct. This flagon is engraved on p. 344.

1595–6 FARNINGHAM. CUP, 6¾ inches high; depth of bowl 4; diameter 3. Reeded moulding on stem; egg and tongue on foot.

WOODCHURCH. CUP, 7 inches high; on conical stem; and PATEN-COVER, diameter 5⅛, quite plain.

When made.

Maker's mark I and A interlaced in monogram, on a shaped shield. Under the foot is the name WOODCHVRCH.

1597–8? SHORNE. *CUP*, 7¼ *inches high*; *diameter* 4½. On the bowl are two belts of foliage; but the flanking fillets are narrow, void, and not intertwined as they usually are.

WESTWELL. FLAGON, or pear-shaped jug No. 2, with slightly domed lid, 11½ inches high; embossed all over and gilt. Given by Gregory Baker in, or soon after, 1630. Maker's mark a two-headed eagle, displayed, between the letters T.S. Engraved on p. 344.

1599–00 CHARING. GILT CUP, with spire-crowned COVER, 20⅕ inches high; diameter 6; depth of bowl 6½. Embossed all over with escallop shells. Given by Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwell in 1765. This cup is engraved on p. 342. There is a similar cup, Mr. Cripps tells me, at Kensington Parish Church, but by a different maker. The maker's mark upon Mrs. Ludwell's cup at Charing is I. E., with 3 pellets beneath, in a plain rounded shield.

CHIDDINGSTONE. CUP, 8½ inches high; diameter 4¼; its PATEN-COVER'S diameter is 5⅛. The maker's mark is R. P. in a plain shield.

HORTON KIRBY. CUP, 6⅞ inches high; diameter 3¾. The bowl (4¼ inches deep) has a central belt of foliage, with large leaves projecting above and below it at the points where the flanking fillets interlace. Inscribed at the bottom R. W, I M, 1599. Maker's mark looks like a griffin.

? NETTLESTEAD. *CUP*, 8½ *inches high; diameter* 4¼. The bowl has 2 bands of foliage. *The PATEN-COVER is* 4¼ *inches in diameter and* 2 *inches high.* It has a belt of overlapping leaves.

THROWLEY. PATEN-COVER, 4 inches in diameter, 1¼ high. It is inscribed, in capitals formed of pricked dots, "Throwleigh in Kent 1600." Maker's mark R. C., with 3 dots below and 3 pellets above; plain shield.

? STOCKBURY. *CUP*, 6 *inches high; diameter* 3. PATEN-COVER, 3 inches in diameter; 1⅛ high. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, R. W., with mullet above and pellets around.

1600? CANTERBURY, ST. ANDREW. *ALMS-DISH*, 9¼ *inches in diameter.* Very thin and light, but handsomely *repoussé*, and gilt. In the centre is a broad bowl with a plant in it. Around is a circular wreath of oak branch, with acorns. Around this is an arcade of 16 arches, filled alternately with pairs of acorns and covered 2-handled cups. Beneath the dish are these

When made.

words, "Charles Wetenhall, sometyme Major of the City of Canterbury, borne in Cheshire, gave this to the parish of S[t] Andrew for ever—who dyed 1615. John Gobee and Thomas White being Churchwardens then." This dish is of a class similar to that at Bredgar, made *circa* 1632, of which an engraving is given on p. 348.

1600? SANDWICH, ST. BARTHOLOMEW. *CUP, 5½ inches high; diameter 3½. Inscribed* "To the pious memory of the donors;" also A. C., and "St. Bartholomew's Hospital 1784." Plain egg-shaped bowl, with Elizabethan foot and stem, together only 2⅛ inches high.

WESTERHAM. COVERED CUP, 12 *inches high; diameter* 3½. Made at Nuremberg. Marks, N; and G S. The cup is 8½ inches high, and the COVER 3½, to the top of the human figure, which crowns it. The engraving (*opposite* p. 341) well represents it.

1602–3 ROCHESTER, ST. NICHOLAS. CUP, 8 inches high; diameter 3¾. The bowl has 1 narrow belt of foliage, the flanking fillets of which are void, not chased. PATEN-COVER, 4½ inches in diameter, has 1 belt, formed of hyphens.

VESSELS MADE IN THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

1604–5 HARRIETSHAM. CUP, 7½ inches high; diameter 3¼. The bell-shaped bowl bears the date 1604, within 4 double triangles interlaced; it also has a belt of foliage; so has the PATEN-COVER. The maker's mark, in a plain shield, is T. H., with some object below the letters.

KINGSDOWN (BY SITTINGBOURNE). CUP, 7 inches high; diameter 3½. On bell-shaped bowl, in punctured letters, "Given to the Church by Bridget Finche, widowe." Maker's mark like griffin's head, or large squirrel.

1607–8 FOLKESTONE PARISH. CUP, inches high; diameter . The bowl is egg-shaped, and engraved all over with foliage on a stippled or dotted ground; the bottom of the bowl is pointed and rests on a baluster stem.

SWALECLIFF. *PATEN-COVER, weight 1¾ oz. avoirdupois. Inscribed "Swaclif* 1607."

1609–10 EAST MALLING. PATEN, diameter 5¼ inches; height 1⅜. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, a monogram of the letters F. G.

ROCHESTER, ST. NICHOLAS. CUP, 7½ inches high; diameter 3⅜. Engraved around the top, "The guift of Edward Harlowe, sonne of Richard Harlow 12 tymes Maior of this Cittye of Rochester. M.H. 1609." The bowl has 1 belt of foliage, with 3 projections of foliage

When made.

above and below it, at the points where the flanking fillets intertwine. The PATEN-COVER, 4½ inches in diameter, is engraved E H. Maker's mark, in plain shield, a monogram of T. F., as at Mereworth in 1624.

1610? HACKINGTON, ST. STEPHEN'S. *CUP, 11 inches high; diameter* 5½. Inscribed "Anno Domini 1610, Petrus Manwood Miles Balnei D." around his arms engraved upon it. The PATEN-COVER is 6 inches in diameter.

1616? WESTERHAM. *PATEN, 6¼ inches in diameter.* Doubtful mark, like T.

1617–8 SEVENOAKS. CUP, once gilt, 9¼ inches high; diameter 4⅛. The bowl, 4⅝ inches deep, has a central belt of foliage, with large projections above and below it, at the points where the flanking fillets intertwine. Around its lip is a belt of hyphens. The PATEN-COVER has also a belt of foliage. Beneath the foot, "The gifte of George Scott To the Churche of Seuenoke in Kent An° Do' 1618." Maker's mark, T F, in monogram, as at St. Nicholas, Rochester (1609); and at the Temple Church in London.

1617–8 SOUTHFLEET, ST. NICHOLAS. CUP, 9 inches high; diameter 5; of foot 4½. Bowl a hemisphere. PATEN-COVER, 6½ inches in diameter; on button "1618." The gift of John Buckeridge, Bishop of Rochester, 1618.

? BIRLING. *CUP, 7¾ inches high; diameter* 3¼; *depth of bowl* 3¾. On the bowl in pricked figures is the date 1617, and the initials W. R. + R. D. + The bowl has a belt of interlaced fillets. On the stem is an ornamental knop. The foot has an egg and tongue moulding.

? GOUDHURST. *CUP, gilt, 8⅔ inches high; depth of bowl* 4½; diameter of mouth 4¾, of foot 4. Bears in pricked letters these words: "The gift of S^r William Campion K^t and Elizabeth his wife Ano. Dni. 1618." The bowl is ornamented with engraving.

GOUDHURST. *PATEN (gilt), 7 inches in diameter; 1½ high.* In pricked letters:—"The gift of Sir William Campion, K^t, and Elizabeth his wife. Ano. Dni. 1618." The four quarterings of the donors' arms appear on the paten. Maker's mark, in plain shield, P.C. with a quatrefoil beneath.

1618–9 LEIGH. CUP, 10 inches high; diameter 4½. PATEN-COVER, 6 inches diameter; 1½ high. On the foot of the Paten are pricked the initials A. C. linked together by loops.

CUXTON. CUP, gilt inside, 7¼ inches high; diameter 3¼. PATEN-COVER, 4 inches in diameter. On both

When made.

IHS in a crown of thorns. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, I.I. surmounting a mullet.

1619–20 Little Chart. PATEN, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter; $1\frac{1}{4}$ high. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, I. S. with a mullet below.

Linton. STANDING CUP, with COVER having an open-work spire, surmounted by a man's figure with shield and spear. Total height, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches; stem 8, depth of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$. Maker's mark, C. B., linked in monogram on a plain shield. For an engraving of this cup, see p. 351.

Staplehurst. CUP, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$; engraved with sacred monogram *en soleil*, etc. Under foot, "The Parish of Staplehurst." Also PATEN-COVER with spiral knob. Maker's mark doubtful; resembling A.I. above W.

? Ashford. *CUP, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$*; of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$. Quite plain. Maker's C.B. in monogram. No hall mark.

1620–1 Horton Kirby. FLAGON, without lip, 10 inches high. The gift of Henry Bathurst, May 14, 1621, and bearing his arms. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, two letters; the first seems to be I.

? Harbledown. *CUP, small, gilt inside*, without hall marks. Inscribed "Tho. and An. bul. 1621."

1621–2 Sutton-at-Hone. CUP, 9 inches high; diameter 4; depth of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$. On its foot is engraved a belt of foliage. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, H B in monogram. The PATEN-COVER, without a foot, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

? Pluckley. *GILT CUP, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches high; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$; of splayed foot $3\frac{3}{4}$. A thin PATEN-COVER, with IHS en soleil, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.* On the knop are 4 cherubs' faces in relief; on one face of the hexagonal foot a crucifix is engraved. The only mark is R. H.

1622–3 Eastry. CUP, $8\frac{4}{5}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{4}{5}$. PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{1}{5}$ inches in diameter; $1\frac{3}{5}$ high. Maker's mark, a monogram of T F in plain shield.

? Canterbury, St. Mildred. *CUP, $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches high; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{8}$, of foot $4\frac{3}{8}$.* Inscribed inside the foot Anthony Honiwood. Anno 1622. The Honywood arms are on the bowl.

1623–4 Ashurst. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter 3. Around the middle of the bowl a scroll is engraved. The shape of the date letter *f* seems remarkable. The maker's mark, in shaped shield, is I. G.

Swanscombe. CUP, 7 inches high. The bowl has a belt of oak leaves and acorns between fillets; after Elizabethan fashion.

When made.

1624–5 SHIPBOURNE. CUP, 9 inches high; diameter 4⅜; depth of bowl 5. PATEN-COVER, 5¼ inches in diameter. On both are the arms (3 sinister gauntlets) of Henry Vane, first husband of the donor. On the cup we read, "Ex dono Margaretæ, d'næ Cutts, 1625." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, R. B., with a mullet beneath.

MEREWORTH. CUP, gilt, 10⅜ inches high; diameter 4⅛. The bowl (4¾ inches deep) is embossed and has, in pricked letters, the initials I. V. Maker's mark, in plain shield, T F in monogram; as at Eastry (1622), and Sevenoaks (1617).

PETHAM. CUP, 7¾ inches high; diameter 3½. PATEN-COVER to fit. Given by Henry Gurt in 1624. Maker's mark, in plain shield, I. E., with some object beneath.

VESSELS MADE DURING THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

1625–6 BORDEN. CUP, 8½ inches high; diameter 3½. Inscribed, "Ex dono Thomæ Everard, nuper de Borden vicarius, qui obiit A.D. 1629." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, BT, linked in monogram, with some object below. Also PATEN-COVER; diameter 4¾ inches.

1627–8 AYLESFORD. CUP, 7⅜ inches high; diameter 3⅝. The PATEN-COVER is 4⅝ inches in diameter; 1⅛ high. Maker's mark, in a heart-shaped shield, R. C. with a pheon beneath.

DARENTH. FLAGON, 7½ inches high. Inscribed, "Ex Dono Edmund Davenport, 1682." Maker's mark W. S., with a mullet beneath.

? LEWISHAM. *SPOON, perforated, and recently given to* the Parish Church of Lewisham, bears the mark of R. C. with a pheon beneath, and mullet or pellets above.

? RAINHAM. *PATEN, 4¾ inches in diameter; 1 high.* The gift of Anne Elmstone, widow. Maker's mark, in plain shield, W. S., with mullet beneath.

1628–9 CRANBROOK. CUP, gilt, 9⅝ inches high; diameter 4½; depth of bowl 5⅜. PATEN-COVER, gilt, 6 inches in diameter; height 1¼. Under the paten are the arms of Roberts, between the initials T. R. Maker's mark looks like C. C. with some crook-like object, perhaps a tree, or a column with pellets above, between the letters (see Cripps, *O. E. P.*, 283).

1629–30 CHATHAM PARISH. Two PATENS, each 6¾ inches in diameter. Given by the Rev. John Pyham in 1636. Maker's mark, in a shaped shield, R. M. with a crown below the letters.

HARRIETSHAM. FLAGON, 11⅝ inches high; and a PATEN, 7½ inches in diameter; 1½ high. Given by

When made.

Dr. William Steed, in 1637, and bearing his arms. Maker's mark, in a circular stamp, P. B. with a crescent above and below.

1629–30 Pluckley. GILT CUP, 8 inches high; diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$. Bowl, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, has an engraved band of overlapping leaves with 3 pendants and 3 ornaments above it. Maker's mark R. S. in an oblong shield.

1630–1 Bilsington. CUP, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$. Knop on stem. Engraved near the mouth, "Beilsington 1630;" in centre of bowl I.H.S. with cross and nails *en soleil*. Under the foot, "Thomas Raynolde. C.W." PATEN-COVER to fit bowl. Maker's mark on both, a flower of 5 petals, with stalk and 2 leaves. Repaired in 1827.

Burmarsh. CUP, 6 inches high, On its bowl is pricked the date 1630. The maker's mark is a forget-me-not or other 5-petaled flower with stalk and 2 leaves, as at Bilsington, East Langdon, and Stodmarsh. The bowl has lately been enriched with 3 gilt Maltese crosses, each having a brilliant in its centre. The PATEN-COVER is surmounted by a cross; total height 2 inches.

Hawkhurst. Two CUPS, gilt inside, each $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$; and two PATEN-COVERS, each $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ high. Given by William Boys in 1631. Maker's mark an escallop shell.

Peckham, West. CUP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$. The PATEN-COVER is $4\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch high. The gift of John Stanley. Maker's mark M. C. with a mullet over each letter.

Sutton, East. FLAGON, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter of lid $3\frac{1}{2}$. Maker's mark W. C. with a star beneath.

St. Nicholas at Wade. CUP, 7 inches high; diameters $3\frac{1}{2}$. Depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$. Maker's mark an anchor between the letters D and G. PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; 1 high.

? Langdon, East. *PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois.* On the button is "E. L." Maker's mark, a 5-leaved flower with stalk and 2 leaves (as on cups at Burmarsh and Stodmarsh).

1631–2 Bethersden. FLAGON, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. "The guift of Thomas Sharperey, 1631." Maker's mark P. B. with one crescent below, and another inverted above the initials.

? Preston by Wingham. *CUP, 8 inches high; diameter* $3\frac{1}{2}$; and COVER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Also a PATEN, 7 inches in diameter. Maker's mark R. M. or R. W.

Shoulden. CUP, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$; bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$

When made.

inches deep. PATEN-COVER, 4⅝ inches in diameter; inscribed on the button (1⅝ inch in diameter) "1631 The Chalice for Sholden." Round the foot of the cup are these words: "Bought when James Den was churchwarden." Maker's mark, in plain shield, R.W. with a hare beneath the initials.

1631–2 GREENWICH, ST. ALPHAGE. CUP, gilt, 8½ inches high; diameter 5. Inscribed, "The Gift of John Wardall To y^e^ Parish of Easte greenwich in Kent." Maker's mark, in plain shield, a Roman capital W, with 3 pellets above. PATENS (2), gilt, diameter 6½ inches; height 1½. Maker's mark R.F. The arms of Wardell are engraved on all three vessels.

THURNHAM. CUP, 7⅜ inches high; diameter 3⅝. The gift of "M^r^ Ja^s^ Medlicote good benefactor." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, H.S. with a sun in splendour beneath.

WINGHAM. CUP, 8½ inches high; originally gilt. Bell-shaped bowl, inscribed, "This cup was given to this Parish of Wingham by Hector Du Mont, a Frenchman born." "1st of January 1632"[–3]. Maker's mark H.B. PATEN-COVER, engraved with D M in monogram.

1632–3 BICKNOR. GILT ALMS-DISH, 6½ inches in diameter; weighing 4 ozs. 17 dwts. One of its two small handles (like escallop shells) has been broken off. It is *repoussé*, and similar in most respects to the Bredgar Alms-dish, engraved on p. 348. On the central shield we read "Bicknor," and beneath that word are the initials "M.A." Hence we infer that Mrs. Margaret Aldersey of Bredgar (widow of Thomas Aldersey of Swanton Court) presented this small alms-dish to Bicknor Church. She gave to Bredgar Church a similar but larger dish. The maker's mark is $\frac{W}{M}$ in a plain shield; as on the Lewisham Flagons made in 1646.

? BREDGAR. *ALMS-DISH*, 8⅛ *inches in diameter; nearly* an inch deep. This dish is 8-lobed and has 2 small handles like escallop shells. Its surface is embossed with *repoussé* work; see p. 348. On its central shield is inscribed Bradgate M.A. These initials stand probably for Margaret Aldersey. This dish is very similar to one at Bishampton Church near Pershore, which bears the date letter for 1634, and a maker's mark T M in monogram, which appears also upon a fluted dish with punched pattern at Bermondsey Church.

DOVER CASTLE CHURCH. CUP, 11⅜ inches high; diameter 5⅝. Bowl 7 inches deep, short stem with knop. PATEN, 8⅛ inches in diameter; 2½ high. Both given by Theophilus Howard, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, K.G., Constable of Dover Castle. Maker's mark, in

When made.

plain shield, T with 2 mullets and a cinquefoil beneath it. The Earl of Suffolk's arms, encircled with the garter, his motto beneath and crest above, are on the side of the cup and under the foot of the paten.

1632–3 DODINGTON. CUP, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$; of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$. PATEN-COVER, inscribed on the foot, "The Communion Cup. Doddington, 1633"; weight $3\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. Maker's mark, in a plain shield, I.M. with a pig passant beneath.

RAINHAM. Two FLAGONS, each 11 inches high; diameter of foot 6 inches; of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$. The gift of Frances (*née* Cecil), first Countess Dowager of Thanet, at Christmas 1632, after her husband's death. Maker's mark W.S. with an arrow in a bent bow, between the letters; as on a cup at Chiddingstone.

1633–4 CHIDDINGSTONE. CUP, on plain conical stem, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter 4; with PATEN-COVER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter. The gift of Sir Bernard Hyde, whose arms are engraved on one side of the bowl, and his initials pricked on the other side. Maker's mark a bow and arrow between the initials W.S.; as on the Rainham flagons.

? ASHFORD. *CUP, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter of bell-shaped bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$; of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$.* Inscribed under the foot, "*Ashford An° Dom.* 1633. 13 ozs. 12 dwts. Cost £3 16s."

SEVENOAKS. CUP, $7\frac{9}{16}$ inches high; diameter $4\frac{3}{16}$; depth of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$. PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{13}{16}$ inches in diameter. The gift of John Leigh (who was born 1565) in the year 1634, when aged 69. Inscribed "Die to Live. Live to Die. John Leigh Nat. 1565, Ætat. 69, 1634." Maker's mark W.C. with a mullet beneath.

SOUTHFLEET, ST. NICHOLAS. FLAGON, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. The gift of Meriel, only daughter of Sir William Swan. Maker's mark probably like that on Leigh's cup at Sevenoaks; but only W with the mullet beneath can now be discerned. This flagon was regilt in 1768 at the expense of Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester.

LAMBERHURST. CUP, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$.

? STODMARSH. *CUP, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{1}{8}$.* PATEN-COVER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The date 1633 is inscribed on the foot of the Paten-cover. Maker's mark a flower of 5 petals with stalk and 2 leaves, as on a cup at Burmarsh, and paten-cover at East Langdon.

1634–5 COBHAM. CUP, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches high; diameter of foot and mouth 4; depth of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$. PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter; $1\frac{1}{4}$ high; button's diameter $2\frac{1}{8}$.

When made.

No inscription on either. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, I.B., with some object beneath.

1634–5 Dartford. FLAGON, 10¼ inches high; diameter of foot 5½, of mouth 4. It bears the arms of Rogers. Maker's mark C.O. with 3 pellets above and 3 below.

Faversham. Two PATENS, 6¾ inches in diameter; 1¾ high. Inscribed, "The gift of Jane Lawrence, 1634."

Higham. ALMS-DISH, 6½ inches in diameter; engraved "Higham." Maker's mark R.M with a mullet beneath. Perhaps of similar date is also a CUP, 6 inches high; diameter 3⅝; inscribed "Higham."

Kennington. CUP, 6½ inches high; diameter 3½. Maker's mark an escallop shell. PATEN-COVER, 4¾ inches in diameter; inscribed "Kennington 1634."

Monkton. CUP, 7¾ inches high; diameter 3½. Inscribed with the date 1634. Maker's mark T.B. in quatrefoiled lozenge.

Orpington. CUP, 7¼ inches high; diameter 4⅛; depth of bowl 3¾; parcel gilt. Also PATEN-COVER. Maker's mark an escallop shell.

Westwell. CUP, gilt, 9 inches high; diameter 5. The Cover has a cross as a handle. Maker's mark R. C., with a pheon beneath. The gift of Gregory Baker.

1635–6 Chatham Parish. FLAGON, 10 inches high; diameter 3⅝. "This Pott was given by Mr John Pyham, late Minister of Chatham in Kent, Anno 1636." Maker's mark J B in monogram.

Dartford. FLAGON, 10¼ inches high; diameter of foot 5½. Inscribed, "IHS. Deo dicatum et Ecclesiæ Dartfordiensi." Scratched beneath are the figures 32.0.0; 1712. Maker's mark R.S.

Petham. PATEN, 6½ inches in diameter; 2½ high. "Ex dono John Thompson de Kenville millit." Maker's mark, in heart-shaped shield, G E with a mullet beneath.

? Woodchurch. The CONICAL STEM, *to a Cup 7 inches high, seems to have been added in the course of repair*, done about 1635. The bowl bears an unusual form of the date letter for 1595–6.

1636–7 Chatham Parish. CUPS (2), each 9 inches high; diameter 4½. Inscribed "Chatham Parish." Maker's mark, in heart-shaped shield, on one W.D.; on the other, something like i.t.

Dover, St. Mary. FLAGONS (2), each originally 13 inches high; but upon the usual flattened domical lid Canon Puckle has added a charming ornament, like a cross-capped spire, 4 inches high, formed of 4 crocketed curves. The diameter of the mouth of each flagon is 4¼ inches; of the foot 8. Inscribed, "St Maryes Church in Douer, Anno Dom. 1636. Ex dono Domini Antonii Percivall equitis aurati." The arms of Sir

When made.

Anthony Percivall appear above the inscription. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, R.B., with a star beneath.

HEVER. CUP, 6½ inches high; diameter, and depth, of bowl, 3⅛. Also PATEN-COVER. Around the cup there is an engraved belt. Maker's mark, in a shaped shield, H, with a spear, or arrowhead, passed vertically through the crossbar of the letter.

? CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. *GILT CUP, 9 inches high; diameter* 4¼. Upon the stem are the heads and fore parts of a horse, a hound, and a lion. Upon one face of the hexagonal foot, a horse, a hound, and a lion, are engraved, as if taking counsel together. The inscription states that this cup was given by Thomas Howard, 20th Earl of Arundel, a well-known traveller and *connoisseur*, who collected in Italy the celebrated "Arundel Marbles," which were subsequently presented to the University of Oxford. Departing upon an embassy from King Charles I. to the Emperor Ferdinand II., he passed through Canterbury on the 7th of April 1636, and on visiting the Cathedral left this cup as a votive offering to God. The lion and horse were the supporters of his own armorial bearings; the hound or talbot is found in the arms of the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose daughter and eventual heir, the Lady Alathea Talbot, was the wife of this Lord Arundel. He presided at the trial of the Earl of Strafford. The cup is a work of art, probably of Continental manufacture. Its peculiar style of ornamentation, so characteristic of the noble Earl, is not appropriate to the service to which it is devoted. Probably its great artistic and intrinsic value caused it to be offered by him as "of his best."

1637–8 CRAYFORD. FLAGON, 10½ inches high. Maker's mark P. C.

EASTLING. CUP, 6½ inches high. Inscribed, "The Communio Cupp of the Parish of Eastling in Kent, 1638." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, P.B., with one crescent below and another inverted, above the initials.

1637–8 MAIDSTONE, ALL SAINTS. CUPS (2), 9 inches and 8⅞ inches high respectively; their diameters being (i) 4⅝ and (ii) 4⅜. The bowl of each, 5 inches deep, has engraved on its front the arms of the borough of Maidstone, surrounded by a wreath of foliage. PATEN-COVERS (2), in diameter 5⅝ inches, and in height 1⅛. All have the same maker's mark, in a shaped shield, P. B., with a crescent below and an inverted crescent above.

BOUGHTON ALUPH. CUP, and PATEN on foot, given by Captain Robert Moyle.

When made.

1638–9 SEVENOAKS. FLAGON, straight-sided, 12⅞ inches high; diameter of splayed base 7⅝; of lid 4⅞. Inscribed in italics, "F. Cranfield Countis of Dorsett her guift to ye Church of 7 Oake." Her armorial bearings are engraved upon it; Sackville impaling Cranfield. Maker's mark R. S., with a heart beneath the initials. Mr. Cripps tells us that much plate was made by him, including some at the Charterhouse, London, in 1630–1, and at All Saints, Maidstone, in 1641–2.

1639–40 BARMING. CUP, 6¾ inches high; diameter 4. Maker's mark, in plain shield, CT in monogram; the C being small, and impaled upon the stem of the T. There is a Cup and also a Paten at Halsall Church, near Ormskirk, Lancashire, by the same maker (Cripps, *O. E. P.*, 2nd edition, p. 285).

CHELSFIELD. CUP, 6⅛ inches high; depth of bowl 3½; diameter 3⅜; and PATEN-COVER. On both I. H. S. *en soleil.* Maker's mark, in shaped shield, seems to be I. B., with object beneath, like a circle with a horizontal line thrust through it (perhaps a buckle).

DOVER CASTLE CHURCH. CUP (on conical stem), 9 inches high; diameter 4½. PATEN, 6¼ inches in diameter. Maker's mark, in a shaped shield, illegible.

1640–1 CANTERBURY, NORTHGATE. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter of mouth 4⅜; of foot 4¼. PATEN-COVER, 5⅝ inches in diameter; 1⅛ high. The bowl of the cup has, inside, a flat bottom of large diameter. On the exterior is inscribed, "Northgate Parish in Canterbury, 1640," in italic writing. Maker's mark I.L., in octagonal shield.

CANTERBURY, ST. DUNSTAN. PATEN, 6½ inches in diameter; 2½ high. The under part has its curved surface adorned with 4 engraved ornaments of woodbine foliage, as if it had formed part of an earlier paten-cover. It is probable that a broad rim was, in 1641, welded around an earlier paten-cover; which was 4¾ inches in diameter. Maker's mark, T.C., in shaped shield; there is an object above the initials which may be a fish, but it is not clearly seen.

LONGFIELD. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter 3¾. Inscribed with H. and E. B., and H and A I., initials probably of two men and their wives. Maker's mark like a fleur de lis.

ST. MARY CRAY. ALMS-BASON on 3 feet, with a small flat handle for thumb and finger; diameter 4 inches; height 3. On a raised shield opposite the handle is engraved "E. H. 1640." On the bason, "Given by Mrs Helena Hodsoll to ye Parish Church of St Mary Cray in Kent 1740." Maker's mark, in plain shield, resembles a cock standing on some object or initials.

When made.

1641–2 MAIDSTONE, ALL SAINTS. FLAGON, 12⅝ inches high; diameter of foot 8⅜; of mouth 6. Given by Sir John Astley in his will. Beneath the foot is this inscription, "Deo sacrum ex dono Dom[i] Johannis Astley militis, Defuncti." The Astley arms, within a wreath, appear on the body of the flagon. Maker's mark R. S., with a heart beneath.

KNOWLTON. CUP, 11 inches high; diameter 5. Inscribed round the mouth, "Communion Cup of the Church of Knowlton 1677." The long baluster stem is well moulded, beaded, and chased. Maker's mark, in a plain shield, a monogram of T.F., as at Eastry, Sevenoaks, and Mereworth (1624).

1642–3 KNOWLTON. PATEN-COVER, diameter 6½ inches. Maker's mark, in heart-shaped shield, R.W., with 2 pellets beneath. Inscription at the back, "Cover of Communion Cup of the Church of Knowlton 1677;" and on the front rim, "Communion Cup of the Church of Knowlton."

1643–4 FAVERSHAM. FLAGONS (4), given by the will of Stephen Haward, and engraved with his arms, and the words "Ex dono Stephi. Haward gent." Two of these are 17 inches high, 10 across the foot, and 6¼ across the mouth. The other 2 are each 13½ inches high, 8¼ across the foot, and 5¼ across the mouth. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, W. M., with a mullet above and below the initials.

VESSELS MADE DURING THE COMMONWEALTH.

1646–7 GRAVENEY. CUP, 6 inches high; bowl 3¼ deep, 3¾ wide; foot 4 inches wide. Hollow plain conical stem and foot. Punctured on bowl, "Graueney in Kent." PATEN-COVER, 4½ inches in diameter; 1 high. Same words on button. Maker's mark, in square or oblong, W.T., with 2 rings above the initials.

1646–7 LEWISHAM PARISH. FLAGONS (2), gilt, each 11½ inches high; diameter of mouth 5; of foot 7½ inches. "Given to the Parish church of Lewisham at Easter A.D. 1686." Maker's mark $\frac{W}{M}$ in a plain shield. This mark, says Mr. Cripps, appears on an alms-tray at Chalton, South Hants; and on a paten at St. Stephen's, Bristol, made in 1631–2.

1646–7 LULLINGSTONE. *CUP, inscribed "The guift of Nickolas Granway."* Maker's mark, in plain shield, A. F., as on a fine cup of the Vintners' Company made in 1646–7 (*see* Mr. Cripps, *O. E. P.*, 2nd edition, p. 285).

1650–1 BOUGHTON ALUPH. *FLAGON, given by Mrs. Priscilla Moyle.*

When made.

1651–2 DARTFORD. ALMS-DISH, inscribed, "The gift of Mr. Jos. Allen, 1749," weight 13 ozs. 6. Maker's mark, in a plain shield, H. E., with a roundle below and pellets above.

1653–4? CANTERBURY, ST. MARY MAGDALEN. *CUP, 7¾ inches high; diameter 4½.* The bowl has on it a belt of ornament. PATEN, 6 inches in diameter. Maker's mark W. M. These *may* be of the year 1651–2.

1653–4 ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL. SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON'S Service of 2 CUPS with Covers; 2 FLAGONS; an ALMS-DISH; and 2 PATENS with Covers, ALL GILT, which had originally been made for James, Duke of Lenox and Richmond, who resided at Cobham Hall. These vessels, with 2 splendid candlesticks, 19⅝ inches high, were bequeathed to Rochester Cathedral by the will of Sir J. Williamson, dated 1701. Maker's mark, upon all, a hound *sejant*, collared.

CUPS (2), like Mediæval Chalices, 11½ inches high without the cover; 16 inches high when the cover is on. Depth of bowl 4¾ inches. Diameter of the mouth 5¼ inches; greatest width of the hexagonal base, from point to point 8¾ inches. At each angle of the hexagonal foot there is a small cherub's head and wings. THE COVERS are surmounted each by a cross standing on a sphere. They are 6¼ inches in diameter; 4½ inches high, including the height of cross and sphere, which is 2¾ inches. The button (from which spring the sphere and cross) is broad, and engraved with the sun's rays. Inside the Covers are dotted weight-marks (i) 52 oz. 18 d.; (ii) 52 oz. 15 d.

FLAGONS (2), height 12¼ inches; diameter of mouth 4½; of splayed foot 7 inches. The lid is 2 inches high. The handle has an ornament of large beads running down its centre; the beads are continuous, and gradually decrease in size as they approach the bottom, where the handle finishes in a cherub's head. The thumb piece on top of the handle is a sphinx-like cherub, with broad wings. The only mark on each is is a hound, sitting, collared, in a shaped shield.

ALMS-DISH, 21¼ inches in diameter, with beads on rim, and I.H.S., *en soleil*, in the centre. COVERED PATENS (2), 7½ inches in diameter; height 5. Foot hexagonal; each of its 6 points terminates in a cherub. COVERS, 8⅛ inches in diameter; 6 in height to top of the cross; which, with the sphere on which it stands, is 3⅛ high. Inside one is punctured 48.5, and inside the other 48.1.

1654–5 HUNTON. CUP, 7½ inches high; diameter 4¼; bowl 4 inches deep. Upon it are engraved the arms of Boteler of Teston between two sprays like those on

When made.

the Mereworth plate of 1633–4. Rude conical stem. PATEN-COVER, 5 inches in diameter. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, some object which cannot be recognized.

1655–6 Blackheath, Ascension Church. CUP, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{3}$; of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$. Maker's mark W. R.

1657–8 Greenwich, St. Alphage. CUP, gilt, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter 5. It bears the arms of Wardell and these words, "The Gift of John Wardall To y^e^ Parish of Easte greenwich in Kent."

1658–9 Bidborough. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter 4. Given by William Gomeldon in 1663. PATEN-COVER, 5 inches in diameter. Also PATEN, on foot, inscribed 1663 D. D., Churchwarden. Maker's mark partly erased; the second initial is E.

1659–60 Canterbury, St. Peter. CUP, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches high; diameter 4. Inscribed, "For the use of the Parish Church of S^t^ Peter the Apostle, in Canterbury 1681." It bears an engraved belt, and the arms of the Cathedral of Christ Church, Canterbury. Maker's mark, T. L. or L. L., in an octagonal shield, as at St. Mary, Northgate, Canterbury, on the cup made in 1640.

? Ospringe. *CUP, 7 inches high;* depth of bowl 4; diameters $3\frac{1}{2}$. Inscribed "Auspringes Church in Kent." No hall marks. Maker's mark PB as on Paten. PATEN, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, of top; of foot 2. Height $\frac{7}{8}$. Maker's mark PB, with crescent below and inverted crescent above initials; pellet on each side of each crescent. Shield rounded above and below, with sides nearly straight.

Vessels made during the reign of Charles II.

1660–1 Chevening. CUP, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; diameter 4. Inscribed 1660. Maker's mark, P. B. in an octagon, with crescents and pellets, as on the Bethersden flagon made in 1631.

? Milton, by Sittingbourne. *CUP*, 8 *inches high;* diameter 4, inscribed with the names of Cheny Bourne and John Whitherton, Churchwardens, 1665.

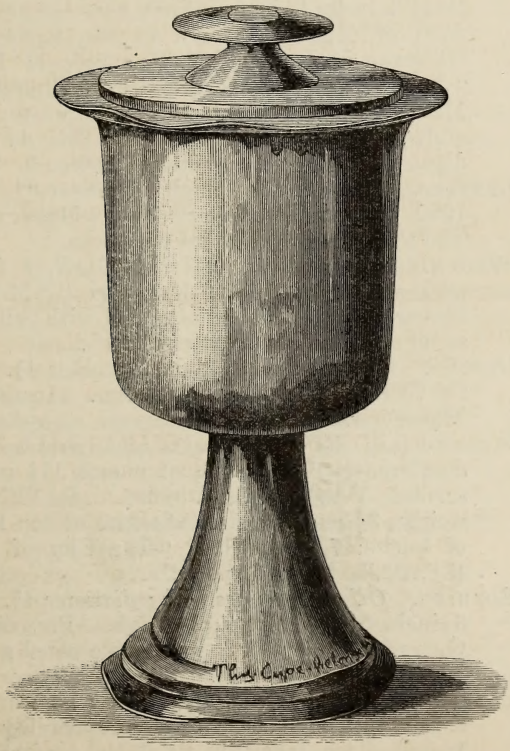
1662–3 Rochester Cathedral. TWO GILT CUPS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter of mouth 5 inches; of foot $5\frac{1}{4}$; depth of bowl $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The date-letter, a Black-letter capital *E*, in a plain shield, with indentation in sinister top corner, shews that the cups were made in 1662–3; but the inscription says "Ex dono Radolphi Cooke S.T.P. Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Roffensis Præbendarii 1660." The date in this inscription merely records the fact, that Dr. Cooke became a Prebendary of Rochester in the year 1660. The maker's mark is I. S., with a

When made.

mullet or a quatrefoil below. Upon one side of the cup is engraved a copy of the Common Seal of the Dean and Chapter, "Sigillum commune Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Christi et beatæ Mariæ Virginis Roffensis." The arms of Dr. Cooke likewise appear as 3 spread eagles, with helm and crest (eagle's? head and neck) above.

PATENS, gilt (2), $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; $1\frac{1}{8}$ high. The centre is depressed vertically $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the rim, which is only $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide. On the button base (3 inches in diameter) is the crest of Dr. Cooke, and the same inscription as is on the cups. The hall marks are the same as those on the cups.

1662–3 ALDINGTON. CUP, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$; of foot 4·7. Inscribed on foot in italic writing, "This cupe belongeth to the Parish Church of Aldington in Kent." Maker's mark I. G., in heart-shaped shield. PATEN-COVER, 6 inches in dia-



When made.

meter, same marks. The plain CONICAL STEM of the cup is of hammered metal, much earlier probably than the bowl into which it has been let. On the inside of the hollow stem appears the lion passant stamp.

1663–4 SUNDRIDGE. CUP and PATEN-COVER, inscribed "*The guift of John Hyde Esq of this Parish, Anno Dom.* 1663" in italic writing. The donor's arms and crest are engraved on the cup. Maker's mark, in heart-shaped shield, I C., with mullet beneath.

1664–5 CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. GILT FLAGONS (2), pear-shaped, with spouts; each 20 inches high to the top of the cross on the cover. Maker's mark, in plain shield, a mullet above an escallop; pellets around.

ADDINGTON. CUP, 8 inches high; diameter $4\frac{1}{8}$; depth of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch high. In pricked letters on the bowl are the initials I. C. The maker's mark, on a shaped shield, seems to be R with a dot beneath.

HIGH HALSTOW. CUP, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches high; depth of bowl 4; diameter 4. Stem plain, without knop. Bowl inscribed, in two lines near the lip, (i) "The guift of Nicholas Heard to the Parish of High Halstowe in Kent in y^{e} Hundreds of Hew;" (ii) "James Paine and Richard Brewer Churchwardens." Maker's mark in shield with pointed top H, with a mullet beneath. PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter; $\frac{5}{8}$ high; diameter of button 3.

LYNSTED. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$. Given in 1680 by Rev. Dr. Henry Eve. Maker's mark i i. The PATEN-COVER has no marks.

? WOOLWICH, ST. MARY. GILT SPOON, 8 *inches long, with perforated bowl.* Engraved "S.M.W. 1×7." Maker's mark, in plain shield, I I with pellet beneath, as on spoon at Kensington Church.

1666 OTFORD. CUP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter $4\frac{1}{4}$. PATEN-COVER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Inscribed 1666. Maker's mark C. T. in monogram, on a shaped shield.

1667–8? HERNE-HILL. *CUP, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high (stem being* 3); circumference of foot 14; of mouth $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inscribed F.R.W., C.W. 1667. PATEN-COVER, weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; circumference of top $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of button 7. Inscribed, "The Cup of Hearn-hil, R.S., M." No hall marks.

? BOBBING. *CUP, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$.* PATEN, 8 inches in diameter; $1\frac{1}{2}$ high. Presented by Sir George Moore, Bart., who was created a baronet in 1665, and died in 1678.

1668–9 CLYFFE AT HOO. CUP, $6\frac{5}{16}$ inches high. Bowl bell-shaped, on plain circular stem spreading to a foot. Inscribed on foot "W.B., T.M., Church Warnden

When made.

1669." Maker's mark, in heart shaped-shield, W G, with crescent beneath.

1669–70? Chiddingstone. *FLAGON, 8 inches high; diameter* 6¼. The gift of Sir Bernard Hyde, 1669. Inscribed "Eccliæ parochiali de Chiddingstone in agro Cantiano DDD Bernardus Hyde mil. de Bore Place An° Dni 1669." His arms are in the midst. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, D. R. surmounted by a coronet or crown.

1670–1 Edenbridge. CUP, 4¼ inches in diameter; and PATEN-COVER, inscribed as the gift of Michael Spharst 1671. Maker's mark I. W.

Tunstall. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter of mouth 3⅝; of foot 3½; depth of bowl 4 inches. Inscribed Tunstall. Maker's mark E. C.

? Lamberhurst. *PATEN, 6½ inches in diameter. Inscribed* 1670.

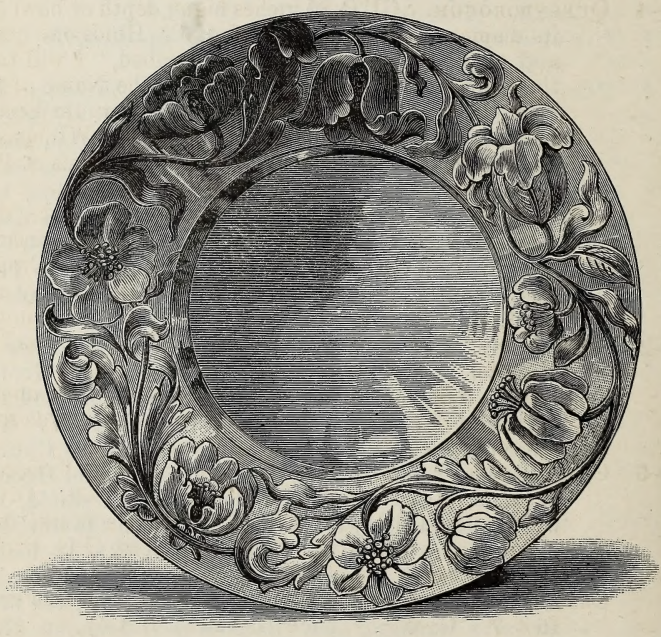
? Paddlesworth. *CUP, 6 inches high; diameter* 3¼. PATEN-COVER, 4⅜ inches in diameter. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, T. C., between a dolphin above and a trefoil below. This mark has not yet been found earlier than 1677. The date letter is illegible, but the lion and leopard's head marks are of a form anterior to 1678. The cup is in shape very much like that at Lyminge made in 1562, and is said to bear marks of the hammer. Can it have been remade or repaired at this later period?

1671–2 Dover, St. Mary. PATENS (2), each 10½ inches in diameter. Given in 1683 by "Dominus" George West. One of them has simply his arms and the initials of his wife and himself, G. and M. W. The other bears also this inscription, "Stᵗ Maryes Church in Dover, Anno Dom. 1683 Ex dono Domini Georgii West." Maker's mark, in heart-shaped shield, IC, with crescent below, and mullet between the initials.

Greenwich, St. Alphage. FLAGONS (2), 12 inches high; diameter of base 9¼. Engraved with the Squibb arms, on a chief gules 2 Catherine wheels of the first, all on a lozenge; and "Sacrum fecit Johannes Roffensis." "Ex dono Mariæ Squibb Martij 24, A° 167j." Maker's mark, on a shaped shield, M, with a pellet below.

Norton. PATEN, 8 inches in diameter; 1⅝ high. Maker's mark, in plain shield, W. S. Under the foot "Given to this Church of Norton at the procurement of Mr. Edw. Lake, Rector. Richard Tassell, Churchwarden 1672." On the surface of the paten is the sacred monogram I.H.S. with cross, and these words "Ex dono Nobilissimæ Dominæ Franciscæ Villiers et Dominæ Nobilissimæ Essexiæ Griffin 1672."

When made.
1671–2? Boughton Malherbe. *GILT CUP*, 10½ *inches high; diameter of cylindrical bowl* 5; of lobed foot 6. Baluster stem with good mouldings; conical foot, its base 16-lobed, but nearly circular. On the bowl are the arms of the second Lord Wotton impaling Throckmorton; surmounted by the coronet of his daughter the Countess of Chesterfield. All between two stiff branches of feathering of this period. The cup is of foreign manufacture; the maker's mark is, in a plain shield V, above O.O. *PATEN, gilt,* 8 *inches wide;* 1¾ high; engraved below. The centre is sunk, and the broad rim has a wreath of flowers, in *repoussé* work.



1672–3 Norton. CUP, 7⅞ inches high; diameter of bowl 4⅝; of foot 4⅜. PATEN-COVER, 6⅛ inches in diameter; 1⅛ high. Maker's mark D.B. crowned or D.R. crowned. Inscribed on the bell-shaped bowl, beneath the sacred monogram, "Ex dono Honoratissimæ Dominæ Poultney Aliorumque è vicinatu Palatij Divi Jacobi juxta Westmonasterium 1672." Beneath the foot are the same English words as are under the Paten (1671–2). FLAGON, 10½ inches high. Beneath the sacred monogram, on the drum, are these words

When made.

"Ex dono Honoratissimæ Dominæ Elizabethæ Relictæ Johannis Keeling Militis Nuper Summi Justitiarii totius Angliæ De Banco Regis 1672." Inscribed in English under foot same as the Cup and Paten. Same maker's mark. ALMS-DISH, $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. Similarly inscribed in Latin as the gift of Thomas Thynne, 1672.

1672? WALTHAM. *PATEN*, 6 *inches in diameter. Inscribed* on button in 3 lines WALTE | HAME | 1672.

? LEE. *Flagon*, 10 *inches high; diameter of base* $6\frac{1}{4}$. The arms of Boone are engraved within a banded border. Beneath them is a cherub with "Sacrum Deo" and (on a flying scroll) "Ex debito XPTOPHORI Boone 1673."

1673–4 QUEENBOROUGH. CUP, $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches high; depth of bowl $5\frac{1}{2}$; its diameter $5\frac{3}{8}$; diameter of foot 5. Holds one quart and a third of a pint more. Inscribed, "I will take the Cupp of Salvation and call upon the Name of the Lord Ps. 116. v. 13." "In Usum perpetuum Eccles. Paroch. de Quinborough D.D.D. Josephus Williamson Equ. Aur. Sac. Reg. Ma^{ti} a Consiliis Intimis et Primarius Secretarius Status 1674."

PATEN-COVER, 6 inches in diameter; $1\frac{1}{2}$ high; diameter of button $3\frac{1}{8}$. On the button are Williamson's arms, *or* a chevron engrailed between 3 trefoils slipped *sable*, within a mantling cloak, surmounted by the crest (an eagle rising from a coronet), and the motto, "Sub umbra alarum tuarum." Maker's mark S crowned, in a plain shield.

PATEN, $8\frac{7}{16}$ inches in diameter; $2\frac{5}{16}$ high; diameter of button $3\frac{3}{4}$. Inscribed with the Latin words seen also on the cup. Same maker's mark.

1674–5 CHIDDINGSTONE. ALMS-DISH, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; $1\frac{1}{4}$ high. Inscribed like the flagon of 1669. Given by Sir Bernard Hyde in 1675. Maker's mark, in a shield like a sack tied at the 4 corners, G.G. with a trefoil beneath the initials.

CRAY, NORTH. FLAGON, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter of foot 7. Given by Nicholas, Lord Bexley, in 1844. Maker's mark T.L with a mullet beneath.

EASTCHURCH. CUP, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$. PATEN-COVER, 6 inches in diameter; 1 high. PATEN, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ high. All inscribed 1675. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, T C or I C with a mullet beneath.

QUEENBOROUGH. FLAGON, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter of mouth $5\frac{1}{2}$, of splayed foot $8\frac{3}{8}$. Greatest width from back of handle to front of drum 9 inches. Inscribed like the cup (*see* 1673–4), but with the text, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his

When made.

Benefitts towards me Ps. 116. v. 12," instead of the following verse 13. Arms, crest, and motto same as on cup. Maker's mark, monogram of T. H.; the foot of the T resting on the cross-bar of the H.

1674–5? Seal. *CUP, 7⅛ inches high; diameter 3¾.* PATEN-COVER, 5 inches wide; 1 high. The bowl (4 inches deep) and the foot have each 1 belt of foliage between fillets, which intertwine on the foot only; very similar to those on Elizabethan cups. Maker's mark *W B* in italic monogram. Both inscribed, "Seale Church in Kent. M[*aximilian*] Buck Vicar 1674."

1675–6? Langdon, East. *PATEN, 10½ inches in diameter; simply a disc of silver* slightly convex, with the edge turned up. Engraved with the arms of Master, and "ex dono Streynsham Master 1675."

Offham. PATEN, 7⅞ inches in diameter; 1⅛ high. Given in 1675 by the Rev. Wm. Polley, who had been the rector. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, C.M. with several pellets above and below.

? Wateringbury. *GILT CUP, with COVER.* Both without hall marks. The cup is 11⅛ inches high; depth of hemispherical bowl 4⅛; diameter 5¾; diameter of foot 6¾. Richly adorned with figures and foliage in high relief. The bowl has on one side the Vernacle, held by two cherubs; on the other, between two cherubs, a chalice, with sacred wafer resting on its mouth. On the foot are four, winged, heads of cherubs, and around the edge are vine leaves. The stem, 5 inches long, is encircled at its top by 10 globular beads, and at its bottom by 14. It swells gradually to a diameter of 1 inch; and is ornamented with vine leaves and grapes. The COVER, 6 inches in diameter, and 3½ high, has upon its wider portion cherubs winged, in high relief; around the rim it is engraved, "The gift of Samuel Lucas Lancaster Lucas and Mary Yelverton Lucas his wife. Wateringbury. Christmas 1849." In that year it was given to the church by Mr. Lucas, whose grandfather purchased it at the sale of the Plate of the Duke of Sussex. See illustration opposite p. 356.

1676–7 Charing. TWO-HANDLED CUP (capable of holding a gallon), 7 inches high, and 8½ in diameter. No stem nor foot. The lower half of the cup is handsomely ornamented with *appliqué* leaves made in silver. The COVER is similarly decorated, and its central button-handle is formed into the faces of sheep. Maker's mark I.H with a trefoil beneath. This weighty cup (originally a caudle-cup) was given, in 1765, by Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwell. It is engraved on a former page.

Kingstone. CUP, 6 inches high; circumference of

When made.

mouth 9 inches. Inscribed, "This cup was changed by Robart Boys churchwarden 1677 of Kingstone." No doubt that gentleman sold an old Elizabethan cup and obtained this, with the sum received for that. The PATEN-COVER is 10½ inches in circumference. Maker's mark T.C.

1677–8? St. Nicholas at Wade. *PATEN, a plate* 8⅛ *inches in* diameter, punctured with the initials A.S—I.O.—C W. The maker's mark, in a plain lozenge, is D.G. with a mullet above and below the initials.

1678–9 Birchington. CUP, 8½ inches high; diameter 4½; with a COVER inscribed, "Birchington 1678." PATEN also. Maker's mark T.C.

1678–9 Cobham. CUP, 9¾ inches high; bowl 5 inches deep; its diameter 5⅜; stem 4 inches long, with a round knop ⅞ deep, and 2¼ in diameter; foot 5⅝ in diameter. On the back of the bowl, "This doe in remembrance of me 1 Cor. xi. 24." On the front of bowl, "D.O.M. Et Ecclesiæ Parochiali de Cobham in Com. Cantiæ S. Ex dono Josephi Williamson Eq. Aur. 1679."

PATEN-COVER, 6⅛ in diameter; 1⅝ high; diameter of button 2½. Inscribed, "Ecclesiæ Parochiali de Cobham in Com. Cantiæ D.D. Josephus Williamson Eq. Aur. 1679." PATEN, 8⅛ inches in diameter; 2⅜ high; diameter of button 4. Same inscription as on Paten-Cover. FLAGON, 12 inches high; diameter of mouth 4½; of foot 8; greatest width from back of handle to front of drum 8¾. Inscribed, "D.O.M.S. In usum Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Cobham in Com. Cantiæ D.D. Josephus Williamson Eq. Aur." Maker's mark, (on all 4 pieces,) in shaped shield, a monogram of R.M. with pellet below; as on a salver and ewer, made in 1676, and given by Sir Joseph Williamson to the Clothworkers' Company.

Wickham Breaux. PATEN, 5 inches in diameter. Inscribed, underneath, "Wickham Breux wt 5oz 02dw 0." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, T.C., with a dolphin above and a fleur de lis below.

1679–80 Boughton Blean. CUP, 6⅝ inches high; diameter 3⅞. PATEN-COVER, 4⅞ inches in diameter. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, D.G. with mullet above and beneath the initials.

Hollingbourne. CUP, 8 inches high; diameter 4. PATEN-COVER, 5 inches in diameter. FLAGONS (2), each 13 inches high; diameter of lid 4; of foot 5½. Maker's mark R.S.

Meopham. CUP, 7¾ inches high; diameter 4¼. Inscribed "Bought by ye Parrish. William Swift, Francis Britt then Churchwardens 1680." Engraved with a rich ornament of masks and conventional foliage or

When made.

flowing curves, forming alternately large and small pendants from a narrow belt around the mouth. PATEN-COVER, 5 inches in diameter, to match. Maker's mark, A.R., in shaped shield.

1680–1 Lydd. ALMS-PLATE, 10½ inches in diameter, 3 inches high, on a conical foot. "This belonging to the Parish Church of Lidd April 1705" (inside foot). Maker's mark, in shaped shield, T.K., with a dolphin above and a trefoil below; as on plate at Old Romney made in 1692-4, and at Luddenham made in 1695-6.

Mereworth. ALMS-PLATE, 10 inches in diameter. Inscribed "To the collections for the Poor in Mereworth Church." Maker's mark W.F., in plain shield, with mullet and 2 pellets below.

Maidstone, All Saints. PATEN, 12½ inches in diameter; 2 inches high. Engraved with the arms of Maidstone between large plumes of stiff quill-like feathers. Maker's mark, in plain shield, F.S.

1681–2 Darenth. ALMS-DISH, 6½ inches in diameter. Inscribed, "Ex dono Edmund Davenport 1682." Maker's mark, in heart-shaped shield, like H.E., with a pellet beneath.

Leeds. PATEN, large, on central foot. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, L S crowned.

? Orpington. *PATEN, 9⅜ inches in diameter; 2 high.* On the rim, the arms of donor, and "The guift of M^rs Elizabeth Polley D^r of S^r Thomas Polley of Shoreham in Kent, Knight. Orpington Parish." Only mark upon it is M.S in lobed oblong shield.

1682–3 Wootton. CUP, 5⅞ inches high; diameter 3⅜. Plain conical stem. PATEN-COVER, 4 inches in diameter. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, T.C. with dolphin above and a fleur de lis below. The same mark occurs on sacred vessels at Paddlesworth, Canterbury St. Peter, Sutton by Dover, Canterbury St. Dunstan, Reculver, Minster in Sheppey, Charing, and Canterbury St. George.

1683–4 Canterbury, St. Peter. PATEN-COVER, 4¾ inches in diameter, engraved with the arms of the Cathedral, Christ Church, Canterbury. Maker's mark T.C. between a dolphin and a fleur de lis, all in a shaped shield. This cover belongs to the cup (of 1659) which was given in 1681.

Cooling. CUP, 6 inches high; diameters of bowl and base 3. Inscribed, 1 inch below mouth, "Altari Sacrum Ecclæ. Paroch. de Cowling in Com. Cant.;" and on the foot, "Richardus Slater, Rector; Joannes Taylor, Gvardianvs Ecclesiæ 1684." PATEN, 5 inches in diameter, 1 high; button base 2½ wide. Inscribed, "Altari Sacrum." Maker's mark in lobed

When made.

shield, G.S., with triangle above and crescent beneath.

1683–4? Bishopsbourne. *PATEN, 8 inches in diameter. Inscribed* 1683.

Eastling. PATEN, 10 inches in diameter, on a central foot. Engraved thus on the border: "For the use of the Communion Table of y^e^ Parish Church of S^t^ Marys Eastling in Kent, given by M^r^ Michael Jones, M^rs^ Sarah Loads, M^rs^ Jane Hollyway An. Dom. 1708." Maker's mark, E.R., in a monogram of script letters.

Egerton. PATEN, a plate 10½ inches in diameter. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, R.M. with a mullet above and below. On back of plate are initials S. and E.H.

Leaveland. PATEN, 10 inches in diameter; 2¾ in height. "Given An. Dom. 1708 by M^is^ Jane Holloway for the Service of y^e^ Communion Table of the Parish Church of Leaveland in the County of Kent." Maker's mark, in plain shield, E. R., in script.

Linton. ALMS-PLATE, 9½ inches in diameter. On the rim, "Ex dono Franci. Wythens Mil^tis^ 169½," and arms, a chevron embattled, ermine, between 3 martlets. Maker's mark O. S., with triangular mark beneath and pellets above.

Sevenoaks. PATEN (on foot), 9 inches in diameter; 2⅛ high. Purchased June 12th, 1684.

? Sibertswold. *PATEN-COVER, weight 2 ounces avoirdupois.* Inscribed "Shepherds Well 1683," and on the button also 1683. No marks.

Sutton, by Dover. CUP, 6½ inches high; diameter 4¼. ALMS-DISH, 5¼ inches in diameter. Maker's mark T. C.; a dolphin above, and a fleur de lis below the initials [see 1682, Wootton].

1684–5 Greenwich, St. Alphage. ALMS-DISH, 12 inches in diameter. Bears the impaled arms of Mrs. Ann Adams, widow, and her late husband. Inscribed "In memoriam Annæ Adam." "Ad recipiendum oblationes Eucharisticas in Ecclesia Parochiali Grenvicensi in Com. Cantij." Maker's mark A.R.

Lewisham Parish. CUP, gilt, 8¾ inches high; diameters 5. "Given to the parish church of Lewisham at Easter A.D. 1686." Maker's mark, in plain shield, K.

Reculver. CUP, 6⅝ inches high; diameter 4. PATEN, 7¼ inches in diameter; 2 high. FLAGON, 8½ inches high. All bequeathed by the will of John Hills, made in 1678; actually given to the church in 1685. Maker's mark on all, T. C.; a dolphin above; a fleur de lis below [see 1682, Wootton].

? Canterbury, St. Dunstan. *PATEN, 6½ inches in diameter, standing on central foot.* Maker's mark T. C.; dolphin above, fleur de lis below the initials.

Vessels made during the reign of James II.

When made.

1685–6 Bekesbourne. ALMS-PLATE, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; height $\frac{7}{8}$. In centre is a modern ihc within a crown of thorns between 2 circles. Beneath the plate is scratched 17.17, and engraved "Beakesbourn Church 1846." Maker's mark defaced, probably was T.C., with a mullet beneath and a dolphin above.

Boughton Monchelsea. FLAGON, $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches high. Thos. Rider's coat of arms appears between stiff feathering of the period. Under it, "Ex dono Tho. Rider Arm. et Philadelphiæ uxoris 1686 Boughton Munchelsea." Maker's mark, a stag (or similar animal) passant, between the letters I. Y. ALMS-DISH, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Same arms and inscription. Maker's mark, in dotted circle, monogram of S. H. The S being twined around the first leg of the H.

Lewisham Parish. PATEN, gilt, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Inscribed underneath rim, "This belongs to the Parish of Lewisham," and "15.10.0." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, A. H.

Maidstone, All Saints. PATEN, $9\frac{7}{12}$ inches in diameter; height $\frac{5}{6}$. Inscribed on base, "This for Christ's sake." Maker's mark, a stag passant between the letters I. Y. (as on the Boughton Flagon).

Minster (Sheppey). CUP, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$; of foot 5; depth of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$; diameter of the flat bottom of the bowl, inside, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Round the bowl, "Psa. 116 vers. 13, I will take the Cup of Salvation and call uppon the name of the Lord. In usum Perpetuum Eccles. Paroch. de Minster in Insula Scapoi. Adam Seger, Thomas Vidgen, Churchwardens." PATEN-COVER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; $1\frac{3}{8}$ high; diameter of button $2\frac{3}{16}$. Inscribed on the inside with "Psa. 116 vers. 12, What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benifits towards mee." Maker's mark, T. C.; dolphin above, and fleurs de lis below [see 1682, Wootton].

Canterbury, St. Martin. PATEN, 7 inches in diameter.

Teston. PATEN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; standing on central foot. Maker's mark M.

Westwell. ALMS-PLATE, given in 1688 by Richard and Anne Godden. Maker's mark E. G., with a mullet above and below.

? Birling. *CUP, 7 inches high;* bowl's depth $4\frac{1}{4}$; diameter $3\frac{7}{8}$; diameter of foot $4\frac{3}{8}$; I.H.S. *en soleil*, on the bowl. No hall marks. Maker's mark seems to be P.D. in plain shield, with 2 mullets above and 1 below.

When made.

1686–7 STAPLE. PATEN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Inscribed inside, "Deo Servatori S.," and beneath foot, "Ecclesiæ D. Staple, Joannes Battely, S.T.P., D.D." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, P. M.; star or mullet above, trefoil or fleur de lis below the initials.

? WAREHORNE. *CUP, 8 inches high; diameter* $3\frac{3}{4}$. The shape of the lion hall mark shews that it was made between 1678–96

1687–8 ST. PETER'S, THANET. ALMS-DISH, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Inscribed in the centre (in 4 lines), "*God* | *Loveth a cheerful* | *Giver* | 2 Cor. 9. 7." All within an oval sun. On the rim are 6 sentences and 2 coats of arms; (i) Ex dono Eliz. Lovejoy A.D. 1688; (ii) St. Peter's Church in Thanet; (iii) "*If thou hast much give plenteously; If thou hast little do thy diligence to give of that little.* Job 4. 8;" (iv) "*Give to the poor and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven.* S. Matt. 19. 21;" (v) "*If there be first a willing mind, It is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not.* 2 Cor. 8. 12;" (vi) "*Let him that is taught in the Word Communicate to him that teacheth in all good things.* Gal. 6. 6."

PATENS (2), $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Round their rims are Mrs. Lovejoy's arms and these words, (i) "Ex donis Eliz. Lovejoy A.D. 1688." (ii) "St. Peter's Church in Thanet." In the centre is IHS with Latin cross and 3 nails *en soleil*, all within a large wreath, formed of entwined thorn branches. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, T.C., with a dolphin above and a fleur de lis below the initials.

CUP, $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches high; diameter $5\frac{1}{4}$. The silver of this cup, and of the other pieces, is frosted, or covered with a granulated ornament; around the mouth and the base of the bowl is a belt of entwined thorns. In 4 ovals on the bowl we see (i) "Ex donis Eliz. Lovejoy A.D. 1688." (ii) "St. Peter's Church in Thanet." (iii) The impaled arms of Rev. George Lovejoy and his wife. (iv) "IHS.," with cross and nails. Maker's mark, T.C., with a dolphin above and a fleur de lis below the initials.

VESSELS MADE DURING THE REIGN OF WILLIAM III. AND MARY II.

1688–9 CHARING. CUP, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter 4. PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Maker's mark T. C., with a dolphin above, and fleur de lis below the initials.

1689–90 DITTON. CUP. Inscribed as the gift of Mary Brewer, 1689.

When made.

1690–1 Ightham. FLAGONS (2), 10 inches high, bequeathed by Lady Howell. ALMS-PLATE, diameter 14 inches, given by Dorothy Thornycroft. Maker's mark A.

1691–2? Canterbury, St. George. *ALMS-DISH, 13 inches in diameter. Embossed. Given by Elizabeth Lovejoy in* 1691. Maker's mark T. C., with a dolphin above and a fleur de lis below.

Leybourne. CUP, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$. PATEN-COVER, inscribed with a Greek text from the Book of Revelation i. 5. The gift, in 1691, of the Very Rev. Dr. Henry Ullock, Dean of Rochester, and Rector of Leybourne. Maker's mark T. B.

Teynham. PATEN, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, on central foot. Inscribed "The Church Plate of Tennam in Kent, S. H. 1692." Maker's mark W. E., with a cross or mullet above and mullet below.

Westerham. PATEN, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Engraved with the Crisp arms. "The Gift of Nicholas Criips Esq^r To the Church of Westerham he died March the 14 1691–2." Maker's mark K G or R G.

1692–3 Old Romney. PATEN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; height $1\frac{1}{4}$. Engraved "Old Romney Church" in large italics. Maker's mark, in a shaped shield, T. K., with a dolphin above and trefoil below.

1693–4 Old Romney. CUP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$. The bowl is fluted diagonally, with punched fleur de lis patterns, at the headings of the flutes, above a projecting moulding. Maker's mark, T. K., with a dolphin above and trefoil below.

Bekesbourne. PATEN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; $1\frac{3}{8}$ high. Inscribed in centre, "Deo Seruatori S." On the button, or base, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, is engraved, "Ecclesiæ De Beaks-born. Nicolaus Battely A.M.D.D.D." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, T.K., with a dolphin above and trefoil below.

1694–5 Chatham Parish. ALMS-DISH, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches deep, 12 in diameter; with gadrooned edge. Inscribed "The gift of M^r Benjamin Ruffhead Churchwarden of the Parish of Chatham in Kent Aug^st 24^th 1694." Maker's mark, said to be *R* in script, is probably the monogram, *ER*, as on the Leaveland Paten made in 1683–4.

Stansted. CUP, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter $4\frac{3}{8}$; bowl $4\frac{11}{16}$ deep. PATEN, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; $1\frac{3}{8}$ high. Inscribed as "Bought in 1695." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, F A; that of Fawdery.

1695–6 Luddenham. CUP, 6 inches high; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$. PATEN-COVER, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter.

Rochester, St. Margaret. PATEN, gilt, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Shallow plate with gadrooned edge, on short foot. Maker's mark I. C.

Woolwich, St. Mary. TWO CUPS, $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches high;

When made.

diameter of mouth $4\frac{5}{8}$; of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$. Stem short; bowl, deep, holding a pint. On both "Poculum Sacrum" and "S.M.W.," but on one these are twice repeated; on the other, after "Sacrum" we read "Ex Dono Thomæ Argoll." Maker's mark S. impaled upon I., within a dotted oval. PATEN, diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height 2; width of button $3\frac{1}{2}$. Inscribed in centre "S M.W." (within a sun's rays) and "Deo et Ecclesiæ Huic Venerabilis Aurifabrorum Lond. Societas pie Offerebat Anno Dom. 1695." "Nicolao Cary (armigero), Jacobo Sheldrake, Petro White, Johanne Cooper, Gardianis." On the foot: "Philippus Stubs Rector Eodem anno et animo Mensam Sacram &c. D.D.D. Roberto Cavell, Richardo Allen, Aedilibus." Same maker's mark.

1696–7 Boughton Monchelsea. CUP, $6\frac{5}{16}$ inches high; diameter $4\frac{1}{8}$. 1696. Depth of bowl 4. Under foot, "Boughton Munchelsey." PATEN (on a foot), $5\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter, $1\frac{1}{16}$ high. LARGE PATEN, $8\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter. "Boughton Munchelsey 1696." All bearing as maker's mark a monogram, in script, of the initials C.T. (*see* Cripps, *Old Eng. Plate*, 2nd edition, p. 294).

Teston. FLAGON, 10 inches high; diameter of foot 5. Maker's mark C. T. in script.

The following Vessels are of the NEW STERLING Silver, *of a purer quality, in sole use from March* 1697 *until June* 1720.

1697–8 Alkham. PATEN (weight $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces). Maker's mark, in a shaped shield, S y, with a bird above and a fleur de lis below the initials. Hall marks of the new sterling silver, Britannia and a lion's head erased.

Capel le Fern. PATEN (Salver), same maker's mark as that at Alkham. Hall marks, Britannia and lion's head, denoting silver of the new sterling.

Birling. FLAGON, a tankard $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high without measuring the lid; diameter $4\frac{1}{4}$. On the handle are initials W. and M.D. Given by Mrs. J. T. Phelps, in 1854, when a lip was added. Maker's mark SV; probably that of John Sutton. Hall marks, Britannia and lion's head erased.

Hollingbourne. PATEN, 8 inches in diameter. Given by Frances Lady Colepeper in 1720. Inscribed "The R^{t} Hon^{ble} Frances Colepepper gives this to Hollingbourne Church to add to her Grandmother's gift March y^{e} 25, 1720." Maker's mark seems to be R. A. Hall marks, Britannia and lion's head erased.

Littlebourne. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter 4. Egg-shaped bowl; inscribed "Littlebourne." PATEN-COVER, 4 inches in diameter. Maker's mark A N,

When made.

probably that of William Andrewes. The hall marks denote silver of the new sterling.

1697–8 Pluckley. GILT PATEN, 7⅞ inches in diameter; 1½ high. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, B. A., with mullet above and quatrefoil below.

St. Peter's, Thanet. FLAGON (one of a pair), about 11 inches high; the body without the lid being 9½ inches high, and 4¼ in diameter. Inscribed, "Elizabeth Lovejoy per ultimam Voluntatem suam Legavit Ecclesiæ S. Petri in Insula Thannett." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, A N, for William Andrewes.

Ulcombe. CUP, 9½ inches high; diameter 4¼. PATEN, 9½ inches in diameter. The gift of Lucretia Holland, widow (said to be 1696). Maker's mark G. A crowned, with 2 pellets above the letters and one below.

1698–9 ? Bishopsbourne. *ALMS-DISH*, 13 *inches in diameter; inscribed* 1698. Maker's mark A N = William Andrewes.

Ditton. LARGE PATEN. Given by the Rev. Thomas Tilson in 1735.

Dodington. PATEN, 7¼ inches in diameter; on a foot 2⅝ broad. Maker's mark that of William Andrewes (A N.). Inscribed on the foot, "Deo Salvatori S. Doddington."

Linton. ALMS-PLATE, engraved with the Mann arms. Given by Robert Mann, Esq., in 1750. Maker's mark, in lobed shield, $D\frac{E}{A}B$, denoting William Denne and John Bathe.

Lympne. CUP, 7¼ inches high; diameter 4¼. Inscribed 1701. Made by William Andrewes (A N). PATEN-COVER, weight 5 ounces.

Mereworth. PATEN, 2 inches high; diameter 6½. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, C. O., with star beneath, pellets above and below, probably Robert Cooper's. Engraved with IHS *en soleil.*

Preston, by Wingham. FLAGON, 8 inches high; diameter of foot 5½. Maker's mark has for its first initial letter A.

Romney, New. GILT FLAGON, 12 inches high; diameter of foot 7¼; of mouth 4½. Gilt CUP, 8¾ inches high; diameter 4⅝. Gilt PATEN, 6⅛ inches in diameter. All inscribed, "In usum Ecclesiæ de Nova Romeny ex donis Caroli Sedley, Barronett, Et Johis Brewer, Arm. Combarones ib'm. undecimo die Martij Anº Dni. 98." Made by FA., *i.e.* Fawdery.

1699–0 Peckham, West. FLAGON, 11 inches high. PATEN, 7¼ inches in diameter; 1⅜ high. Given by Sir Humfrey Miller in 1699. Maker's mark D E in shaped shield.

When made.

1699–0? Trottescliffe. *PATEN, 8½ inches in diameter; with cable moulding on its edge.* On it are scratched the initials P and A B.

1700–1 Eastry. PATEN, 8 inches in diameter; 2 high. Made by William Andrewes, An.

Canterbury, All Saints. CUP, 8¾ inches high; depth of bowl 5; diameters of mouth and of base 5. Made by William Andrewes (An). Inscribed on bowl, "Ex dono H. Bralesford, Rectoⁱˢ Parochiæ Omnium Sanctorum, Anno 1700." PATEN-COVER, 5½ inches in diameter; 1¼ high; diameter of foot 2¾; centre is sunk ½ an inch; the rim around it is ¼ inch wide. Same maker. PATEN, 7½ inches in diameter; 2½ high. Beneath, "All Saints, Cant., 1700."

Lee. PATEN, 8 inches in diameter, 2½ high; its button base is 2½ in diameter. On top IHS *en soleil*. On underside, "Deo Sacrum: In usum Ecclesiæ Lee in Com'. Cantij."

Yalding. FLAGON, 12 inches high; to which a lip was added in 1869. ALMS-DISH, 10½ inches in diameter. PATEN, 7½ inches in diameter. All inscribed, "Ex dono Joannis Kenwardi Armig. de Yalding," whose arms are on each vessel. Maker's mark G.A. crowned, with 2 pellets above and 1 below.

Rochester, St. Margaret. FLAGON, a gilt tankard 12 inches high; diameter of mouth 4⅝; of foot 6⅞. Inscribed, "The gift of Wm. Bokenham, Esq.," whose arms are upon it. Made by Anne Sheen, SH. PATEN, gilt, 8¾ inches in diameter; 2¾ high. "The Gift of Eliz. Wood, for yᵉ Use of St. Margarett's Church in Rochester 1700." Maker's mark a monogram of A G. The A being contained within the G.

1701–2? Hever. *PATEN, 8½ inches in diameter, 2 inches high.* Gadrooned edges. Inscribed with the names of churchwardens 1702.

Hardres, Upper. FLAGON, jug-shaped, with spout, 8½ inches high; 4 in diameter of foot; 3½ across mouth. The lid is flat, and has a ring handle (see woodcut on p. 347). It bears the arms of the Hardres baronets.

Milton, by Sittingbourne. PATEN, 9 inches in diameter; 2½ high. It has fluted edges. Given in the year 1705, when George Ward was churchwarden. Maker's mark B A with mullet above, in lobed shield.

Morden College, Blackheath. CUP, 8 inches high; diameter 4. PATEN, 7 inches in diameter. FLAGON, 12 inches high; diameter of foot 7. ALMS-DISH, 8 inches in diameter. Maker's mark R.O with trefoils above and below; probably that of Hugh Roberts.

When made.

1701–2 Rochester, St. Nicholas. FLAGONS (2), 10 inches high, with small, peculiar, spouts. PATEN, 9½ inches in diameter, on central foot. On all 3 vessels are the arms of Bartholomew, impaling Miller (?), with helmet, and goat's-head crest; and this inscription, "The Gift of Leonard Bartholomew to the Parish Church of S[t] Nicholas in the City of Rochester 1701." All bear John Cory's mark, C O. crowned, in shaped shield.

ALMS-DISH, 13 inches in diameter. In the centre are the arms of Brook (on a chevron a lion rampant, crowned) impaling Bartholomew; with the Brook crest, a wing charged with a lion rampant on a chevron. Beneath are these words, "The gift of Francis Brook, Gent., Town Clerk of y[e] City of Rochester, to y[e] Parish Church of St. Nicholas of y[e] City of Rochester 1703." It bears the mark LO. of Seth Lofthouse.

Romney, New. GILT ALMS-PLATE, 8 inches in diameter, 2 high. Given April 11, 1702, by Edward Goulstone, whose arms are engraved on it. Made by F A. (Fawdery).

Stelling. FLAGON (like that at Upper Hardres), 8½ inches high; diameter of foot 4. Engraved with the arms of the Hardres family. Made by Benjamin Pyne (PY, with a mullet and a crown above the initials).

Teynham. FLAGON, 8½ inches high. The thumb-piece at the top of the handle is a figure somewhat like an angelic mermaid. Inscribed, "1701, The Parish Plate of Tenham. R. P., churchwarden." Made by William Andrewes (An.).

Vessels made during the reign of Queen Anne.

1702–3 Acrise. PATEN, 5½ inches in diameter; raised on a central foot. Made by Humphry Payne, whose mark, in a shaped shield, is Pa, with a pellet below, and something like a school-globe above.

Farningham. PATEN-COVER, small. Maker's mark, a crown above the letters T.T. or I.I.

St. Peter's, Thanet. FLAGON, one of a pair, fully described under the year 1697-8.

Wormshill. FLAGON, 10 inches high. "The Gift of M[r] Will[m] Thatcher To the Parish Church of Wormshill in Kent." Maker's mark Fa.

1703–4 Hothfield. PATEN, 9¼ inches in diameter. The arms of Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, impaling Cavendish are on it. Beneath we read, "The Gift of y[e] Right Hon[ble] Thomas Earl of Thanet to y[e] Parish Church of Hothfield in Kent A[o] D[ni] 1708." Maker's

When made.

mark, in shaped shield, AG in monogram; a letter A of smaller size being enclosed within the G.

1703–4 Tilmanstone. PATEN, 7¾ inches in diameter; on central foot. Made by Humphry Payne (Pa).

1704–5 Crundal. CUP, 9 inches high; diameter 4½. PATEN, 6 inches in diameter; on central foot. The gifts of George Carter in 1705. Maker's mark, a crowned letter, probably R.

Lee. ALMS-DISH, 12 inches in diameter. On the under rim, "Deo Sacrum in usum Ecclesiæ Lee in comit. Cant."

Loose. PATEN, 8½ inches in diameter, 2 in height; on central foot. It is inscribed 1714. Made by John Sutton (SV.).

Lynsted. ALMS-PLATE, given in 1704 by Mrs. Eve, widow of the Vicar of Lynsted, in memory of her husband. Maker's mark A R, in script capitals.

St. Margaret at Cliff. CUP, 8 inches high; diameter 3⅞. PATEN, 7⅞ inches in diameter. Made by William Andrewes (An).

1705–6? Charing. *FLAGON*, 13 *inches high*. Inscribed 1706. Made by Fa.

? Foots Cray. *FLAGON*, 9½ *inches high; and a PATEN*. The bequests of Henry Spurstow. Inscribed 1705.

Frinstead. PATEN, 8 inches in diameter; in height 2. The rims have cable mouldings; and in the centre is the sacred monogram with the nails.

? Hoo, St. Mary. *PATEN*, 4½ *inches in diameter; in height* 1. Maker's mark E A, with a trefoil beneath.

? Lydd. *PATEN*, 10½ *inches in diameter; in height* 3. On central foot. Inscribed April 1705.

? St. Margaret at Cliff. *PATEN-COVER*, 4¾ *inches in diameter. Inscribed* 1705. Made by Joseph Ward. Mark:—W A, with an anchor between the initials.

Saltwood. PATEN, 8 inches in diameter; a mere plate. Made by William Andrewes (An.).

1706–7? Bishopsbourne. *PATEN-COVER*, 4½ *inches in diameter*. Inscribed "Deo et Ecclesiæ de Bishopsborn in Com. Cantiæ Sacrum, Anno Dom. 1706." It fits the CUP, 7 inches high; diameter 4 inches, which, having no hall marks and no ornamentation, has the same inscription as far as the word Sacrum, after which follow these words, "1577; refectum et auctum" [*in* 1706 *no doubt*].

Canterbury, St. Alphage. PATEN, 8½ inches in diameter; in height 2¾. On central foot. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, SL, with a pearled coronet above, and a mullet or cinquefoil below the letters; probably a mark of Gabriel Sleath.

Farningham. PATEN, 7 inches in diameter, on a cen-

When made.

tral foot 2 inches high. "Ex dono T. Polhill," whose arms and crest are engraved. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, looks like St. above Pe.

1706–7 ? ROLVENDEN. *CUP, 8 inches high; diameter* 4¼. *FLAGON,* 10½ *inches high; diameter of foot* 6¾. PATEN, 6 inches in diameter; height 1 inch. The gifts of a vicar's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, who died in 1718. Maker's mark L E with a crown above the initials.

? SHEERNESS GARRISON CHAPEL. *CUP, 7 inches high; diameter* 3. The gift of Colonel Crawford, in October, 1706. PATEN, 5 inches in diameter; 1½ high.

1707–8 CHARING. PATEN, $7\frac{9}{10}$ inches in diameter; in height $1\frac{9}{10}$. On central foot. Made by F A.

HOTHFIELD. FLAGON, 12½ inches high; diameter of mouth 4½. Inscribed with arms and words like the Paten of 1703-4; the gift of Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet.

GREENWICH, ST. ALPHAGE. BASON, diameter, exterior, 21 inches; interior 15¼. Inscribed, "This Basin is given to the Parish Church of East Greenwich for Baptizing of Children." Maker's mark LE. The donor was Mrs. Dorothy Brewer.

STONE IN OXNEY. PATEN, 4¼ inches in diameter. Maker's mark FA.

WOODCHURCH. PATEN, 7½ inches in diameter; on central foot. Inscribed 1707. Made by John Bodington, whose mark shews a mitre above his initials BO.

1708–9 CANTERBURY, ST. MARGARET. CUP, 8½ inches high; diameter 4¾; depth of bowl 4½. PATEN, 5⅝ inches in diameter; in height 1½. FLAGONS (2), each 12½ inches high; diameter of foot 7; of the mouth 4¾. ALMS-PLATE, 10 inches in diameter; in height ½ an inch. Maker's mark W A. with a mitre above. These vessels have each an inscription, which is the same on all after the first two words, thus:—"Hunc Calicem [or Hanc Patinem, or Hanc Lagenam] in Sacræ Mensæ Usum, Deo & Sc^{æ} Marg^{tæ} Cant^{is} Eccl^{iæ} Obtulit quorundam Generosorum pia Liberalitas, impetrante Thomâ Johnson A.M. Ejusdem Eccl^{æ} Ministro. A.D. 1709."

CRAY, NORTH. CUP, 9 inches high; diameter 4½. Large PATEN, 8¾ inches in diameter; and 3¼ high. Small PATEN, 6 inches in diameter; and 1½ inch high. All given by Elizabeth, wife of Thomas D'Aeth, Esq., patron of the benefice. All made by Gabriel Sleath (mark S L.).

EASTCHURCH. FLAGON, 12¾ inches high; diameter of foot 7½. Maker's mark W.A. surmounted by a mitre; as at St. Margaret's, Canterbury.

When made.

1708–9 GREENWICH, ST. ALPHAGE. SPOON, 8 inches long; rat-tailed. Inscribed, "Greenwich Church."

SELLINDGE. PATEN, 6½ inches in diameter. In centre, IHS *en soleil;* beneath the paten: "The Gift of Peter Godfrey of London to the Parish of Sellindge in Kent 1709." Maker's mark of John Ruslen, at y^e^ Golden Cup in Swithin Lane; R.U. crowned.

1709–10 KESTON. CUP, 8 inches high; mouth 4 inches in diameter; foot 3¾. Bell-shaped bowl. Knop on stem. Maker's mark R enclosed within a G; probably R.G. Inscribed round the bowl in half-text with florid capitals, "To the Church of Keston in Kent Ann^o^ Dom. 1709."

NORTHBOURNE. CUP, 8½ inches high; 4½ in diameter. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, L o. Inscribed, "This Communion Cup belonging to the Parish of Northbourn 1709."

SUTTON AT HONE. PATEN, 6 inches in diameter; 1¼ inch deep, on central foot. Inscribed, "This Patten was given to the parish of Sutton in Kent by Mrs. Eliz. Leigh, Dec^r^ 25. 1709;" around her coat of arms. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, St over some indistinct letters or object like B. e.

1710–1 ASHFORD. FLAGONS (2), each 14 inches high. Weights 50·18 and 52·14. Made by John Bodington.

? CHARLTON, OLD. *PATENS* (2), *each 9 inches in diameter; 2¾ high.* On central foot. "The gift of S^r^ Richard Raynes K^nt^ to the Parish Church of Charlton in Kent A.D. 1710." The arms of Raynes are engraved upon each within a scrollwork of flowers and foliage. Weight 19·10.

RINGWOULD. PATEN, 8⅓ inches in diameter; 2¼ high. Inscribed "For y^e^ yous of y^e^ parish of Ringwoold, Rich^d^ Brett churchwarden March y^e^ 22 1711–12." Maker's mark seems to be like B.O.

1711–2 AYLESFORD. FLAGON, 11½ inches high; diameter of foot 6¾. Inscribed, "Ex sumptu Parochiæ de Aylesford et Thomæ Tillson Vicarii Conjunctim A.D. 1711." Maker's mark L i.

? CHARLTON, OLD. *FLAGON, 11½ inches high. Inscribed on the body,* "Ex dono Elizabeth Craggs uxoris Jacobi Craggs armigeri vicesimo quinto die Decembris Annoque Domini 1711." The Craggs' coat of arms, on a fess between 3 mullets, 3 cross crosslets, appears in a circle, beside the inscription. On the lid is a crest, 2 mailed arms and hands holding a dagger vertically.

GOODNESTONE (WINGHAM). FLAGON, 10½ inches high; diameter of mouth 4½; of foot 6¼. CUP, 7½ inches high; diameter 4. PATEN, 5½ inches in diameter;

When made.

$\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch high. All inscribed, "The gift of Brook Bridges Esq. 1712." Maker's mark like C.O. in shaped shield; probably that of Robert Cooper.

1711–2 Greenwich, St. Alphage. PATEN, $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter; $3\frac{1}{8}$ high. Engraved with the arms of Peter Watton the donor; and the words, "The Gift of Capt. P. W. to the Parish Church of East Greenwich in Kent Oct. the 3. 1711." Also ALMS-DISH, 12 inches in diameter; from the same donor. Maker's mark, on both, Pa, is that of Humphry Payne.

Plaxtol. CUP, $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches high; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$. PATEN, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter; $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high. Both inscribed "Plaxtoll 1711." The maker's mark is like Ne, and probably indicates Anthony Nelme.

1712–3 Bettshanger. PATEN, 6 inches in diameter; 2 inches high. Thus inscribed, underneath, "Given to the Church of Bettishanger 1712 Salmon Morrice Esq^{r}." In the centre of the paten is a double monogram, in script capitals, of S.E.M.; which were probably the initials of the donor and his wife. Maker's mark P.E, with mullet above and below, in shaped shield.

Waldershare. CUP, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter 4. PATEN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; in height 1. ALMS-DISHES, one 10 inches in diameter, the other $8\frac{5}{8}$. All are inscribed, "Deo & Eccles. de Waldershare hoc pio animo dicavit honoratissima Domina Furnese, Henrici Furnese Baron^{ti} Vidua. March 30 1713," and bear in the usual radiant sun the sacred monogram IHS in ornamental capitals, with Maltese cross above and 3 nails below. Maker's mark, in black letter, St.

Wilmington. PATEN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. On a central foot. Maker's mark B.A. with a mullet above and quartrefoil below, all in a 4-lobed shield.

1713–4 Hawkinge. PATEN, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. No foot. Underneath is this inscription, "Given by James Burvill to the parish of Hawkinge 1714." It is simply a disc of metal, with its edge turned up for a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch all round. Maker's mark, in a semicircle, L L, with a rose below, pellets all round.

Kingsdown (Farningham). CUP, 6 inches high; diameter 3. PATEN, 5 inches in diameter. Made by Matthew E. Lofthouse, whose mark is L O in linked letters within an oval shield.

Smarden. CUP, goblet-shaped, with a plain rib round the bowl. Under the foot are these words "Jer. Vineet Joh: Bridges Ch. War. Smarden 1714. S. Hughes, Rector." It was made by Anthony Nelme, whose mark is Ne (or A N linked together before e). The PATEN, small, but standing on a central foot, is by a different maker, whose mark is P E with a mullet

When made.

above and below the letters. Beneath are engraved the same churchwardens' names and date as are on the cup, but the rector's initials only appear.

1713–4 TUNSTALL. PATEN, 5¾ inches in diameter; 2 inches high. Inscribed, "The Gift of M^rs Ann Mores 1714." Maker's mark L E with a quatrefoil above and below the letters.

1714–5 HUNTON. GILT CUP and PATEN (for the sick), together 6 inches high. Made by Humphrey Payne, whose mark is Pa. in a shaped shield, with an object like a school globe above the letters.

STODMARSH. PATEN, 7⅜ inches in diameter; 2¼ high; diameter of foot 2 5/16 inches. In the centre are the Courthope arms in a lozenge. Beneath are these words: "Stodmarsh. Given by M^rs Aymes Courthope, Relict of W^m Courthope Esq A.D. 1732. W^m Newton then Minister."

VESSELS MADE DURING THE REIGN OF GEORGE I.

? ROMNEY, NEW. *GILT FLAGON*, 12 *inches high; diameter of foot* 7¼; *of mouth* 4½. Made by David Williams of Pell Mell, whose mark is WI, with 2 stars above and a trefoil below. Inscribed, "Honorarium ab inaugurato Fidei Defensore Acceptum, pie obtulerunt, in usum et decus Ecclesiæ de Nova Romeny, Prehon^blis admodum Edwardus Vicecomes Sondes et Dominus Robertus Furnese Baronettus, Combarones ibm. Anno Regni D^ni n'ri Georgii Regis &c Primo, Anno D'ni 1715."

1715–6 BORDEN. PATEN, 8 inches in diameter. Maker's mark, in square shield, cut at the corners, **Le**, denoting a goldsmith named Ley.

BRENZETT. CUP, 6½ inches high; diameter 3. Inscribed round the bowl, "Calix Domini. Brenzett 1715." PATEN-COVER, 4 inches in diameter. Maker, William Gibson.

? BROOK. *CUP*, 6¾ *inches high; diameter of mouth* 4; of foot 3½. Inscribed round the bowl, "Brooke June 2^d 1715."

DETLING. CUP, 8¼ inches high; diameter of mouth 4; of foot 3. Depth of bowl 4½ inches. PATEN, 5¾ inches in diameter, 1¾ high. FLAGON, 9½ inches high; diameter of foot 5; of mouth 3½. All inscribed, "Ex dono Tho. Bliss, Armig.," with the Bliss arms above.

1715–6 FAVERSHAM. ALMS-DISHES (2), each 12½ inches in diameter, 1½ high. Inscribed, around rim, "In Ecclesia Parochiali De Faversham Shadrach Cooke A.M. Parocho + Pars Donationis Domini Henrici

When made.

Hatch Benefactoris Egregii Benevolo Thomæ Gibbs Arm^ri, quater Prætoris necnon Juratorum & Communitatis Mensæ Domini Sacrata Anno 1716."

1715–6 Chelsfield. *PATEN, 5¾ inches in diameter; 2 high.* Date letter illegible; but the hall marks, Britannia and a lion's head erased, are still to be seen. Inscribed on the reverse, "The gift of The Rev^d J. E. Tarleton. D.C.L. Rector. To the Parish of Chelsfield 1835." In modern times the sacred monogram I.H.S. has also been added, with cross above and nails below, in solar rays.

? Hunton. FLAGON, 10½ inches high. Made by Alice Sheene in Ball Alley, near Lombard Street, whose mark was S. H. in a lozenge. Inscribed on drum, "Thomas Turner gives this to y^e Parish of Hunton 1715."

Loose. FLAGON, 12 inches high; diameter of foot 6¾; of mouth 4 inches outside, 3½ inside. Inscribed underneath foot, "The Gift of Henry Briggs. M.A. Minister of Loose to y^e Parish of Loose 1716;" and on the front of the drum, "The Parish of Loose. Joseph Tuppeny, Thomas Jones, Churchwardens." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, R.O., with a mullet above and beneath.

1716–7 Denton. PATEN, 5½ inches in diameter.

Faversham. PATEN, 12 inches in diameter; height 5; diameter of foot 5. The foot is shaped like a horn. The paten is thus inscribed, "The Gift of William Pysing Now Jurat Sometime Mayor of Faversham and Frances His Wife for the sole use of the Holy Communion in the Parish Church of Faversham Kent 1716."

Hunton. ALMS-PLATES (2), each 9 inches in diameter. Inscribed on the rims, "T. Turner to the Parish of Hunton 1718." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, **Ja**, in black-letter characters.

Loose. ALMS-DISH, 9¼ inches in diameter. In the centre is the armorial coat of Briggs. Underneath are these words, "The Gift of M^rs Hannah Briggs to the Parish of Loose 1716."

Sutton by Dover. PATEN, 6½ inches in diameter. Inscribed, "Gift of Rev^d Montagu Pennington A.M. Perpetual Curate of Sutton to the Parish of Sutton, 1817." Maker's mark L. B., with a mullet beneath.

1717–8 Blackheath, Ascension Church. PATEN, 8¾ inches in diameter; height 3; diameter of foot 3¼. Maker's mark Ws.

Hinxhill. FLAGON, 12½ inches high. It bears the arms of Thomas Coveney, impaling those of his wife Martha Farway, in a circular shield surrounded by

When made.

elaborate framework. He died Feb. 5, 1694–5; so this flagon must have been presented by his widow. Its maker was Anthony Nelme, whose mark was a monogram of AN, followed by e.

1717–8 Otham. PATEN, $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter; height $2\frac{1}{2}$; diameter of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$. The crest of the Hendley family is engraved in the centre, and around it are these words: "The Gift of William Hendly Sen^{r} of Otham Gent. 1717." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, B.A, with a mullet above and a trefoil beneath the initials.

Patricksbourne. CUP, 9 inches high; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$; of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$. Inscribed, "Patrixbourne 1717." PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Inscribed, "Patrixbourne 1717." ALMS-DISH, 8 inches in diameter; height 2. Inscribed, "Patrixbourne 1718." All made by Anthony Nelme, whose mark is ANe (the capitals in a monogram).

1718–9 Addington (Maidstone). PATEN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; height 2; on central foot. A lion's head erased, and what seems to be date letter C, are the only marks now legible.

? Cray, St. Paul. *CUP, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter $4\frac{1}{8}$.* Depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inscribed, "The Communion Cup of S^{t} Pauls Cray to be Kept by the Minister for the time Being. The Gift of W^{m} Scrafton Citizen and Salter of London. 1718." Inside of bowl is gilt. Hall marks obliterated.

Eastry. FLAGON, $16\frac{3}{10}$ inches high; diameter of foot $7\frac{4}{5}$; of mouth $4\frac{4}{5}$ exterior; $4\frac{1}{10}$ interior. The domed lid is $3\frac{4}{5}$ inches high; the drum $12\frac{1}{2}$. On the side, within a floriated border, are the words, "Deo Servatori." Beneath the foot are the words, "Eastry 1718." Made by Anthony Nelme (ANe). The silver is of the new sterling. Given to the parish by the Rev. Cressener, vicar.

? Farleigh, West. *FLAGON, 11 inches high. Inscribed,* "This flagon is the gift of John Brewer Esq^{re} of this Parish of West Farleigh for the use of the Communion. Anno Dom. 1719." *PATEN, 5 inches in diameter.* Inscription underneath, "This salver is the gift of John Brewer Esq^{re}," etc., as before. ALMS-DISH (weight 14 ounces), bears similar inscription.

Lewisham. PATEN, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; height 2; diameter of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$. Gilt.

Lynsted. ALMS-DISH, on 4 feet; $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Scratched inscription, "The Gift of Mary Johnson of Linstead in Kent, Widow 1747."

Worth. CUP, 8 inches high; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$. Quite plain.

When made.

Maker's mark, in shaped shield, LE, *i.e.* Timothy Ley.

1719–20 Kingstone. ALMS-DISH, weighing 9½ ounces. A plain plate with the sacred monogram in its centre, within a radiant sun, with a cross through the letter H. Inscribed beneath are these words, "The Gift of John Turner of Ileden Esq^r to the Church of Kingston in Kent 1720." Between the words "Esq^r" and "to" are the 4 quarterings of Mr. Turner's arms impaling his wife's coat. The maker's mark is E.O., with a mullet below and some object above, all in a shaped shield. The silver is of the new sterling.

Lydd. PATEN, 9 inches in diameter. Inscribed, "For the use of the church of Lid: John Skinner Churchwarden 1719." Maker's mark Ma, with a pellet below the letters, on a shaped shield.

Maidstone, All Saints. ALMS-DISH, 11 inches in diameter; height 2. Engraved upon it are the arms of Maidstone, within a circle surrounded by foliage. Maker's mark, in a lobed shield, St in black-letter characters, with a mullet above. The silver is of new sterling.

Ospringe. FLAGON and 2 PATENS. Inscribed (around sacred monogram, cross and nails, *en soleil*), "Ospringe Ex Dono Elizabethæ Thomas 1720." Flagon, 11¼ inches high; diameter of splayed foot 7, of mouth 4¼. Patens, 6¼ inches in diameter of top; of foot 2⅝; height 1¾. Maker's mark FA, in shaped escutcheon; pierced mullet below initials, and an arrow head above them, point downward.

Tunbridge, SS. Peter and Paul. PATEN, 9⅝ inches in diameter; height 2. On central foot. Inscribed, "The Gift of a Vnknown Parson Dec^br y^e 25 1719 to y^e Church of Tunbridge." ALMS-PLATE, 9⅝ inches in diameter, similarly inscribed. Maker's mark Pt in black-letter characters, in a circular shield. The silver is of the new sterling.

Westerham. FLAGON, 12 inches high; diameter of foot 7½; of mouth 4⅓. Maker's mark Ma. Inscribed on the drum, "Ex Dono Nicholai Manning de Westerham Generosi Et Mariæ Uxoris, In usum Ecclesiæ de Westerham In Comitatu Cantii Anno MDCCXX." The silver is of the new sterling. ALMS-DISHES (2), each 11 inches in diameter. Large plain plates, with these words engraved beneath each, "Ex dono Thomæ Hardy Londini ciuis in Usum Ecclesiæ De Westerham in Comitatu Cantij Uicesimo Quinto Die Martij Annoque Domini 1720." Maker's mark Ma. The silver is of the new sterling.

1720–1. Blean, SS. Cosmus and Damian. CUP, 6 inches high;

When made.

diameter 3. PATEN, 3½ inches in diameter; 1¼ high. On its back is roughly cut the date 1720. Maker's mark T.O, with a mullet between 2 pellets above, and the same below the initials, in a plain circle. The second letter is not legible. The silver is of the ordinary old sterling.

1720–1 Canterbury, St. Dunstan. ALMS-DISH, 9½ inches in diameter. Engraved on the rim is the coat of arms, in a lozenge, of the lady donor. On the back are these words, "The Gift of Elizabeth Scranton, Spinster, to S^{t} Dunstance Church in Canterbury."

Cray, St. Mary. PATEN, 7 inches in diameter; height 1¾; diameter of foot 3 inches. Inscribed beneath the foot, "S^{t} Mary Cray. Ex Dono Helenæ Hodsoll 1720;" also the sacred monogram *en soleil*, I H S, with the cross through the H. The maker's mark shews an anchor between two letters, the second being A. It is probably the mark of Joseph Ward, the initials being W.A. The silver is of the new sterling.

Preston, Faversham. PATEN, 5⅜ inches in diameter; height 2. In a circle round the upper surface are these words, "Eccl. de Preston juxta Faversham dono dedit G. Sykes Vicarius 1721." Maker's mark P.E, with some object above and below. The silver is of the new sterling.

Minster, in Thanet. FLAGON, 10¾ inches high; diameter of foot 6¼; of mouth 3⅞. Ornamental lid. On the face are these words, "S^{t} Mary's Mynstre in Tenet 1721." Maker's mark, in 4-lobed shield, Ba., *i.e.* Richard Bayley. PATENS (2), inscribed, "The gift of Elizabeth Thomas 1720."

St. Lawrence, Thanet. PATENS (2), each 9 inches in diameter, and 2½ high. Inscribed round the rim, "The gift of M^{r} Thomas Thomson to the Parish Church of S^{t} Lawrence in the Isle of Thannett in Kent 1721." Mark of Paul Lamerie, LA, crowned, with mullet between and cross below. The silver is of the new sterling.

Staplehurst. PATEN, 6¼ inches in diameter; that of foot 2¾; height 2. Maker's mark *A. C.* Engraved in centre with sacred monogram, *en soleil*, with cross, spear, and nails.

1721–2 Addington (Maidstone). FLAGON, 11½ inches high; diameter 4¾. Inscribed, "Gloria Dei Opt. Max. In usum Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Addington, Dat Dicat Dedicatqz Johannes Boralston A.M., Predictæ Ecclesiæ Rector. Anno Dom. 1721." The donor's crest and coat of arms are added. Maker's mark apparently W.A.

When made.

1721–2 Ash, Sandwich. PATEN, 9 inches in diameter; height 4. Arms of the donor are engraved in the centre, in a lozenge, a fess embattled between 3 Catherine wheels. The back is thus inscribed, "The Gift of Mrs Elenor Cartwright to the Parish of Ash 1721." Maker, Anthony Nelme. The silver is of the new sterling.

Milsted. CUP, 7 inches high; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$; of foot 3. Round the bowl there is an engraved pattern. PATEN-COVER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; weight $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. Has similar engraved ornament.

1722–3 Chartham. CUP, 7 inches high; goblet-shaped. PATEN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; stands on a central foot. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, T F, with a mullet beneath.

Cranbrook. FLAGON (gilt), 13 inches high; diameter of foot $7\frac{5}{8}$; of mouth $4\frac{5}{8}$. Marked under the foot, "E. C. 51. 15.," and NG in shaped lozenge: the last-named mark is that of the maker.

Faversham. CUPS (2), each 8 inches high; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$; of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$. Engraved with the arms of the donor, as a widow, in a circular shield within an ornamental framework, being the coat of her husband impaling that of her father. Beneath are the words, "Ex dono Ann Terry." Maker's mark T.F. in lobed oblong. PATEN-COVERS (2), each $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch high. Same inscription and hall-marks appear on these as on the cups.

Goudhurst. FLAGON (gilt), $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high (the domed lid being 2 inches deep). Inscribed, "The gift of Mrs Frances Campion widow, late of Combwell." The sacred monogram, with cross, appears above the words Goudhurst 1722. Maker's mark Li. Silver of the new sterling.

St. Lawrence, Thanet. PATEN, 8 inches in diameter; $2\frac{1}{4}$ high. Inscribed, underneath, "Parish of St. Laurence Thanet 1840," as well as the initials of W and MW. Maker's mark, in circular stamp, EW, with a pellet above and a pheon beneath; *i.e.* Edward Wood.

Sandhurst. PATEN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Date letter apparently G for 1722–3 (although it may be the letter for 1584). Maker's mark MS or SW.

Sibertswold. PATEN, $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter; weight 17 ozs. avoirdupois. Inscribed under foot, "The gift of Mrs Merryweather Ao 1722." Maker's mark B.N.

Warehorne. FLAGON, 12 inches high, with domed lid; diameter of foot $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; of mouth 4. Engraved with sacred monogram IHS *en soleil*, with cross and nails, and inscribed, "This Flagon is given

When made.

by an unknown Friend for the Communion Service to the Parish Church of Warehorne 18. May. 1784."

1722–3 WORMSHILL. ALMS-DISH, 5½ inches in diameter; on central foot 2½ in diameter. Inscribed, under the dish, "Tho. Bateman, Cord-winder." Maker's mark LE, in circle.

1723–4 WOODCHURCH. FLAGON, with spout, 12 inches high. Domed lid. Inscribed 1723. Maker's mark BN, with fleur de lis below the initials, in heart-shaped escutcheon.

KINGSNORTH. PATEN, 5¼ inches in diameter; on central foot 2¼ in diameter; height 1⅝. Beneath the paten are these words, "For the Use of the Parish Church of Kings North." The silver is of the new sterling. Maker's mark BA.

TUNSTALL. ALMS-PLATE, 5⅜ inches in diameter; height ⅝ of an inch. Inscribed, "The Gift of Edward Mores, Clerk, Rector of this Parish." Maker's mark C.O. The silver is of the new sterling.

1724–5 AYLESFORD. ALMS-DISH, 11¾ inches in diameter; 1 in height. Inscribed in centre, "The Gift of ye LADY TAYLOR to the Parish of Aylesford. T. TILSON vic. 1724." Maker's mark S.W., surmounted by a mitre. PATEN, 7⅛ inches in diameter; height 1½. Inscribed on centre, "Tuum est DOMINE, tibi Reddo. T. TILSON. VIC Aylesford 1724;" all within a circle surrounded by ornamental framework. Maker's mark S.W., beneath a mitre.

DODINGTON. PATEN, 9 inches in diameter, standing on a central foot, 3⅜ inches broad. Inscribed on reverse, "Deo Salvatori S. Doddington."

ELHAM. CUP, 8 inches high; diameter of mouth 4½; of foot 4. Inscribed in centre of bowl, "Elham in Kent 1724." Maker's mark T.L., in plain circular shield, with roses and pellets above and below the initials. PATEN, 7 inches in diameter. Inscribed beneath, "Elham in Kent 1724."

IWADE. CUP, inscribed on bowl, "J. Roberts, Churchwarden 1724." PATEN-COVER, without inscription. Maker's mark on both TL, in circular shield, as at Elham.

STANFORD. PATEN, 7¾ inches in diameter. Engraved in centre with IHS, cross and nails, all *en soleil*. Underneath the paten are these words, "All Saints Stanford. Presented by the Rev. Ralph Price, M.A. Rector MDCCCXLII."

SUTTON AT HONE. FLAGON, or more correctly a tankard, with rounded lid, 8½ inches high, and 4 broad at the mouth. Maker's mark, in lobed escutcheon, I.B., with a star above and below the initials.

When made.

1725–6 Betteshanger. PATEN-COVER, 5⅛ inches in diameter, and 2 high. Inscribed, "Betteshanger 1726." Maker's mark T.L., with mullet and pellets above and below, all in circular shield.

Canterbury, St. Margaret. ALMS-BASONS (2), with handles 3¾ inches long, and 1½ wide in the thumb part. The diameter of each bason is 7¼ inches. Both inscribed, "Sᵗ Margarets Canterbury 1726. T. Johnson, Minister; W. Carter, T. Denn, Church Wardens." On one is added, "Sᵗ Matt: 5 ver. 16. Let your light so shine before Men that they may see your good works &c." On the other is, "Proverbs 19 ver. 17. He that hath pity upon the poor Lendeth to the Lord &c." Maker's mark R.B. in oblong escutcheon, with upper corners cut off.

Eastling. PATEN, 5 inches in diameter. Maker's mark, in a circle, T.L., with mullet and pellets above and below the initials.

Folkestone. PATEN-COVER, given in 1725, together with an older cup.

Higham (Rochester). PATEN, 5⅝ inches in diameter; 2 in height. "The gift of Mʳ Geo Smith late vicar of the Parish. Anno Domini 1725." Maker's mark T.T., beneath a rose and crown; that of Thomas Tearle.

Hythe. CUP, 8 inches high; diameter of mouth 4½; of foot 4¼. Engraved with sacred monogram *en soleil*, and the words, "Thomas Clare, John Barnes, Churchwardens 1725." Maker's mark TL. PATEN-COVER, 5¼ inches in diameter; same maker.

1726–7 Bethersden. PATEN, a plate 8 inches in diameter. On the rim, "Bethersden in Kent 1726 T.W. and T.W. Churchwardens," *i.e.* Thomas Witherden and Thomas Wilmott.

Borden. FLAGON, 12¼ inches high; diameter of mouth 4½. "The Gift of John Napleton of this Parish & Elizabeth his wife to the Church of Borden 1725." Maker's mark TL in circle, with mullet between pellets above and below the initials (Timothy Ley).

Bredgar. FLAGON, 11 inches high, with domed lid. Inscribed, "Robertus Elwick A.B. Vicar de Bredgar obᵗ 20° Maij 1722 ætˢ suæ 52°," above which is the sacred monogram *en soleil*. Maker's mark J.G. CUP, 7½ inches high. Same engraving on this as on flagon.

? Milsted. *PATEN, 9¼ inches in diameter;* that of foot 3½; height 3. Inscribed, "Donum Hannæ Tylden Gent. ad usum Eucharistiæ 1726."

Rochester, St. Nicholas. ALMS-DISH, 9¾ inches in diameter; depth of dish 1¾. The rim is elaborately

When made.

scalloped, and resembles a broad ruff. In the centre are the arms (on a fess dancetté between 3 boars' heads, 2 trefoils, slipt, and 1 annulet) and boar crest of Gordon, with the motto, "Favente Deo." Beneath are these words, "The Gift of Alderman George Gordon to the Parish Church of S^{t} Nicholas of the City of Rochester 1749." Beneath the bottom are the figures 18.18.12.; and the maker's mark , in a plain shield.

WINGHAM. FLAGON, 13½ inches high; circumference of base 24 inches. On the handle is the crest of the Master family. On the lid are the arms of Oxenden and Master impaled. On the drum is the sacred monogram I.H.S., *en soleil*, and beneath it, "The gift of Eliz: Master to y^{e} Church of Wingham Parish in Kent." She was Elizabeth Oxenden, who in 1724 married Streynsham Master, who died the same year. The base is ornamented. Maker's mark W.

1727–8 ASH (SANDWICH). PATENS (2), each 6¼ inches in diameter; height 1¾. Inscribed, "Given to y^{e} Parish Church of Ash in Kent in the year 172$\frac{7}{8}$." They bear, in a lozenge, the arms of the donor, Mrs. Susan Roberts, viz., Roberts (argent, 3 pheons sable, with a greyhound courant argent on a chief sable) impaling an ox passant regardant. The maker's mark appears to be the head and bust of a female looking to the dexter, but it really represents the crown above a rose, which surmount the absent initials T.T. of Thomas Tearle. The shape of the paten prevented the initials from taking effect in the stamp.

HYTHE. PATEN, 8½ inches in diameter. Inscribed, "Valentine Austen, William Mackett, Churchwardens, 1728." Maker's mark T.L.

NEWCHURCH. PATEN-COVER, engraved, "New Church." Maker's mark T.L., probably indicating Timothy Ley (as Mr. Cripps tells us).

MADE DURING THE REIGN OF GEORGE II.

1728–9 ASHURST. PATEN, 6 inches in diameter. In the centre is the sacred monogram *en soleil*, with cross and nails. Maker's mark in shaped shield LI. The silver is of the new sterling.

? CHARLTON, OLD. *CUP, 9½ inches high; 4 in diameter.* Inscribed, "The Gift of the Parish." PATEN-COVER, 5¼ inches in diameter; 1 inch high, on foot. Made by Anthony Nelme (AN. in script linked letters).

CHART SUTTON. PATEN, 7⅛ inches in diameter. Stands on 3 scalloped feet; the rim is 6-lobed and scalloped.

When made.

In the centre are the arms of Miss Eliz. Smyth, the donor, 3 bars, and in chief 3 crosses patté fitché. Beneath the lozenge shield are the words spoken to recipients: "The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ," etc. On the back, across its centre, "Given to the Parish of Chart for the Communion Table, by Elizth Smyth Spinster 1729." Maker's mark, E.C., in an oval.

1728–9 HOLLINGBOURNE. ALMS-DISH, diameter 9½ inches. Inscribed, "In usum Parochianorum de Hollingbourn in Agro Cantiano, Baldwinus Duppa Junior Armiger Dono dedit Anno Domini 1728. Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi." Beneath are the arms of Duppa. Made by Anthony Nelme.

MALLING, EAST. FLAGON (large) and ALMS-DISH, 9¼ inches in diameter. Both inscribed, "The Gift of the late Sr Thomas Twisden Bart to the Parish Church of East Malling Septr 12 Ao Dni 1728." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, like PS, or GS, or CS.

PATRICKSBOURNE. FLAGON, 12⅛ inches high; diameters 4⅛ (mouth), and 6⅞ (foot). Engraved on it are the arms of Taylor of Bifrons, and "3d Novbr 1728 Patrixbourne." Made by Anthony Nelme.

ROMNEY, NEW. GILT ALMS-PLATE, or Paten, on foot, 10 inches in diameter. Inscribed, "In usum Ecclesiæ de Novâ Romeny 12 Augusti 1728." Maker's mark, a bishop's mitre over 2 initials.

? WINGHAM. *PATEN, 8½ inches in diameter.* Inscribed, "Gift of Sibella Oxenden of Brook to ye Church of Wingham Parish, Kent, 1728."

1729–30 BETTESHANGER. CUP, 9 inches high; depth of bowl 4¾; diameter of mouth 4⅛; of foot 4. Inscribed on bowl, above a rib moulding, "Belonging to the Parish of Bettashanger 1730." Maker's mark T.L., mullet and pellets above and below.

FAVERSHAM. SPOON, rat-tailed; the bowl perforated with 34 holes. It is 8 inches long, and weighs 2 ozs.

CHART, SUTTON. FLAGON, 10 inches high; diameter of drum, in clear, 3⅜; with domed lid, handle, and splayed foot. On the drum are the arms of Smythe impaling Filmer; crest, a greyhound sejant; and "The Gift of John Smyth of Lested, Vicar of the Parish of Chart Sutton 1730." Scratched upon the bottom 29.01. Maker's mark RB, in an oblong with angles cut off.

CRANBROOK. CUP and PATEN-COVER, both gilt. The cup is 9⅜ inches high; depth of bowl 5¼; diameter of mouth and of foot 4½. The cover is 6⅛ inches in diameter, and 1¼ high. On the bottom of the paten is the coat of arms of Sir Walter Roberts, Bart.,

When made.

between the initials S^r W-R. Below the shield is the date of gift 1730. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, G.S., with some object below, like a school-globe. Another PATEN, gilt, 9¼ inches in diameter; 2½ high. On it are the same arms (with mantling added), and the inscription, "S^r Walter Roberts 1730."

1729–30 NONINGTON. PATEN, a plate 8⅜ inches in diameter. Inscribed on the back, "Nonington in Kent 1729." Maker's mark T.L. in circle, with mullet between pellets, above the initials and below them (Timothy Ley).

SANDWICH, ST. CLEMENT. PATEN, a plate, 9¼ inches in diameter. In centre, I.H.S., with cross and nails, *en soleil*. Over it, "S^t Clements Sandwich." Under it, "In honorem Dei Salvatoris in usum Mensæ Mysticæ multiplicis in Indignum Misericordiæ Memor Hocce grati Animi Pignus humillime Dicat Consecratq. I.M. hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius An. Dom. 1729;" *i.e.* Rev. John Martin. Maker's mark, as at Chart, Sutton, R.B., in an oblong with angles cut off.

1730–1 CHART, SUTTON. ALMS-DISH, a plain plate 10 inches in diameter. On the rim are the cat's-head crest, and arms of Willford, a chevron engrailed between 3 cats'-heads, impaling (——) 3 lions rampant. On the back, "The Gift of M^rs Willford wife of Robert Willford Esq. of the Parish of Chart Sutton for the Use of the Communion Table of the said parish A.D. 1730." Maker's mark R.B. in oblong with angles cut off.

CRANBROOK. ALMS-PLATES (2), gilt; diameter 10¼ inches; 1⅛ deep. Maker's mark I.E. with a quatrefoil above, in a shaped shield. Scratched on the bottom, of one I.C. and 18–17, of the other I.C. and 19–8. A third ALMS-PLATE (gilt), 13⅛ inches in diameter; height 1⅝. Beneath we see, "38–14 The Gift of M^r John Warren, and M^r Stephen Ades, Churchwardens when this Church of Cranboroke was rebuilt." Same hall marks as on the other 2 alms-plates.

DEAL, ST. GEORGE. FLAGON, 13 inches high, with domed lid. A spout was added in 1863, and bears the hall marks of that year. Inscribed, "Purchased by the Chapel Stock for the Use of the Chapel at Deal in the County of Kent. Peter Stone Esq^r, Mayor; Nicolas Carter, D.D., Curate; Josiah Lane and Thomas Middleton Chapel Wardens Anno Dom. 1730."

? SWANSCOMBE. *FLAGON, 11½ inches high; gilt.* Inscribed, "This flaggon was given for the use of the

When made.

Parishoners of Swanscombe in Kent Jointley by Thos Blechyndon and Walker Weldon Esqrs 46.11. 1730." The gift of Thos Blechyndon Esq. *GILT PATEN, small*, given in 1730.

1731–2 TUNSTALL. FLAGON, 10 inches high; diameter of foot 6½; of mouth 3¾. Inscribed on base, "The gift of Edward Mores, clerk, Rector of this Parish at the Desire and by the Direction of His Most Hond & Pious Mother, Mrs Ann Mores, who Passed from the State of Grace to that of Glory Jan: 5th 1724–5." Maker's mark IM.

1732–3 GOUDHURST. ALMS-DISH, gilt, 7½ inches in diameter; 2¾ high, on central foot. Of the maker's mark, in a heart-shaped shield, the second letter S can alone be read.

? DYMCHURCH. *CUP*, 6½ *inches high; diameters*, (mouth) 3, (foot) 2¾. Knop on stem. Inscribed, "Dymchurch in Kent. 1732." Maker's mark C.R or T.R.

? BREDGAR. *ALMS-PLATE. Maker's mark* F.C.

1733–4? BROOK. *PATEN*, 5¼ *inches in diameter*. Inscribed "Brook Church in Kent 1733."

MAIDSTONE, ALL SAINTS. FLAGON, 12½ inches high; diameters, 7¼ at base, 4⅞ at mouth. The Toke arms are engraved on the drum. Inscription beneath foot, "The gift of Nich. Toke of Maidstone Gentem 1733," and "61. 12." Maker's mark, in quatrefoil, R.G., T.C., of Richard Gurney and Thomas Cooke.

? MAIDSTONE, ALL SAINTS. *ALMS-DISH*, 10 *inches in diameter*, 1⅛ high. Inscribed "E*B" on the foot. Under the foot "16 oz". The initials are those of Elizabeth Blechenden, who presented this dish to the church in 1734. Her arms, in a lozenge, are engraved upon the rim: 1 and 4, a fess embattled between 3 heads (lions or griffins?) erased; 2 and 3, a chevron between 3 birds' heads and necks; impaling paly of six gules and argent, in dexter chief azure some head, in sinister chief gules 3 quarters of a lion rampant. No hall marks.

1734–5 CANTERBURY, ST. ALPHAGE. ALMS-PLATE, 8⅜ inches in diameter, 1 inch high. In the centre are engraved the donor's arms gules, 3 roses argent, a chief vair. As this is the coat of Taylor of Bifrons, we may believe that the alms-plate was presented by the Rev. Herbert Taylor, of Bifrons, who was rector of St. Alphage from 1726 to 1753. Maker's mark, T. T beneath a rose and crown; that of Thomas Tearle.

CHISLET. PATEN on tall central foot. Inscribed "This Salver was Bought for ye Use of the Parish Church of Chislet By Robt Tritton & Henry Wraith, Church Wardens 1737." Maker, Thomas Tearle.

When made.

1734–5 DARTFORD. CUP, 9 inches high; diameters (foot and mouth) 4¼. Inscribed "John Dorman, Robert Pine, Churchwardens of the Parish of Dartford 1734." Maker's mark, in lobed escutcheon, T. E, with mullet above.

DODINGTON. FLAGON, 11¼ inches high. Capacity 3 pints. Inscribed under foot, "The Communion Flaggon of Doddington Kent 1734." Maker's mark T. R.

IGHTHAM. CUP, 9 inches high; diameter 3½. Bell-shaped bowl. Under foot, "Gulielmus James donavit Ecclesiæ de Ightham." PATEN, 6 inches in diameter. Maker's mark illegible.

? LEWISHAM PARISH. *BOWL*, 10⅝ *inches in diameter;* 4⅞ high. Inscribed on the flat of the rim, "The gift of Thos Hawtree of Deptford to the Parish Church of Lewisham in Kent 1735." Under base, "36=10." Makers, Richard Gurney and Thomas Cooke.

SHORNE. PATEN, 7½ inches in diameter; 2¼ high. Inscribed "Shorne Parish in Kent 1735." Of the maker's mark F alone is legible.

1735–6 BADLESMERE. PATENS (2); one 7¾ inches in diameter; 2⅜ in height; diameter of foot 2¾. Inscribed "E Sacris Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Badlesmere in Com. Cant. A.D. 1736." The other paten is 4⅜ inches in diameter; 1¼ high. Centre sunk $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch; rim only $\frac{7}{16}$ wide. Maker's mark on both patens T.R.; one half only being legible on each.

CHATHAM, ST. MARY. FLAGON, 13½ inches high; diameter 4⅜. Inscribed on front "CHATHAM PARISH," and "This flagon was bought at the charge of the Parish, Mr George Pratt, minister; Mr George Catlett, Mr James Pratt, Churchwardens, 1736." Maker's mark F. S., in heart-shaped shield.

CLIFFE AT HOO. PATENS (2), 8½ inches in diameter. Inscribed round the rim of each, "In ministerium Coenae Dominicae D.D.D.Q. Georgius Green S.T.B. Rector et Commissarius de Cliff MDCCXXXV." Scratched on the bottom of one 11.0; of the other 10.14. Maker, Joseph Sandars (JS, in script capitals in oblong with corners cut off). A FLAGON, 9½ inches high. Inscribed like the patens. Scratched on bottom "32.0.0." An ordinary tankard with curved spout, and handle, and domed lid with thumb-piece. Maker's mark, in oval, R. L with mullet above and below.

GOODNESTONE BY WINGHAM. ALMS-DISH, or PATEN, 9½ inches in diameter; 3½ high. Inscribed, "The gift of Dame Elizh Bridges 1735." Maker's mark T. R.

LEAVELAND. CUP, 6¾ inches high; diameter $3\frac{5}{16}$; depth

When made.

of bowl 4. PATEN-COVER, 4⅛ inches in diameter; 1¼ high. Inscribed, "E Sacris Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Leaveland Com. Cant. A.D. 1736." Maker's mark T. R in a two-lobed escutcheon.

1736–7 CHISLET. FLAGON, 11½ inches high; diameter of foot 6, of drum's bottom 5, of mouth 4. Inscribed, "This Flaggon was Bought for ye Use of the Parish Church of Chislet By Robt Tritton & Henry Wraith, Church Wardens 1737." Maker's mark T.T. under a cinquefoil and crown (Thomas Tearle). ALMS-PLATE, weighing 8 ozs. 15 dwts. Inscribed like the flagon, but the first words are, "This Plate was Bought," etc. Same maker, Thomas Tearle.

? ERITH. *FLAGON, 13½ inches high.* Scratched under foot 57oz 17dwts. Inscribed, "The gift of John Wheatley Esquire to the Parish of Erith in the County of Kent, Easter 1737." The Wheatley coat of arms, and I.H.S. *en soleil*, are also engraved upon it.

1737–8 LYDD. FLAGON, jug-shaped, 11½ inches high; 4 in diameter of widest part of bulb. Engraved upon it are the arms and crest of the donor; it was the gift of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Tenison, Chancellor of Oxford, and Vicar of Lydd, MDCCXXXVIII.

OTHAM. FLAGON, 10 inches high; diameters, of mouth 3½; foot 6⅛. Inscribed, "The gift of Bowyer Hendley Esq. 1737." Scratched under foot 33.10. Maker's mark I.S.

WAREHORNE. PATEN, 7½ inches in diameter. Inscribed beneath bottom, "Warhorn Sep. 5th 1737." Maker's mark, that of Thomas Tearle, T. T. beneath a cinquefoil and crown.

WATERINGBURY. FLAGON, 12 inches high. On the drum are engraved I.H.S. *en soleil*, and the arms of the Style family, with these words, "The Gift of Elizabeth Lady Style at her decease 25 Oct. Anno Dom. 1737." PATEN, 9 inches in diameter, with IHS, arms, and inscription, like those on the flagon.

1738–9 CRAYFORD. PATEN, 10½ inches in diameter. It is an hexagonal salver on 4 feet. On its face, on an ornamental shield, appear the arms of the donor. On the back is this circular inscription, "The gift of Madam Shorte to the Parish Church of Crayford in Kent, September 29th 1740." In the centre of the inscription are the initials of this lady and her (deceased ?) husband I. and M.S. Maker's mark I. R. with mullet above the initials.

SANDWICH, ST. MARY. FLAGON, without spout, 12 inches high; diameters, of brim 4½ inches, of foot 6½. Inscribed under foot, "A Gift to ye Parish

When made.

Church of S^{t} Mary the Virgin in Sandwich in Kent in y^{e} year of our Lord 1738." Maker's mark TR.

1738–9 WINGHAM. ALMS-DISH, 17 inches in diameter. Upon it appear the arms of the family of Master (of Brook). Maker's mark, apparently, W.

1739–40 CHARTHAM. PATEN, 10¾ inches in diameter; 2¾ high; on a moulded foot. Inscribed, "The gift of John Moate Gent. to the Parish of Chartham in Kent 1739." Maker's mark resembles i.m. in an oblong surmounted by a central curve.

EASTWELL. GILT SERVICE, elaborately chased, and all bearing the sacred monogram, presented by the Countess of Winchelsea in 1843. CUP, 9¾ inches high; diameter 4½, inscribed round the foot, "Eastwell Church 1843." FLAGON, 14½ inches high; diameter of foot 8. PATEN, 11 inches in diameter, on tall central foot. ALMS-DISH, 14 inches in diameter, inscribed on bottom, "This Plate, with Flagon, Chalice, and Patine, Presented to Eastwell Church by Emily Georgiana Winchelsea & Nottingham 1843." Maker's mark G. WA. beneath a Prince of Wales plume, in a lobed escutcheon. This was the mark of George Wickes whose shop bore the sign of the King's Arms in Panton Street. His successor in this shop, Edward Wakelin, became associated with Garrard in 1792. The well-known firm of Messrs. Garrard still occupies the same spot in Panton Street.

SANDWICH, ST. MARY. PATEN, a plate, 7¾ inches in diameter. Inscribed underneath, "A Gift to the Parish of S^{t} Mary in Sandwich in Kent 1740."

STODMARSH. FLAGON, 8⅜ inches high to the mouth; the domed lid adds to this height. Engraved with the arms of Courthope, in a lozenge; and these words "Stodmarsh. Given by M^{rs} Aymes Courthope, Relict of W^{m} Courthope Esq. A.D. 1740." Under the foot is "21^{oz} 00^{d}."

WOOLWICH, ST. MARY MAGDALEN. FLAGON, 11 inches high; diameter of top 5; of base 4. Inscribed "The Gift of M^{r} Richard Hammon to the Parish of Woolwich, Kent, A.D. 1740." Maker's mark, in circle or oval, *G. S.* in script capitals.

1740–1 CRAYFORD. PATEN, an hexagonal salver on 3 feet; diameter 6½ inches. On the face are the armorial bearings of the donor M^{rs} M. Shorte; and below are the words "September 29. 1740." Maker, probably John Tuite, whose mark in an oval shield is a helmet-shaped cup between the initials *I. T.* in script.

LYDD. CUP, 5½ inches high; diameter 3. Engraved with the name and crest of the donor the Rev. D^{r} Thomas Tenison, Vicar of Lydd and son of the Arch-

When made.

bishop. Also PATEN, 3 inches in diameter, on a foot. Marked T. P.

1741–2 St. Lawrence, Thanet. FLAGON, 11½ inches high; diameter of splayed foot 6⅞; of mouth 4. Inscribed "This Plate was Bought | for the Church of | S^t^ Laurence in Thanet | in the year 1742 | R. Tyler, Vicar | H. Harnett, R. Easton, Churchwardens." Maker's mark IB C.

Stoke in Hoo. CUP, 8 inches high; diameter 3½. Inscribed "Stoke Church. Peter Austen, Thomas Hall, Churchwardens 1745." Maker's mark, *L. W.*, or *P. W.* in script capitals.

1742–3 Chatham (St. Mary). FLAGON, 13½ inches high; diameter 4⅜. Inscribed on the front CHATHAM PARISH; and, in script, "This flagon was bought at the Charge of the Parish. M^r^ George Pratt, Minister; M^r^ Jacob Cazeneuve, M^r^ James Purcell, Churchwardens, 1742." Makers, Ric. Gurney and T. Cooke, whose mark in a quatrefoil is R. G., T. C.

? Wymynswold. *FLAGON*, 10¼ *inches high;* lid convex, with small knob in the centre. Inscribed "In usum Sacrum Dono dedit Johes. Marsh Arm. De Nethersole Annô 1742."

1743–4? Lullingstone. *PATEN*, on a central foot. The rim or edge is elaborately moulded. Inscribed "The gift of M^rs^ Hester Palmer to Lullingstone Church 1743."

? Ringwould. *ALMS-DISH*, 12 *inches in diameter;* 2 high; on central foot 4⅜ inches in diameter. Richly embossed with animals and flowers. It bears on a lozenge the arms of Mary Dauling, ermine on a bend 3 acorns. On the base we read "The gift of my brother M^r^ John Dawling to Mary Dawling 1743," and "The gift of M^r^ Hunt to M^r^ John Monins 1770." On the front, "The Gift of the patron John Monins Esq^re^ to the Parish Church of Ringwould 1795." On the back "R. & E. D." "19^oz^ les 1^dwt.^"

1744–5 Sandwich, St. Clement. BOWL, 9 inches in diameter; 4¾ high. Inscribed on the side, within a wreath, "Deborah Bean Widdow many years Midwife of this Corporation which office She executed by the Divine Asststance (*sic*) with Generall Aprobation & Success, out of a Tender Regard for our Holy Religion left this Bason for the Pious Use of Christian Baptism to the Parish Church of S^t^ Clement in Sandwich in the Year of our Lord 1744." Maker's mark, *B. W.* in script capitals.

? Woolwich, St. Mary Magdalen. *TWO ALMS-PLATES, diameter* 10 *inches.* Inscribed round the edge of each, "M^r^ George Cock and M^r^ Richard

When made.

. Crossweller Churchwardens of S[t] Mary Wollwitch." In the centre is IHS.

1745–6 THURNHAM. PATEN, 6 inches in diameter. Maker's mark R. A.

1747–8 MAIDSTONE, ALL SAINTS. PATENS (2), diameter 8⅞ inches; height ⅞ of an inch. In centre IHS. *en soleil.* Inscribed "The gift of Frances Callant to y[e] Parish Church of Maidstone 1747." On the rim of each we see the arms of the donor in a lozenge surrounded by flowers and shells. Maker's mark I. M. with mullet between the initials. Scratched beneath one is "13.15.0;" beneath the other "13.16.0."

? THURNHAM. ALMS-DISH, 9 inches in diameter; with embossed border. Inscribed, beneath a cross, "Tua ex Tuis, Deus Jesu, in usumq. Tui, apud Thornamenses in agro Cantiano, Altaris, e manibus J. Soan, Vicarii, indigni, recipere digneris. Amen. A.D. 1747."

1748–9 WORTH. FLAGON, 11¼ inches high; 12 in circumference. On the drum, between two angels blowing trumpets, are the words "*Deo Servatori,*" above them flies a dove; below them is a cherub's head. Made by Humphry Payne, whose mark is H. P. in a shaped shield, with cinquefoil or rose beneath.

1750–1 DARTFORD. CUP and 2 PATENS. The cup is 9 inches high; 4¼ inches in diameter both at foot and mouth. Inscribed "These Holy Vessels were enlarged in the year 1750 pursuant to the Will of the late M[r] Chambers, Vicar of this Parish." This cup is exactly similar to the other cup, made in 1734, but is nearly 6 ounces heavier than that one. The patens have no inscription. Maker's mark, on all three pieces, E. F. in script capitals, in escutcheon somewhat resembling an escallop.

HYTHE. FLAGON, with domed lid and bevelled base; having on the drum IHS. *en soleil,* and this inscription, "The Gift of M[rs] Martha Payne relict of Rev[d] M[r] Payne late Rector of this Parish 1751." Another inscription appears on the base, "The Gift of M[rs] Martha Payne, Widow, to Hythe Church 1750." Weight 60 ozs. avoirdupois. Maker's Mark B L.

LEEDS. FLAGON, 12 inches high. Inscribed "The Gift of Susanna Meredith of Leeds Abby 1751." Made by Ric. Gurney and T. Cooke; whose third mark is on the flagon, R. G., T. C., in quatrefoil. CUP, tall, of Queen Anne pattern; ALMS-PLATE; and gilt PATEN; bearing same marks and inscription as the flagon, and having also IHS *en soleil.*

MONKTON. ALMS-PLATE, 6¾ inches in diameter. Inscribed "Monkton in y[e] Isle of Thanett in Kent

When made.

1750." Maker's mark seems to be T. R. in an oblong.

1751–2 SANDWICH, ST. MARY. TWO ALMS-DISHES, 8 inches in diameter. Engraved in centre with IHS. *en soleil;* also on under side, "S^t^ Mary the Virgin in Sandwich Kent 1758." Maker's mark T. W. in script capitals.

WALMER. PATEN, saucer shaped. Inscribed on bottom, "Ex dono Rev^d^ Sayer Rudd, M.D., hujus Parochiæ Vicarii MDCCLI."

1752–3 ? ELMSTED. *FLAGON, without spout,* 13½ *inches high;* diameter of splayed foot 7½. *CUP,* 10 *inches high;* diameter of mouth 5. *PATEN, diameter* 6¼ *inches;* height 2½. *ALMS-DISH,* 13 *inches in diameter;* 1⅛ high. All bear IHS. *en soleil,* and are inscribed alike, "The gift of Sir John Honywood to the Parish Church of Elmstead in Kent." Maker's mark T. A. in script capitals. Sir John Honywood died in 1755; he succeeded to the title in 1748.

SALTWOOD. FLAGON, 10 inches high; diameter of mouth 3½; of foot 5⅝. Engraved with IHS. and "M^r^ W^m^ Wraight of Pedlinge left this by his last will to the Church of Saltwood 1749." Maker's mark seems to be F. R. in script capitals.

1753–4 CANTERBURY, ST. GEORGE. CUP, 8½ inches high; diameter of mouth 4¼; of foot 4. Bowl, bell-shaped; on the stem a raised rim. Inscribed "S^t^ George's Canterbury. Jo. Head, D.D., Rector; James Harnett, Robert Le Geyt, Churchwardens 1753." Made by Richard Gurney and T. Cooke. PATEN-COVER, 5¼ inches in diameter, has marks and inscriptions like those on the cup. TWO FLAGONS, 12 inches high; diameter at base 7. Marked and inscribed like the cup; and in addition the flagons bear also IHS *en soleil,* with these words, "This Communion Plate was bought for the Church of S^t^ George the Martyr in Canterbury by the Voluntary Contributions of the Minister and some of the principal Parishioners."

1754–5 HINXHILL. PATEN, 8½ inches in diameter.

ROCHESTER, ST. MARGARET. GILT CUP, 9 inches high. Inscribed on bowl, "BOUGHT FOR THE USE OF S^t^ MARGARETS PARISH BY FRANCIS SMITH AND SIMON DURHAM, CHURCH WARDENS." Scratched under foot "1754." Maker's mark, in oval, J W in script capitals.

THURNHAM. FLAGON, 10½ inches high; with domed lid and splayed foot. Inscribed, "This flagon was bought by the Rents of Church Lands J^hn^ Soan, Vicar, J^n^ Biddingfield, J^n^ Goldridge, Churchwardens." Maker's mark J. W. in script capitals.

When made.

1755–6 LYNSTED. FLAGON, 13½ inches high; diameter of mouth 4¼; of splayed foot 7⅛. Inscribed, "For the service of the Communion Table of the Parish Church of Lynsted in Kent bought in the year 1755, pursuant to a gift or request in the Will of Philip Weston late of Berkshire Esq^r deceas'd." Maker's mark, in shaped shield, T R in script capitals.

1756–7 CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. TWO GILT PATENS, each on a central foot, 2⅝ inches high; diameter 8⅞. Gadrooned edge. In centre are the arms of the donor; on the foot IHS *en soleil*. Beneath are these words, "The Gift of Philip Weston, of Bostock, in Berkshire, Esq." Maker's mark W.G in script capitals.

MEOPHAM. FLAGON, 12½ inches high; diameter of mouth 4¼; of foot 7¼. Engraved with IHS. *en soleil*. On the base is this inscription, "The gift of George Masters to the Parish of Meopham 1757." Maker's mark, T.W. in script capitals.

1757–8 MILTON BY SITTINGBOURNE. FLAGON, 14 inches high; diameter of splayed foot 7. Inscribed "Milton 1758." Scratched beneath foot "52^oz 6^dwt." Maker's mark W.G. in script capitals.

NEWINGTON (SITTINGBOURNE). CUP, 9¼ inches high; diameter of mouth 3¾; of foot 3½. Inscribed in a monogram of script capitals "S M R R." For this new cup, on the 8th of May 1758, an old Communion Cup and a sum of £3 : 6 : 0 in money were given by the Parish.

TEMPLE EWELL. FLAGON, 9½ inches high to top of doomed lid; no spout. On the drum is the donor's shield of four quarterings, in an ornamental shield, with the motto "Impiger et Integer." Around the shield is this inscription, "EX DONO JOHAN ANGELL ARM. HUJ. TEMPLI DE EWELL, TEMPLAR. IMPROPRI AT^r ET MANER. DOM. 1757." Made by Richard Gurney and Thos. Cooke. PATEN, 6¼ inches in diameter, bearing same coat of arms, motto, and inscription and hall marks, as the flagon.

TESTON. PATEN, 7 inches in diameter; a silver waiter, with scalloped edge, standing on 3 feet. In the centre is a crest (perhaps that of Paddon), a tower in flames. Maker's mark R. R.; probably that of Robert Rew.

1758–9? BONNINGTON. *TWO-HANDLED CUP, 5 inches high;* diameter of mouth, and depth of bowl, each 3⅞. Inscribed "C. Boninton 1759." Maker's mark, in a circle, T.W.; C.W., for Thomas Whipham and Charles Wright.

PRESTON BY FAVERSHAM. FLAGON, 11⅜ inches high, with domed lid. On drum is IHS. *en soleil*. Round the foot, "Ecclesiæ Parochiali de Preston juxta

When made.

Faversham dedit Georgius Sykes ejusdem Vicarius in usum Eucharistiæ A.D. 1759." Made by Richard Gurney and Thos. Cooke, whose mark appears thrice, (i) on the drum, (ii) on the lid, (iii) on the handle.

1759–60 GODMERSHAM. FLAGON, 12 inches high; circumference of foot 19, of mouth 10. Small knob on domed lid. On drum IHS *en soleil.* CUP, 7 inches high; has IHS *en soleil.* PATEN, 6 inches in diameter, on central foot 4 inches in diameter, has IHS *en soleil.* ALMS-DISH, 9 inches in diameter; with IHS. *en soleil.* Maker's mark in script capitals J. H. (perhaps that of John Harvey).

1760–1 CHILHAM. PATENS (2), 6½ inches in diameter. One is inscribed, "The Gift of y^e^ Rev^d^ D^r^ Knatchbull Vicar of this Parish 1761." The other bears these words, "Ex dono Thomæ Cumberland 1761." Both made by Thomas Whipham and Charles Wright.

STAPLEHURST. FLAGON, 13½ inches high; diameter of foot 7½; of mouth 4¼. Engraved with IHS. *en soleil.* Under the foot are these words, "The Gift of M^r^ Edward Usborne To the Parish of Staplehurst 1762." Maker's mark C. B. in script capitals.

TUNBRIDGE PARISH. CUP, 9 inches high; diameter of foot 3¾; of bowl 4⅛; depth of bowl 4¾.

END OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE II.

ADDENDA.

1634–5 CRAYFORD. CUP, 8¼ inches high; diameters of mouth and foot 4 inches each. Bowl bell-shaped; knop on stem; plain mouldings on foot.

1634–5 MONKTON. PATEN, diameter 5 inches; on central foot ¾ inch high. Maker's mark T. B.

LIST OF PARISHES *named in the* CHRONOLOGICAL LIST *of* OLD CHURCH PLATE; *with the* DATES *of their Vessels made between* A.D. 1485 *and* A.D. 1761.

Acrise, 1562, 1702.
Addington, 1664, 1717, 1721.
Aldington, 1662.
Alkham, 1697.
Ash (Sandwich), 1721, 1727.
Ashford, 1619, 1633, 1710.
Ashurst, 1623, 1728.
Aylesford, 1627, 1711, 1724.
Badlesmere, 1574, 1735.
Barfreston, 1562, 1577.
Barming, 1639.
Bekesbourne, 1564, 1578, 1685, 1693.
Bethersden, 1631, 1726.
Betteshanger, 1712, 1725, 1729.
Bicknor, 1632.
Bidborough, 1658.
Biddenden, 1560, 1592.
Bilsington, 1630.
Birchington, 1678.
Birling, 1617, 1685, 1697.
Bishopsbourne, 1683, 1698, 1706.
Blackheath (Ascension), 1655, 1717.
Blackheath, Morden College, 1701.
Blean, 1720.
Bobbing, 1667.
Bonnington, 1758.
Borden, 1625, 1715, 1726.
Boughton Aluph, 1637, 1650.
Boughton Blean, 1679.
Boughton Malherbe, 1671.
Boughton Monchelsea, 1685, 1696.
Brabourne, 1562.
Bredgar, 1632, 1726, 1733.
Brenzett, 1715.
Brook, 1715, 1733.
Burmarsh, 1630.
Canterbury Cathedral, 1562, 1586, 1636, 1664, 1756.
All Saints, 1700.
Canterbury, Holy Cross, 1585.
St. Alphage, 1562, 1706, 1734.
St. Andrew, 1600.
St. Dunstan, 1640, 1684, 1720.
St. George, 1691, 1753.
St. John's Hospital, 1562.
St. Margaret, 1708, 1725.
St. Martin, 1685.
St. Mary Northgate, 1640.
St. Mary Magdalene, 1653.
St. Mildred, 1622.
St. Peter, 1659, 1683.
Capel by Tunbridge, 1565.
Capel le Ferne, 1697.
Charing, 1599, 1676, 1688, 1705, 1707.
Charlton, Old (by Woolwich), 1710, 1711, 1728.
Chartham, 1722, 1739.
Chart, Little, 1619.
Chart Sutton, 1569, 1728, 1729, 1730.
Chatham, St. Mary, 1629, 1635, 1636, 1694, 1735, 1742.
Chelsfield, 1639, 1715.
Cheriton, 1577.
Chevening, 1660.
Chiddingstone, 1599, 1633, 1669, 1674.
Chilham, 1562, 1760.
Chillenden, 1562.
Chislet, 1562, 1734, 1736.
Clyffe at Hoo, 1525, 1668, 1735.
Cobham, 1634, 1678.
Coldred, 1562.
Cooling, 1683.
Cranbrook, 1628, 1722, 1729, 1730.
Cray, Foots, 1705.
Cray, St. Mary, 1576, 1640, 1720.

Cray, North, 1674, 1708.
Cray, St. Paul's, 1718.
Crayford, 1637, 1738, 1740, 1634 *addenda.*
Crundale, 1704.
Cuxton, 1618.
Darenth, 1627, 1681.
Dartford, 1634, 1635, 1651, 1734, 1750.
Deal, St. George, 1730.
Denton, 1716.
Detling, 1715.
Ditton, 1689, 1698.
Dodington, 1632, 1698, 1724, 1734.
Dover Castle Church, 1632, 1639.
Dover, St. Mary, 1636, 1671.
Dymchurch, 1732.
Eastchurch, 1674, 1708.
Eastling, 1637, 1683, 1725.
Eastry, 1622, 1700, 1718.
Eastwell, 1739.
Edenbridge, 1670.
Egerton, 1562, 1683.
Elham, 1724.
Elmsted, 1752.
Elmstone, 1562, 1577.
Erith, 1736.
Eythorne, 1562, 1577.
Farleigh, West, 1718.
Farningham, 1595, 1702, 1706.
Faversham, 1562, 1576, 1634, 1643, 1715, 1716, 1722, 1729.
Folkestone Parish, 1607, 1725.
Frinsted, 1705.
Godmersham, 1759.
Goodnestone by Faversham, 1562.
Goodnestone by Wingham, 1711, 1735.
Goudhurst, 1617, 1722, 1732.
Grain, 1569.
Graveney, 1646.
Greenwich, 1631, 1657, 1671, 1684, 1707, 1708, 1711.
Hackington, 1610.
Halden, High, 1562.
Halstow, High, 1664.
Halstow, Lower, 1562.
Harbledown, 1620.
Harbledown Hospital, 1562.
Hardres, Upper, 1701.
Harrietsham, 1604, 1629.
Hastingleigh, 1562.
Hawkinge, 1565, 1713.
Hawkhurst, 1630.
Headcorn, 1562.
Hernehill, 1667.
Hever, 1636, 1701.
High Halden, 1562.
Higham, 1634, 1725.
Hinxhill, 1562, 1576, 1727, 1754.
Hoath, 1562, 1578.
Hollingbourne, 1679, 1697, 1728.
Hoo St. Mary, 1573, 1705.
Horton Kirby, 1599, 1620.
Horton Monks, 1562, 1577.
Hothfield, 1562, 1703, 1707.
Huckinge, 1584.
Hunton, 1654, 1714, 1715, 1716.
Hythe, 1725, 1727, 1750.
Ightham, 1690, 1734.
Iwade, 1724.
Kemsing, 1564.
Kennington, 1634.
Keston, 1709.
Kingsdown by Farningham, 1713.
Kingsdown by Sittingbourne, 1604.
Kingsnorth, 1568, 1723.
Kingstone, 1676, 1719.
Knowlton, 1641, 1642.
Lamberhurst, 1670.
Langdon, East, 1562, 1630, 1675.
Leaveland, 1683, 1735.
Lee, 1593, 1672, 1700, 1704.
Leeds, 1681; 1750.
Leigh, 1618.
Lenham, 1562.
Lewisham, 1627, 1646, 1684, 1685, 1718, 1734.
Leybourne, 1691.
Linton, 1619, 1683, 1698.
Littlebourne, 1697.
Longfield, 1640.
Loose, 1590, 1704, 1715, 1716.
Luddenham, 1695.

Lullingstone, 1646, 1743.
Lydd, 1562, 1680, 1705, 1719, 1737, 1740.
Lydden, 1562.
Lyminge, 1561, 1578.
Lympne, 1698.
Lynsted, 1664, 1704, 1718, 1755.
Maidstone, 1637, 1641, 1680, 1685, 1719, 1733, 1747.
Malling, East, 1609, 1728.
Malling, West, 1581.
Meopham, 1679, 1756.
Mereworth, 1562, 1624, 1680, 1698.
Milstead, 1583, 1721, 1726.
Milton by Sittingbourne, 1660, 1701, 1757.
Minster in Sheppey, 1685.
Minster in Thanet, 1720.
Monkton, 1634, 1750.
Monks Horton, 1562, 1577.
Nettlestead, 1599.
Newchurch, 1568, 1727.
Newenden, 1562, 1576, 1577.
Newington, Sittingbourne, 1757.
Nonington, 1562, 1591, 1729.
Northbourne, 1709.
Norton, 1671, 1672.
Oare, 1562.
Offham, 1571, 1675.
Orpington, 1634, 1681.
Ospringe, 1659, 1719.
Otford, 1606.
Otham, 1562, 1717, 1737.
Paddlesworth, 1670.
Patricksbourne, 1717, 1728.
Peckham, West, 1630, 1699.
Petham, 1624, 1635.
Plaxtol, 1711.
Pluckley, 1621, 1629, 1697.
Preston by Faversham, 1562, 1720, 1758.
Preston by Wingham, 1631, 1698.
Queenborough, 1673, 1674.
Rainham, 1566, 1627, 1632.
Reculver, 1684.
Ringwould, 1710, 1743.
River, 1562.
Rochester Cathedral, 1530-1-2, 1653, 1662.
St. Margaret, 1695, 1700, 1754.
St. Nicholas, 1602, 1609, 1701, 1726.
Rolvenden, 1706.
Romney, New, 1698, 1701, 1714, 1728.
Romney, Old, 1692, 1693.
Ruckinge, 1582, 1585.
St. Lawrence, Thanet, 1720, 1722, 1741.
St. Margaret at Cliffe, 1704, 1705.
St. Mary in the Marsh, 1578.
St. Nicholas at Wade, 1630, 1677.
St. Peter's, Thanet, 1687, 1697, 1702.
Saltwood, 1574, 1705, 1752.
Sandwich, St. Bartholomew, 1600.
St. Clement, 1576, 1577, 1729, 1744.
St. Mary, 1525, 1738, 1739, 1751.
Seal, 1674.
Sellindge, 1708.
Sevenoaks, 1617, 1633, 1638, 1683.
Shadoxhurst, 1562.
Sheerness Garrison, 1706.
Shipbourne, 1624.
Shorne, 1597, 1734.
Shoulden, 1631.
Sibertswold, 1562, 1683, 1722.
Smarden, 1713.
Snave, 1554.
Southfleet, 1617, 1633.
Stanford, 1586, 1724.
Stanstead, 1694.
Staple, 1562, 1686.
Staplehurst, 1619, 1720, 1760.
Stelling, 1562, 1701.
Stockbury, 1599.
Stodmarsh, 1633, 1714, 1739.
Stoke in Hoo, 1741.
Stone in Oxney, 1707.
Sundridge, 1663.
Sutton by Dover, 1683, 1716.

Sutton at Hone, 1621, 1709, 1724.
Sutton, East, 1562, 1630.
Swalecliffe, 1562, 1607.
Swanscombe, 1623, 1730.
Swingfield, 1562.
Temple Ewell, 1565, 1757.
Teston, 1685, 1696, 1757.
Teynham, 1562, 1691, 1701.
Throwley, 1562, 1599.
Thurnham, 1631, 1745, 1747, 1754.
Tilmanstone, 1703.
Trottescliffe, 1576, 1699.
Tudeley, 1569.
Tunbridge, 1719, 1760.
Tunstall, 1670, 1713, 1723, 1731.
Ulcombe, 1697.
Waldershare, 1712.
Walmer, 1485, 1751.
Waltham, 1562, 1672.
Warehorne, 1686, 1722, 1737.
Wateringbury, 1562, 1675, 1737.
Westbere, 1562, 1578.
Westerham, 1566, 1600, 1616, 1691, 1719.
Westwell, 1594, 1597, 1634, 1685.
Wickhambreux, 1678.
Wilmington, 1712.
Wingham, 1631, 1726, 1728, 1738.
Woodchurch, 1595, 1635, 1707, 1723.
Woodnesborough, 1586.
Woolwich, 1664, 1695, 1739, 1744.
Wootton, 1682.
Wormshill, 1562, 1702, 1722.
Worth, 1718, 1748.
Wymynswold, 1742.
Yalding, 1562, 1700.

DONORS OF THE OLD CHURCH PLATE NAMED IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, 1485 TO 1761.

Adam, Ann—*Greenwich*, 1684.
Ades, Steph.—*Cranbrook*, 1730.
Aldersey, Margaret—*Bicknor* and *Bredgar*, 1632.
Allen, Jos.—*Dartford*, 1651.
Angell, Jno.—*Temple Ewell*, 1757.
Annesley, Nich.—*Lee*, 1593.
Argoll, Thos.—*Woolwich*, 1695.
Arundel, Thos., Earl of—*Canterbury*, 1636.
Astley, Sir John—*Maidstone*, 1641.
Baker, Gregory—*Westwell*, 1594-7, 1633.
Bancroft, Dr. Jno.—*Biddenden*, 1592.
Bartholomew, Leon.—*Rochester*, 1701.
Bateman, Thos.—*Wormshill*, 1722.
Bathurst, Hy.—*Horton Kirby*, 1620.
Battely, Dr. Jno.—*Staple*, 1686.
Battely, Dr. Nich.—*Bekesbourne*, 1693.
Bean, Deb.—*Sandwich*, 1744.
Bexley, Nic., Lord—*North Cray*, 1674.
Blechenden, Mrs. Eliz.—*Maidstone*, 1733.
Blechenden, Thos.—*Swanscombe*, 1730.
Bliss, Thos.—*Detling*, 1715.
Bokenham, Wm.—*Rochester*, 1700.
Boone, Christ.—*Lee*, 1672.
Boralston, Rev. Jno.—*Addington*, 1721.
Boteler, of Teston—*Hunton*, 1654.
Boys, Robert—*Kingstone*, 1676.
Boys, Wm.—*Hawkhurst*, 1630.
Bralesford, Rev. H.—*Canterbury*, 1700.

Brewer, Dorothy — *Greenwich*, 1707.
Brewer, John—*Romney*, 1698; *Farleigh*, 1718.
Brewer, Mary—*Ditton*, 1689.
Bridges, Brook — *Goodnestone*, 1711.
Bridges, Dame Eliz.—*Goodnestone*, 1735.
Briggs, Mrs. Hannah—*Loose*, 1716.
Briggs, Rev. Henry — *Loose*, 1715.
Brook, Fras.—*Rochester*, 1701.
Buckeridge, Jno., Bishop of Rochester — *Southfleet*, 1617.
Bull, Ann and Thos.—*Harbledown*, 1620.
Burville, Jas.—*Hawkinge*, 1713.
Callant, Frances — *Maidstone*, 1747.
Campion, Frances—*Goudhurst*, 1722.
Campion, Sir Wm.—*Goudhurst*, 1617.
Carter, Geo.—*Crundal*, 1704.
Cartwright, Elenor—*Ash*, 1721.
Castilion, Dean of Rochester—*Lenham*, 1562.
Chambers, Mr.—*Dartford*, 1750.
Chesterfield, Countess of—*Boughton Malherbe*, 1671.
Colepeper, Frances, Lady—*Hollingbourne*, 1697.
Cooke, Rev. Ralph—*Rochester*, 1662.
Cooke, Rev. Shadrach—*Faversham*, 1715.
Courthope, Mrs. A.—*Stodmarsh*, 1714, 1739.
Coveney, Martha — *Hinxhill*, 1717.
Craggs, Eliz.—*Old Charlton*, 1711.
Crawford, Col.—*Sheerness*, 1706.
Cressenet, Rev. Drue—*Eastry*, 1718.
Crisp, Nic.—*Westerham*, 1691.
Cumberland, Thos. — *Chilham*, 1760.
Cutts, Margaret, Lady—*Shipborne*, 1624.
D'Aeth, Eliz.—*North Cray*, 1708.
Davenport, Edmund—*Darenth*, 1627, 1681.
Dorset, Countess of—*Sevenoaks*, 1638.
Du Mont, Hector—*Wingham*, 1631.
Duppa, Baldwin — *Hollingbourne*, 1728.
Elmstone, Ann—*Rainham*, 1627.
Elwick, Rev. Robt.—*Bredgar*, 1726.
Eve, Rev. Dr. Hy.—*Lynsted*, 1664.
Eve, Mrs.—*Lynsted*, 1704.
Everard, Rev. Thos.—*Borden*, 1625.
Finch, Bridget — *Kingsdown*, 1604.
Furnese, Lady— *Waldershare*, 1712.
Furnese, Sir Robt.—*Romney*, 1714.
Godden, Ann and Ric.—*Westwell*, 1685.
Godfrey, Peter—*Sellindge*, 1708.
Goldsmiths' Company—*Woolwich*, 1695.
Gomeldon, Wm. — *Bidborough*, 1658.
Gootli, Wm.—*Snave*, 1554.
Gordon, Geo.—*Rochester*, 1726.
Goulstone, Edw.—*Romney*, 1701.
Granway, Nic. — *Lullingstone*, 1646.
Green, Rev. Dr. Geo.—*Clyffe-at-Hoo*, 1735.
Griffin, Lady Essex—*Norton*, 1672.
Gurt, Henry—*Petham*, 1624.
Hammon, Ric.—*Woolwich*, 1739.
Hardres, Sir —. —*Stelling*, 1701.
Hardy, Thos.—*Westerham*, 1719.
Harlowe, Edw.—*Rochester*, 1609.
Hatch, Hen.—*Faversham*, 1715.
Haward, Step.—*Faversham*, 1643.
Hawtree, Tho.—*Lewisham*, 1734.

Head, Rev. Dr. Jno.—*Canterbury*, 1753.
Heard, Nic.—*High Halstow*, 1664.
Hendley, Bowyer—*Otham*, 1737.
Hendley, Will.—*Otham*, 1717.
Hills, Jno.—*Reculver*, 1684.
Hodsoll, Helena — *Cray*, *St. Mary*, 1640.
Holland, Lucretia — *Ulcombe*, 1697.
Holloway, Mrs. Jane—*Eastling*, 1683; *Leaveland*, 1708.
Honywood, Ant. — *Canterbury*, 1622.
Honywood, Sir Jno.—*Elmsted*, 1752.
Howell, Lady—*Ightham*, 1693.
Hyde, Sir Bernard—*Chiddingstone*, 1633, 1669.
Hyde, John, *Sundridge*, 1663.
James, Wm.—*Ightham*, 1734.
Johnson, Mary—*Lynsted*, 1718.
Jones, Michael—*Eastling*, 1683.
Keeling, Lady—*Norton*, 1672.
Kenward, John—*Yalding*, 1700.
Knatchbull, Rev. Dr. John—*Chilham*, 1760.
Lawrence, Jane — *Faversham*, 1634.
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DR. DRAKE'S NEW EDITION OF "HASTED'S HISTORY OF KENT." PART I. THE HUNDRED OF BLACKEATH.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THIS handsome folio volume, of 357 pages, contains a perfect mine of information, never before brought together. It is fully worthy of the honour bestowed upon it by Her Majesty the Queen, who permits it to be dedicated to herself; and it is quite worth the large price of £5, at which it is issued.

The title-page describes it as "Hasted's *History of Kent*, corrected, enlarged, and continued to the present time, from the MS. Collections of the late Rev. Thomas Streatfeild and the late Rev. Lambert Blackwell Larking, the Public Records, and other sources. Edited by Dr. Henry H. Drake. Part I. THE HUNDRED OF BLACKHEATH. Published by Mitchell and Hughes, 140 Wardour Street, W."

Some idea of the arduous nature of the work done by Dr. Drake may be gathered from the fact that this volume has been five years in the Press. The printing commenced in 1881.

Mr. John Wingfield Larking, to whose munificent liberality the work owes its existence, has given in his Preface, addressed to the Noble and Gentle Men of Kent, an interesting description of the long-continued labours of Mr. Streatfeild and Mr. Lambert Larking in preparation for a new edition of Hasted. Their Collections, however, do not supply one-half of the additional matter which is furnished in Dr. Drake's new book. He has ransacked all the Public Records, and has printed a brief *précis* of every Will connected with the seven parishes in the Hundred of Blackheath, as well as of every useful extract from the Close Rolls, the Fine Rolls, the Parochial Accounts, Domestic State Papers, Chancery Records, and Inquisitiones post mortem, Terriers and Rentals of Manors, Subsidy Rolls, and the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials; of the last-named Registers his extracts fill nineteen folio pages, having three columns of print on each page. Of the Monumental Inscriptions, in the Churches and in the Churchyards,

Dr. Drake gives full lists; and he does not omit to describe the Stained Glass, the Church Plate, and the Bells.

To Kentish Genealogists this volume will be of great assistance. Dr. Drake prints very clearly a vast number of pedigrees which are of interest far beyond the limits of the Hundred. He has drawn up two huge "SCHEMES," each occupying two folio pages, shewing the descents of (No. 1) Eminent Norman Families connected with the Hundred, and of (No. 2) Royal and Noble Personages connected with the Hundred. These comprehensive "Schemes" contain pedigrees of the De Clares, the Magminots, the Says, of the Earls of Albemarle, Essex, Pembroke, and Devon (Redvers), the families of Montfichet, De Valence, and De Vesci; Castillon, De L'Isle, and Holland; of Stafford, Neville (Abergavenny), and Courtenay.

Any one desiring to ascertain how far, beyond the Blackheath district, the interest of this volume extends, should open the large plate of two pages, which immediately precedes the Index at the end of the book. It contains, in facsimile, the autographs of 158 eminent persons mentioned in this book.

It should be mentioned, *en passant*, that the completeness of the Index renders this volume doubly valuable. No less than forty-seven folio pages are devoted to the Index, each page containing three columns of letterpress.

The numerous Illustrations are drawn mainly from ancient sources, and many of them are unique, being copied by Dr. Drake from rare old drawings and prints in the British Museum.

Most remarkable of all is the reproduction, on a large scale, of Antony Van Wyngaerde's sketches, made in 1558, of (i) the Royal Palace of Pleasaunce at Greenwich, and (ii) of his Bird's Eye View of the Thames taken from Duke Humphrey's Tower, which then occupied the site of Greenwich Observatory. Modern readers are much indebted to Dr. Drake for his careful copy of these admirable and spirited sketches, made during the last year of Queen Mary's reign. He has likewise copied for us Plans of Deptford and its Dockyard in 1623, in 1688, in 1698, and in 1774; a Plan of the Manor of Greenwich in 1695; a Plan of Eltham Palace in 1590; and many drawings of ships and houses made during the last two centuries. There are also six portraits in the volume.

The favourite residences of royalty at Greenwich and Eltham, and the royal dockyards at Woolwich and Deptford, make the history of the Hundred of Blackheath of far greater interest than

that of the majority of its compeers. Dr. Drake describes minutely the Palaces at Greenwich and Eltham. The frequent presence of the Court brought into connection with this Hundred many families whose homes were elsewhere, and Dr. Drake has with untiring industry recorded all that can be ascertained respecting each. To our surprise he has made Deptford the fruitful source of a vast amount of information of general interest. He tells us much about Chaucer the poet, Grinling Gibbons, Admiral Chastillon, and the stay of Peter the Great in this Kentish dockyard. His information respecting the ships built there and at Woolwich is voluminous and exhaustive. His pedigree of the Evelyns is admirable.

Dr. Drake's industrious elaboration of research is not reserved for royal and noble families merely, nor for manors and great estates alone. He covers all the ground equally well. He corrects Hasted's errors of omission and commission with respect to small estates, as well as larger manors.

We open his volume, for instance, by haphazard, at page 124, and find him devoting much research to the elucidation of the descent of Wricklemarsh, a small estate in Charlton, and to brief notices of its successive owners. Hasted is here utterly at fault. Dr. Drake, however, shews that the estate passed from John Fulthorp (who died in 1493, and of whose will a *précis* is given), through the families of Sparke, Purflow, Greay, and Ball, to Edward Blount, who acquired it, not (as Hasted says) from Sir Wm. Garway, but from his own mother, the widow of its former owner Laurence Ball. Dr. Drake has hunted out and inserted in a note the will, the pedigree, and many interesting particulars of Robert Vere, third son of John, Earl of Oxford, who died at Wricklemarsh, but who did not possess it (as Hasted supposed).

Incidentally we also get, in a note, interesting information respecting Alex. Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's (whose will, made in 1591, is epitomized), because he was the third husband of the widow who possessed Wricklemarsh, through her first husband Laurence Ball.

A portrait and a pedigree of Sir John Morden, Bart., are inserted by Dr. Drake, together with an engraving of Morden College as it appeared when first founded. A note gives lists of the Chaplains, Trustees, and Benefactors of the College, and in the text is an epitome of the Monumental Inscriptions in the College Chapel.

Of the Rectors of Charlton, Dr. Drake gives names, dates, and

other particulars respecting thirty-nine; while Hasted mentions only thirteen.

With regard to the Clergy Dr. Drake's researches, greatly assisted by those of Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin, have been very thorough. For example, he furnishes particulars respecting sixty-eight Rectors of Woolwich; while Hasted mentions only five.

Hasted gives the names of fourteen Vicars of Eltham; but Dr. Drake supplies notes respecting forty-five. He also has traced and printed the names of fourteen Incumbents of the King's Free Chapel, in the Manor of Eltham, of whom Hasted knew only three. Dr. Drake describes forty-eight Rectors of Lee and thirty-three Vicars of Lewisham, amongst whom were Adrian de Saravia, Abraham Colfe (founder of Colfe's Schools), Dean Geo. Stanhope, and Bishop Legge, whose careers are fully sketched.

As an instance of the way in which families in East Kent are brought into view we may notice the mention of that of Lord Sondes. Lee Manor, now Lord Northbrook's, was bequeathed by Alderman Freeman to his grandson Freeman Sondes. Dr. Drake does not simply mention this fact, but gives many interesting particulars respecting the Sondes family.

Again, the Abels, of Hering Hill, in Erith, who held much land in the Cray parishes, also held the manor of Catford in Lewisham. Dr. Drake prints all that can be traced in the Public Records respecting this family; to which, as will be seen below, he supposes that one of the leaders in Wat Tyler's rebellion may have belonged.

Dr. Drake's great interest in this Hundred may be inferred from the fact that he can trace his own descent from many of the old Kentish families, and collaterally from the great naval hero, Sir Francis Drake, whose connection with this county and Hundred is vividly elucidated in the Introduction.

We shall insert some extracts from Dr. Drake's Introductory remarks, which will give the reader some idea of the system he has pursued in this history, and of his personal interest in the work through his family connections.

On page ii Dr. Drake says: "An ordinary compiler of history observes the men and women players before the foot-lights. The genealogist follows them into the greenroom of private life, searches into their family history, and learns truths that were hidden from the audience."

"Several Magna Charta Barons held lands within this Hundred [of Blackheath]. How their alliances affected history can be con-

jectured from the Genealogical Scheme, No. 1, but it is its continuous association with the revolt of the nation's conscience against priestly dominion which presaged the advance of political liberty that entitles BLACKHEATH to deliver its challenge, '*Siste viator et circumspice.*' Chaucer, who suffered for the cause, appears in GREENWICH (page 4). Wycliff's Disciple Ball, who bade 'Piers Plowman go to his work,' was probably one of the LEWISHAM Abels that had migrated to Erith (page 174, note 9)."

"Henry II. bestowed WOOLWICH and MOTTINGHAM on the foreign Abbey of St. Jean d'Angeley (pages 144, 191), which name the Sheriffs of Kent retained in the *corpus comitatus* of the Pipe Rolls to perplex the historian long after the abbey had yielded the possession to a kinsman of Henry III."

THE DRAKES' CONNECTION WITH LEWISHAM.

On page vi we read: ". . . . the mansion at Rushy Green in Lewisham, belonging to Edmund Tremayne's uncle, John Fitz, had been for forty years in tenure of Mrs. Fitz, aunt not only of John Fitz, but also of Sir Henry Isley and Thomas Isley, who were executed at Maidstone in 1553 for taking part with their cousin Sir Thomas Wyatt. Two fugitives from Devon, EDMUND DRAKE and his little son FRANCIS, were harbouring within reach. Drake's family and that of Fitz of Lewisham were neighbours in Devon. William Drake was in 1504 appointed an executor of the will of Walter Fitz, who died in 1505, leaving John his son and heir, a minor, aged 9; therefore William Drake or his representative in succession was interested in young John Fitz and in Lewisham for more than forty years before the birth of Francis Drake. A second John Fitz, grandson of Walter Fitz, in 1582-3, enfeoffed Sir Francis Drake, George Sydenham, and others in his Lewisham Estate. He married the sister, and Sir Francis Drake married the daughter, of Sir George Sydenham of Somersetshire."

Sir Francis Drake's father, Edmund Drake, was Vicar of Upchurch (on the Medway), near Rochester, from 1561 until his death in 1567.

Dr. Drake points out that Admiral Sir John Hawkins of DEPTFORD was the cousin of John Trelawney and of Sir Francis Drake. Trelawney was cousin to Queen Elizabeth. The fact is thus revealed that Francis Drake stood on the fringe of a powerful family organization. When reminded that Drake had compromised her, Elizabeth answered for him: "If nede be, the gentleman careth

nott yf I shold dysavowe him;" and the Queen would converse with the bold seaman by the hour, out of earshot of her attendants.

Many other points of interest with respect to Sir Francis Drake are also given in this volume.

With respect to Hasted and the pecuniary troubles entailed upon him in old age by his great work, *The History of Kent*, Dr. Drake prints a letter written by the historian to Lord Romney, asking for assistance to obtain some clerkship in Somerset House or other Government office. It mentions his imprisonment for debt during eight years, and must touch with sorrow the heart of every antiquary who reads it. We thank Dr. Drake for printing it; and for his labours in connection with Kentish history.

KIT'S COTY HOUSE.

Of this ancient British monument a good etching has lately been published by Mr. E. Penstone, Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berks.

GENERAL INDEX.

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